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WISCONSIN

ITS STORY AND BIOGRAPHY

1848-1913

BY

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VOLUME V

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James E. Kernan, who is widely known to the grain trade throughout the Northwest, has steadily worked his way upward in his chosen field of endeavor to a position where his influence is felt in every department of one of the greatest industries the country has produced. As chairman of the Grain and Warehouse Commission, at Superior, he is the active directing head of that authoritative body which has been directly responsible for the promotion of numerous movements and much legislation of a beneficial nature, and among his associates he is recognized as a man thoroughly capable of discharging the duties of his office. Mr. Kernan is a native of the East, having been born in Rockville, Connecticut, January 2, 1853, and is a son of Eugene and Marie (Broghan) Kernan.

Eugene Kernan was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1825, and on reaching his majority emigrated to the United States on a sailing vessel, landing at New York City. Not long thereafter he drifted to Rockville, Connecticut, where he secured employment in a woolen mill as a wool washer or scourer, but in 1858 turned his face toward the West and eventually located at Hudson, Wisconsin. Here he became one of the pioneer farmers of St. Croix county, and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, in 1880, when he was fifty-five years of age. He was a Democrat in politics, but was a farmer, not a politician, and never cared for public preferment. Mr. Kernan was married in Connecticut to Miss Marie Broghan, who was born in County Meath, Ireland, and she survived her husband some years, passing away in 1893, when she was seventy-one years of age. They were the parents of nine children, of whom James E. was the oldest, and of these four still survive.

James E. Kernan was five years of age when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, and his education was secured during the winter months in the district school which was two miles from his home. Like other farmers' sons of his day, he assisted in the work of the homestead during the summer months, being thoroughly trained in the various subjects necessary to the knowledge of a successful farmer. On attaining his majority he embarked upon his career as an agriculturist in St. Croix county, but two years later engaged in the grain business at River Falls, Wisconsin, and was so engaged there until 1878. In that year Mr. Kernan went to Odebolt, Sac county, Iowa, where he spent one year in farming, and following this returned to Wisconsin and passed another twelve months in tilling the soil. Mr. Kernan then went to Crookston, Minnesota, and farmed for another year, and then located in North Dakota, where, until 1908, he had extensive grain and farming interests. In

the meantime, in 1900, he had come to Superior, Wisconsin, as a grain inspector, and in February, 1909, was appointed a member of the Grain and Warehouse Commission, subsequently being elected chairman of that body, a position he has continued to hold. He has identified himself with movements for the public welfare, and in every way has shown himself an earnest, progressive and public-spirited citizen. In political matters, he supports Republican principles and candidates, and his fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. Kernan was married November 29, 1871, to Miss Ellen Kelly, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, and to this union there have been born four sons, namely: James A., George C., Eugene E. and Roscoe F.

Elbert Everett Howland. The principal hardware establishment of the city of Merrill in Lincoln county is the E. E. Howland Hardware Store at 1006 East Maine street. This store contains the largest and most complete line of hardware supplies in the county, and its proprietor is a man of long and thorough experience in the business, uses judgment in the selection of his stock, and has made a study of the wants of local trade, which enables him to satisfy its demands in every department of its business. Mr. Howland has been identified with the hardware trade in Merrill since 1903. In that year he and Olaf Norland established a hardware stock at 908 East Maine street. A year and a half later Mr. Norland retired from the firm of Norland & Howland, and the junior member then made a partnership with Harry Hurd, and continued business under that association as Howland & Hurd until 1910. Mr. Hurd then retired from the firm and since that time Mr. Howland has been in business alone. In 1912 at 1006 East Maine street Mr. Howland erected a substantial business block, built of pressed brick, and his store has since had its quarters there. This business block gives an imposing front to the business district of Merrill, and is considered one of the best business structures in the city. It has a frontage of thirty feet, is one hundred and ten feet in depth, and has two stories and basement. The second floor was partly finished for offices, but Mr. Howland has found that he already needs much of that space and has used it for a wareroom. In the rear of the store is a tinshop to supply all the demands of his trade in that line. His stock of hardware is complete in every department, and he also carries a complete stock of fishing tackle and sporting goods, which is a very important part of his trade.

Elbert Everett Howland was born on a farm near Rutland, in Dane county, Wisconsin, October 29, 1877, a son of Samuel S. and Oretta W. (Osborn) Howland. His father, a Canadian by birth and a farmer by occupation, was twice married, and the Merrill hardware merchant is the youngest of his second family of children. The father moved to Wisconsin in 1848, about the time the territory became a state, and for

many years was one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of Dane county. His death occurred when his youngest child Elbert was six years old.

Mr. Howland had the advantages of the county schools of Dane county up to the time he was about thirteen years of age. His mother then moved to Stoughton, Wisconsin, and there he finished his education in the high schools and the Stoughton business college. When ready to take up the practical duties of life on his own account, he entered the Stoughton flour mills, learned the miller's occupation, and followed the trade continuously for eight years. During the last three years he was head miller of the Stoughton mills. Though his success presaged a successful career in that line, he chose another field, and in partnership with Olaf Norland, also of Stoughton came to Merrill, and established the hardware business, with what success has already been related.

Mr. Howland on April 12, 1899, married Miss Aletha W. Strommen of Stoughton, a daughter of Gunder Strommen. Four children have been born to their marriage as follows: Gerald, Giles, Lillian and Ruth. Fraternally Mr. Howland is affiliated with the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias.

David Livingston. In the death of David Livingston in 1910, the city of Merrill lost its foremost merchant, and one of the enterprising and public spirited citizens who have done much in the past twenty years to promote both the business and civic prosperity of the community. The late Mr. Livingston had come to Merrill in 1890 from Chicago and bought from S. Heineman his mercantile establishment, which still is conducted under the name of Livingston. The late Mr. Livingston possessed that talent for merchandising which is not altogether the result of training, and all his earlier experiences and preparations were such as to increase his resourcefulness and success as a merchant. David Livingston was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 3, 1858, a son of Isaac Livingston. His early boyhood was spent in his native city, and from the local schools he entered practical life as an employe in the general offices of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at Chicago. When still a young man he went west and spent four years in California. Returning to Chicago, he established himself in the retail grocery business and successfully followed that line until his removal to Wisconsin. In 1890 he bought the Heineman general store at Merrill, moved his family there and was a resident of the city until his death. In 1892, with his brother Samuel and his brother-in-law, Charles Livingston, (David Livingston married a Miss Livingston, but not a relative), bought out the general store of Heineman Brothers at Wausau. Thereafter the Livingston interests conducted both establishments with much success, although Mr. David Livingston continued in charge of the Merrill store.

After his death in 1910 the Wausau store was sold to the Winkleman Company. The Livingston family still own the building at Wausau in which the business is conducted, and it is the finest business block in Wausau. The Livingston building at Merrill, in which the Livingston Department Store is located, is also the largest and best built structure of its kind in Merrill. The store occupies all the floor space, and is an up to date and well equipped department store, including groceries, shoes, dry goods, clothing and men's furnishing departments, ladies' ready to wear department, and also carpets and other house furnishings. About thirty clerks are employed in the establishment, and the annual volume of business easily ranks this concern as one of the largest in northern Wisconsin.

After the death of David Livingston, the business was incorporated as a stock company, with his son Cliff Livingston as president, Mrs. Jennie, widow of David Livingston, vice president, and S. S. Stein as secretary and treasurer. Cliff Livingston and S. S. Stein are actively engaged in the management of the store.

The three children of the late David Livingston and wife are: Sidney, who is living on a ranch in Pasco, Washington; Clifford R., and Isabelle.

Clifford R. Livingston was born in Chicago, March 18, 1889, and was about one year old when the parents moved to Merrill. He grew up in this city, attended the public schools, and for three years was a student in the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota. With his education completed he returned to Merrill, and entered his father's store, where he worked through all the various departments, and thoroughly trained himself for the responsibilities which have since devolved upon him as president of the company.

Mr. E. S. Stein, secretary and treasurer of the company, was born in Milwaukee, and his father was a successful photographer of that city.

W. S. Henry. Among the old and substantial banking institutions of Wisconsin, is the Jefferson County Bank of Jefferson, which was founded in 1855, and whose continuous existence and practically uninterrupted prosperity for more than half a century gives it special distinction among the banking houses of the state. W. S. Henry, who has been cashier of this bank since 1911, has been in the banking business practically all his life, and his father was a well known banker of Jefferson county.

W. S. Henry was born at Jefferson, Wisconsin, July 2, 1862, a son of Yale and Sarah (Sayer) Henry, both of whom were natives of New York state, and of old American families. Yale Henry came to

Wisconsin in 1841, was one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, and near the little village of Jefferson took up a tract of wild land, in the improvement and cultivation of which he endured all the labors and hardships of frontier life. A man of great energy and splendid business judgment, he won for himself a worthy success, and was for years recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of the county. Besides reclaiming a valuable farm from the wilderness, he was closely identified with important business enterprises. On the organization of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Jefferson in 1873, he was chosen president, and wisely guided the destinies of that bank for nearly a quarter of a century, until the end of his own life. From 1870 until 1885, he also did a large business in the buying and shipping of grain and hops, and perhaps to no other individual was the development of the hop-growing industry in that county more due. His name is found on the list of those who organized and gave liberally and generously to the Liberal Institute at Jefferson, in its day one of the best educational centers in the southern part of the state. Up to 1886 Mr. Yale Henry lived on the old homstead farm, then moved to Jefferson City, and lived there secure in the regard of all who knew him until his death on January 10, 1896. His wife, who had cheerfully borne with him the pioneer labors of his early residence in Wisconsin, died in 1872. The senior Henry joined the Republican party at its organization, and voted consistently for its candidates until his death. He was a member of the Universalist church and fraternally was affiliated with Jefferson Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and Jefferson Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F. Of his eight children only three are now living.

Mr. W. S. Henry grew up in Jefferson county and had the full advantages of the local schools until he had reached his majority. At the same time he had spent all his vacations in assisting to run the home farm, and remained in the country until 1881. In 1888 Mr. Henry entered the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Jefferson as clerk, and two years later was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. He continued one of the officials in that bank during the remainder of his father's life, and for some years afterwards, and resigned in 1911 to take the cashiership of the Jefferson County Bank. The Jefferson County Bank was founded in 1855, and now bases its operations upon a capital stock of $75,000, fully paid in. Its surplus fund is $15,000; its banking house with furniture and fixtures, is valued at $7,500; and its deposits at the close of year 1913 were approximately $425,000. The executive officials are: Warren H. Porter, president; J. W. Puerner, vice president; W. S. Henry, cashier; M. Beck, assistant cashier; and Roy Puerner, teller. Mr. Henry is also a director in the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, one of the leading industrial enterprises of Jefferson county, vice president of the R. Heger Malt and Brewing Company, and is interested in various other business concerns in that locality.

In politics he has chosen differently from his father, and has long been a loyal worker in behalf of the Democracy. Several times he has served as delegate to the Wisconsin state convention and was a delegate to the national convention in 1896 at St. Louis. A progressive and broad minded citizen, he served as mayor of Jefferson from 1900 to 1906, and again from 1908 to 1910. His administration of municipal affairs was careful and effective, and under him the city made substantial advancement especially in its permanent improvement. Mr. Henry was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, and attends and gives his liberal support to its work. Mrs. Henry is a communicant of the same church. His fraternal affiliations are with the lodge and chapter of Masonry, and he and his family are in the leading social activities of Jefferson.

On November 26, 1882, Mr. Henry married Miss Jessie M. Harris, of Fond du Lac. Of their four children three are living, Sarah, Lulu and Robert Kirkland.

Lucius K. Baker. One of the greatest industries in the northwest is the lumber industry. Among the men conspicuous in the development of this industry is Lucius K. Baker of Ashland. His start as a lumberman was made in western Michigan, nearly forty years ago and his home has been at Ashland for the past twenty years.

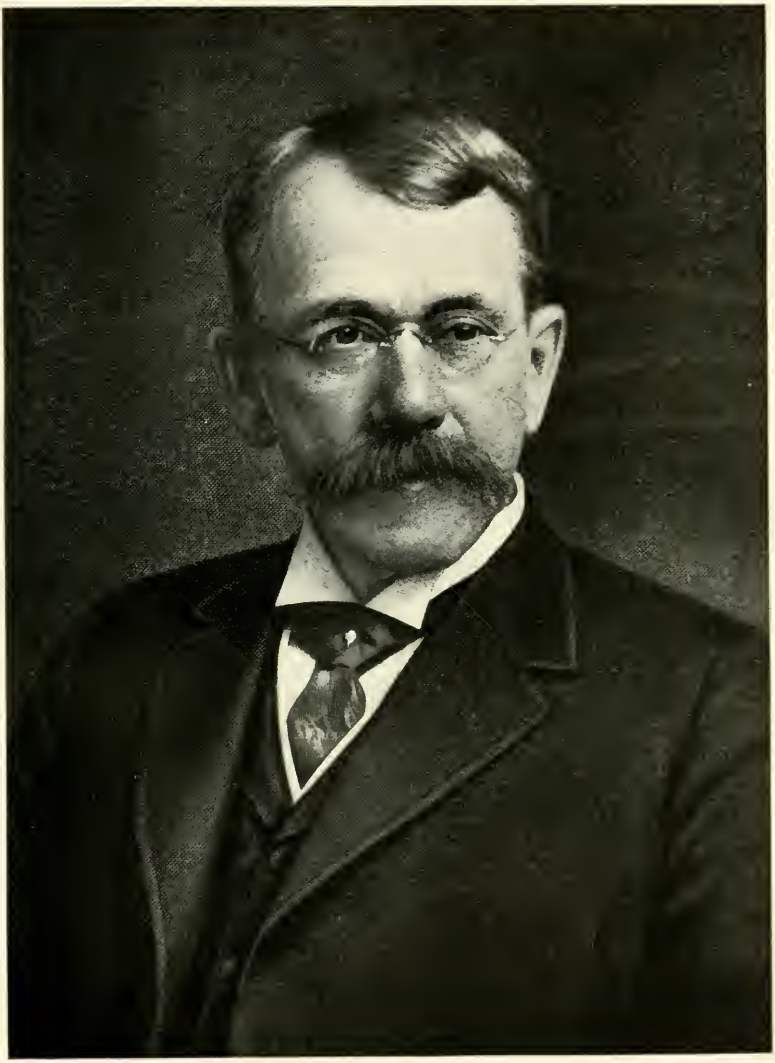
Lucius K. Baker was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, August 16, 1855. His father, Edward P. Baker, a native of New York state, when a young man moved to Kellogsville, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, where for many years he operated a tannery and leather business.

Edward P. Baker married Pauline Bloss, a native of Ohio. Their two children were Lucius and Edward B., the latter dying at the age of thirty-four.

Mr. L. K. Baker had a common school education in Ashtabula county, and also in Grand River Institute in Austinburg, Ohio. In 1876 he went to Ludington, Michigan, in the employ of E. B. Ward, who was succeeded by Thomas R. Lyon, (Agent) where he remained until 1896. In 1896 he came to Wisconsin and has been a permanent resident of Ashland since.

In 1893 Mr. Baker with Mr. Stearns, J. W. Gary and J. S. Woodruff organized the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company of which he was made secretary and treasurer. In 1907, Mr. Baker, in company with Mr. Gary and Mr. Woodruff purchased the interests of Mr. Stearns, and Mr. Baker was made president of the new company. The company is still among the large manufacturers in northern Wisconsin, operating large lumber plants at Odanah and Washburn, also the Ashland, Odanah & Marengo Railway Company. The company is one of the best known and most successful in the state.

In addition to his Odanah interests he is president of the Baker



L. K. Baker

Lumber Company at Terrell, Arkansas. He is also largely interested in, and a director of the following companies: Scott & Howe Lumber Company of Ironwood, Michigan; the Northern National Bank of Ashland, Wisconsin; and the McCarroll Lumber Company of Hammond, Louisiana; the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company of Gary, Louisiana; the Mellen Lumber Company of Mellen, Wisconsin; The Ellisson Lumber Company of Madison, Wisconsin; the Lyon, Gary & Company of Chicago; the Bagdad Land & Lumber Company of Bagdad, Florida, and the Wausau Accident & Insurance Company.

He was mayor of the city of Ludington, Michigan, for one term, and also president of the school board of the same city for a term or more. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in the Ashland Commandery of the Knights Templar.

Mr. Baker was married June 26, 1882, to May C. Foster of Ludington, Michigan. Mrs. Baker died in 1893. Mr. Baker has one daughter, Helen, who resides with him at Ashland.

Frank W. Houghton. An active member of the Wisconsin bar since 1879, Mr. Houghton was engaged in the practice of his profession at Oshkosh for twenty years, and since that time has maintained his residence and professional headquarters in the city of Milwaukee, where he is senior member of the firm of Houghton, Neelen & Houghton. Mr. Houghton has been dependent upon his own resources from the time he was a lad of eight years, and his life has been one of earnest and constant endeavor.

Frank Wilbur Houghton was born at Adams Basin, Monroe county, New York, on the 21st of December, 1849, and is a son of Reuben B. and Ruth Ann (Ring) Houghton. The father was born in Massachusetts and the mother was a native of New Hampshire. Both passed the closing years of their lives at Adams Basin, Monroe county, New York, the father having been a farmer by vocation and also a manufacturer of grain-cradles in the early days when these primitive implements were in common use. Lieutenant William Ring, an uncle of the mother of Frank W. Houghton, was a valiant soldier in the war of the Revolution, and served under General Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

Mr. Houghton's rudimentary education was obtained in a district school in his native place, and he himself earned the means by which he was enabled to carry forward his intellectual training. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Wisconsin, and by hard work he earned sufficient money to justify his matriculation in Lawrence College, at Appleton, this state. In this institution he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of the Centennial year, 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For several

years he devoted more or less time to teaching in the public schools, and thus defrayed a considerable part of his college expenses and also those of the maintenance of himself and his young wife while he was preparing himself for his chosen profession. Mrs. Houghton had in every possible way aided and encouraged him in his plans. He began reading law in a private way and while thus engaged was principal of the high school at Wausau. Later he continued his technical studies at Milwaukee, in the office of Carpenter & Smiths, leading members of the bar of the state. From the office of this firm Mr. Houghton was admitted to the bar on the 4th of September, 1879. In the following April he opened an office at Oshkosh, where he eventually became one of the leaders at the bar of that county.

On the 1st of July, 1900, Mr. Houghton removed from Oshkosh to Milwaukee, where he formed a partnership with Neele B. Neelen, under the firm name of Houghton & Neelen. In September, 1909, his eldest son, Albert B., was admitted to the firm, the title of which has since been Houghton, Neelen & Houghton.

During his many years of active practice Mr. Houghton has appeared in connection with many important litigations, and has practiced in all of the courts, from that of justice of the peace to the supreme court of the United States. He is a Republican in politics and has been since casting his first presidential ballot, which was for Ulysses S. Grant in 1872. He has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1877; the Knights of Pythias since 1883; and the Masonic Fraternity since 1905. In the last mentioned order he holds membership in Damascus Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M.; Kilbourn Chapter No. 9, R. and S. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar; and Wisconsin Consistory, S. P. R. S.

At the home of the bride's parents, at Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Houghton to Miss Mary Julia Balch, who had been his classmate in Lawrence College. She was born at Weyauwega, Wisconsin, January 21, 1855, and is a daughter of Albert V. and Sarah (Parmalee) Balch, honored pioneers of Wisconsin. Representatives of both the Balch and Parmalee families were patriot soldiers in the Continental army in the War of the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Houghton were born five children, all of whom are living except Frank Wilbur, Jr., who passed away on the 13th of November, 1897, at the age of thirteen years; Laura Madge remains at the parental home; Mary Ruth is the wife of George A. Cierry and they reside in Ironwood, Michigan; Albert B. is associated with his father in the practice of law, as previously noted; and Harry Abner is a traveling salesman whose residence is at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

George Ott. Among the industries which have contributed to the prominence of La Crosse as a manufacturing center, none hold greater

prestige than that of B. Ott & Sons, Inc., manufacturers of all kinds of machinery, an enterprise that has grown from small beginnings into one of the leading concerns of its kind in the northwest. The president of this company, George Ott, who with his brothers is carrying on the work begun by their father, is a man of consummate business ability, whose entire career has been spent in the line in which he is now engaged, although aside from his business interests he has found time to devote himself to the various activities which go to make for good citizenship. Mr. Ott was born June 21, 1862, in La Crosse, and is a son of Benedict and Theresa Ott, natives of Germany.

Benedict Ott was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, the family locating in Milwaukee, where his father followed marble cutting up to the time of his death. In 1856 Benedict Ott left his home in Milwaukee and went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he spent a short time and was married, after which he came up the river to La Crosse. When permanently settled, he accepted a position as foreman with the firm of Paul & Leach, machinists, who subsequently sold their business to E. C. and E. G. Smith, and which later became Thornley & James. He remained with them until October, 1879. In that year he entered into a co-partnership with a Mr. Thornley, under the firm title of Thornley & Ott, and this association continued ten years, when Mr. Ott bought his partner's interest. The firm of B. Ott & Sons was established in 1890, when the sons were taken into partnership by their father, and so continued until the death of Mr. Ott in 1908. It has been said that the beginning of civilization is the discovery of some useful arts, by which men acquire property, comforts or luxuries. The necessity or desire of preserving them leads to laws and social institutions. In reality, the origin, as well as the progress and improvement of civil society, is founded on mechanical and chemical inventions, and in reviewing the circumstances of Mr. Ott's career, it is found that his was a life passed for the most part in the invention and development of some of the most useful articles which have been the means of saving labor in late years. It is to Mr. Ott that the world is indebted for the original ideas that resulted in the perfection of the famous McCormick self-binding and reaping machines. Having conceived the idea of such a machine, Mr. Ott was without funds to develop his invention, and finally sold his interest therein for the sum of $500, thus sacrificing the fame that would have come to him as the inventor of this great labor-saving device, and the financial emoluments, which would have probably amounted into the millions. His fertile mind, however, did not stop at this, for he subsequently took out patents and manufactured many useful articles which are in general use today, specification of which is made impossible by the limits assigned to this review. One, however, is deserving of special mention, the "B. Ott Cutter," used in tanneries throughout the country. Mr. Ott was a Democrat during the great part

of his life, but in his latter years became a Republican. He was always interested in anything that affected his adopted city in any way, assisted other earnest and hard-working men in promulgating and forwarding movements for the benefit of the community, and for some years served as alderman of the Third Ward. His death lost the city one of its best and most public-spirited citizens. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom the following survive: John J., George, William, Ida, Fred and Gust.

In 1909 the firm of B. Ott & Sons was reorganized and incorporated, although the original name was retained, the officers at this time being: George Ott, president; John J. Ott, vice president; Fred Ott, secretary; and Gust Ott, treasurer. The firm manufactures all kinds of machinery and parts, and also maintains a department for the repairing of machinery, and the trade has extended over a wide territory.

George Ott attended the public schools until reaching his eighteenth year, at which time he entered the molding establishment of John James & Company, in whose employ he continued several years. His next connection was with a La Crosse milling concern, and he was so engaged until becoming connected with the firm of B. Ott & Sons, the management of which now receives the greater part of his attention. Mr. Ott is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Fraternal Reserve Association. He holds membership also in the Governors Guard Association, having served as first lieutenant of Company B, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard for nineteen years. When he can lay aside the multitudinous cares of business life, he takes his family on a fishing excursion to French Island, on the Mississippi river, and seldom returns without some excellent trophies which have fallen to his skill with the rod.

On February 12, 1885, Mr. Ott was married at La Crosse to Miss Louisa Thoolens, and they had four children, all of whom died in infancy.

Benjamin C. Willson. About thirty years ago the two Willson brothers were running a drug store at Edgerton, Wisconsin, carrying the usual stock of goods to be found in a store of that kind. Both the proprietors were young men possessed of the spirit of twentieth century enterprise and were constantly alert for opportunities and methods which would broaden and establish their business on a distinctive scale. Out of that prescription drug store, bought by Benjamin C. and Dexter I. Willson, in 1882, has been developed through their united efforts, one of the important manufacturing concerns of Edgerton known as the Willson Bros. Monarch Laboratory, of which Benjamin C. Willson is now the sole proprietor. The manufacturing and general business of the company are now conducted in a large factory and office building,

and the Monarch Laboratory's varied lines of pharmaceutical preparations is now distributed in nearly every state of the union. The products have a national reputation and demand, and have travelling and local representatives in a majority of the states.

Benjamin C. Willson, who has shown remarkable energy and capacity for business, was born at Newton, New Jersey, on September 7, 1862, a son of Samuel I. and Arabelle (Roe) Willson, both natives of New Jersey. His mother was descended from one of the old American families of Mayflower ancestry. His father having died in the east, Benjamin Willson and his brother Dexter I. came west with their mother in 1876, locating first at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. From there they removed to Edgerton in Rock county. In 1878 Benjamin C. Willson became a clerk in the drug store of M. Croft, at Edgerton, and that was his first experience in the line along which his enterprise has subsequently developed. After becoming a clerk he studied pharmacy, passed the State Pharmaceutical Board examination in 1882 at the age of twenty, and then he and his brother bought the store from Mr. Croft, and began business under the firm name of Willson Bros. In 1910 Dexter I. Willson died, and Benjamin bought his interest from the estate, though the business is still conducted under the old name of Willson Bros.

At the present time the Monarch Laboratory, evolved from the small drug business of 1882, is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Wisconsin. Its special lines of manufacture are the Monarch Remedies, pure flavoring extracts and the ground spices, perfumes, soaps, toilet articles, and a complete line of veterinary remedies. Every product of the Monarch laboratory is manufactured with special care, and goes to the trade with reputation of Willson Brothers behind it.

Benjamin C. Willson is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and has fraternal membership with Edgerton Lodge No. 69, A. F. & A. M., is a charter member of the Edgerton Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America; in politics is a Democrat, and his church home is the Congregational. In 1882 he married Miss Matia Rogers, of Milton Junction, Wisconsin. At her death in 1899 she left three children: R. Earl, who died at the age of thirteen; Mabel, wife of Dr. A. T. Shearer, of Edgerton; and Madge, who lives at home. Mr. Willson's present wife was Miss Edith Conrad, of Algona, Iowa.

Joseph Dillon. A veteran of the Spanish-American war with the Wisconsin Troops, Joseph Dillon is well known in the city of Racine, where he is a newspaper man and engaged in the printing business.

He was born in Mt. Pleasant, Racine county, August 8, 1876, a son of Chester E. and Emma (De Groat) Dillon. His parents were both born in New York State, and his father was for many years one of the

substantial farmers in Racine county. It was on the old farm that Joseph Dillon grew up, had his education in the local schools, and about thirteen years ago moved with the family to the city of Racine. After leaving school Mr. Dillon found employment with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and was for about three years in railway service. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was given a commission as first lieutenant in the First Wisconsin Volunteers, and made a record as a soldier of which he may well be proud. After the war he took up newspaper work and was identified with that profession for five years. He then established a printing office in Racine, and now conducts a first-class establishment, with facilities for all kinds of work, and with a large and prosperous business. Mr. Dillon is a member of the Methodist church, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Spanish-American War Veterans.

Terrence McKone. One of the best known citizens of Oshkosh was the late Terrence McKone, whose death occurred October 24, 1911, at the age of fifty-four. His home had been in Oshkosh for forty-five years, and from a beginning in comparative poverty and obscurity he had advanced to important official responsibilities in the community, and was also successful as a business man. He had a host of friends and acquaintances in and about Oshkosh and his loss was regarded as that of a leading citizen.

Terrence McKone was born in county Cavan, Ireland, March 17, 1857. When ten years old he came to America and lived in Oshkosh the rest of his life. He early found employment at the Sawyer Sawmill, now a part of the Paine Lumber Company's plant, and while at work earning his living was also attending school in the W. W. Daggit Business College. On April 14, 1876, the college granted him a diploma of proficiency as a single and double entry bookkeeper. His work soon led him into the grocery trade, and after following out his interests in that line he was employed for six years as a mail carrier, and in that work became familiarly known to a greater portion of the people of Oshkosh. For a number of years Mr. McKone was identified with the real estate business in Oshkosh, and in 1890 was first elected to the office of Alderman from the Fifth ward. He continued as an able member of the common council for seven years, and also held the office of constable. Governor George W. Peck subsequently appointed Mr. McKone state deputy treasury agent, with Winnebago county as his district, and he continued to hold that office under the administrations of Governors M. LaFollette and James O. Davidson, resigning in 1910 on account of his poor health.

Mr. McKone's home at the time of his death was at 675 Algoma street. On September 14, 1887, he married in Germantown, Wisconsin, Miss Mary Trenwith, a daughter of Henry Trenwith, who came from county Cork, Ireland, and settled on a farm in Wisconsin where he spent the remainder of his life. Surviving the late Terrence McKone are his widow and three sons, as follows: James H. McKone, a member of the Oshkosh Fire department; Leo J. McKone, who is now in the coal and wood business; and Francis T. McKone, connected with the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh.

Alfred L. Cary. Prominent among those who have left definite and worthy impress upon the history of jurisprudence in Wisconsin and who have long held high prestige at the bar of this state stands the well known and honored citizen and veteran lawyer whose name initiates this paragraph and who is still engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, where he is the senior member of the representative and distinguished law firm of Cary, Upham & Black. Mr. Cary is not only a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, with a record of admirable achievement in his chosen vocation, but he has also stood exponent of the most loyal and liberal citizenship and has so guided and governed his life as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men. Concerning the family history further data appear in the memoir dedicated to his revered uncle, the late John W. Cary, on other pages of this publication, and it may be stated in a preliminary way that he was intimately associated with his uncle, who was one of the foremost of the representatives of the Wisconsin bar in the pioneer days and up to the time of his death.

Alfred L. Cary is a scion of families that were founded in New England, that cradle of much of our national history, in the colonial days, and he himself claims the fine old Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity. He was born at Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, on the 23d of July, 1835, and is a son of Nathaniel C. and Sophia (Eaton) Cary, the former a native of Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, and the latter of Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut. The parents came to Wisconsin in 1879 and here passed the residue of their lives—folk of sterling character and high ideals. The father was a wagonmaker by trade and he followed this vocation during the greater part of his active career, though he lived virtually retired after his removal to Wisconsin, both he and his wife having passed the closing period of their long and useful lives in the city of Racine.

In his native town Alfred L. Cary acquired his preliminary educational discipline, which was effectively supplemented by the pursuance of higher academic studies in an academy at Auburn, New York, and a seminary at Fulton, that state. He came to Wisconsin in 1853 alone, and

in this state he had the privilege of continuing his educational work in the high school at Racine, the principal of the same at that time having been Professor John G. McMynn, who was one of the distinguished and honored educators of Wisconsin and who served at one time as state superintendent of schools.

In May, 1858, shortly before attaining his twenty-third birthday anniversary, Mr. Cary initiated the work of preparing himself for the profession in which he was destined to gain much of precedence and distinction. At Racine he entered the law offices of his uncle, John W. Cary, under whose able and earnest preceptorship he continued his technical studies until he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before a committee appointed by the circuit court of Milwaukee county. Early in January of the preceding year he had accompanied his uncle on the latter's removal to Milwaukee, where the uncle became senior member of the law firm of Cary & Pratt. In the office of this strong and popular firm Alfred L. Cary held a clerical position until 1864, and in the meanwhile he gained practical and valuable experience. In the year last mentioned the original partnership was dissolved and an alliance was formed between John W. and Alfred L. Cary, Jed P. C. Cottrill having later been admitted to the firm, the large and important business of which was thereafter conducted under the title of Carys & Cottrill until 1874, when John W. Cary, the senior member, withdrew to become general solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The two remaining principals of the firm continued their association, under the name of Cottrill & Cary, until 1879, and in the meanwhile Alfred L. Cary, of this review, assumed the position of general solicitor for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company, an incumbency which he retained until the company's line and business were sold to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in 1893. Mr. Cary handled the legal affairs of the railroad with utmost discrimination and success and in this and other connections appeared in many important litigations, through the medium of which his professional reputation was signally furthered.

In August, 1893, Judge Jenkins, of the United States circuit court for the eastern district, appointed Mr. Cary special master on the litigation pending in that court for the foreclosure of the mortgages given by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The suit thus brought was the primary case of the series of auxiliary suits that were brought in other states and covering the entire length of the line of the Northern Pacific. The mortgages had been given by this railroad company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York city. There were three mortgages involved in the initial proceedings with which Mr. Cary was identified, and Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and Henry C. Rouse were appointed receivers for the Northern Pacific Company. Mr. Cary's duties

in this connection appertained specially to the passing of the accounts of the receivers and to the hearing of various claims and litigations which were referred to him by the court. The mortgages involved aggregated many millions of dollars, and the judgment for deficiencies as allowed by Mr. Cary amounted to over $100,000,000. He eventually effected the sale of Northern Pacific railway and land grants, under the provisions of the decree entered by the court, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company of the present time holds its title through the deed given by Mr. Cary as special master in connection with the litigations that had taken place.

In the special service which he had thus performed Mr. Cary had incidentally gained prestige as one of the most versatile and resourceful members of the Wisconsin bar, with a reputation that was of national order. In 1894 he formed a professional partnership with John B. Fish, and in 1897 Horace A. J. Upham and William Edward Black were admitted to the firm. This noteworthy alliance continued until the death of Mr. Fish, in August, 1900, since which time the important and representative law business has been conducted under the firm name of Cary, Upham & Black, all three principals in this well known firm being individually represented in this publication. The personnel of the firm has made it one of the foremost of the kind in the middle west, and its members exemplify the highest ethics and ideals of the profession which they have dignified and honored.

Though subordinating all else to the demands of his exacting profession, Mr. Cary is essentially broadminded, progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and, as may well be inferred, he has at all times been found thoroughly fortified in his convictions and opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental polity. He continued to support the cause of the Democratic party until the first nomination of Bryan for the presidency, when his sincere convictions impelled him to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party, with which he has since continued to be identified. In 1872 he served as a member of the common council of Milwaukee, and in the following year he was given further manifestation of popular confidence and esteem, in that he was elected to represent Milwaukee county in the state legislature, in which he proved a most loyal and valued member of the assembly or lower house. Mr. Cary is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is a charter member of the Milwaukee Club, of which representative organization he served as president for six years. He is also identified with the Milwaukee Country Club and the Fox Point Club, and in the city and state that have represented his home from his youth to the present his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is one of the venerable and distinguished members of the Wisconsin bar.

On the 6th of September, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr.

Cary to Miss Harriet M. Van Slyck, daughter of Jesse M. and Nancy (McHinch) Van Slyck, who were honored pioneers of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Cary have four children: Robert J., Walter, Harriet S. and Irving B.

THEOBALD OTJEN'S twelve years of service in Congress made him well known, both in State and National affairs; Milwaukeeans,—his neighbors—have always known and respected him for his kindliness, honesty and ability, and his willing and untiring efforts for the betterment of their city. The history of his life is a list of successful accomplishments for the public good. His has been the type of citizenship which never hesitates to sacrifice private interests for the general welfare, and whether in local civic work, or as a member of Congress, Mr. Otjen has always shown a true devotion and loyalty to all that would result in the public good.

Theobald Otjen was born in West China, St. Claire county, Michigan, on October 27th, 1851, and is the son of John C. and Dorothea (Schreiner) Otjen. Both parents were born in Germany. John C. Otjen came to the United States in 1827, located first in Baltimore, Maryland, then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and still later to Michigan. In Baltimore and in Cincinnati the father followed his trade as cabinet maker, an art which he had thoroughly mastered in his native land. In Michigan his career was devoted to farming, and he spent his remaining days in that vocation.

Theobald Otjen was educated in the Marine City Academy, located at Marine City, Michigan, and at a private school in Detroit, Michigan, conducted by Prof. P. M. Patterson. In 1870 Mr. Otjen came to Milwaukee, being then nineteen years of age. While here he worked as a foreman in the Rolling Mills. In 1872 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in the class of 1875, and received the degree of LL. B. The first two years of his practice were spent in the City of Detroit, as a member of the firm of Otjen and Rabeaut. Then in 1883 he came to Bay View, now a portion of the City of Milwaukee, which city has since been his home. At Bay View he commenced the practice of law, and in connection therewith conducted a real estate and insurance business. The business thus started has successfully continued since that date until the present time, and is now conducted by Mr. Otjen and his elder son under the firm name of Otjen & Otjen.

From 1885 to 1887 Mr. Otjen was attorney for the Village of Bay View. He was village attorney for South Milwaukee when that municipality was first organized. In 1887 he was elected member of the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, and served seven years as such member. His work there was of a kind that leaves a definite impression

Theo. Olsen

on the city's history, as is illustrated by his work in connection with the City Park System and the Library-Museum building.

While in the Council as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Otjen secured the passage of the present Milwaukee Park Law. Under that law was created the Park Board with the subsequent establishment of Milwaukee's splendid system of parks, and under the provisions of that law have been created Lake, Riverside, Mitchell, Kosciusko, Humboldt, and the other beautiful Milwaukee parks.

As a trustee of the Public Library and Museum from 1887 to 1904, he was a member of the committee that selected the plans for the new library building. As Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Common Council, he secured the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the issuance of bonds for the erection of the new library building. Thus much credit is due to Mr. Otjen for Milwaukee's beautiful library.

His larger political career began in 1892, when he was nominated by the Republican Party for Congress by acclamation. He was defeated by Hon. J. L. Mitchell, later senator, the chief cause of his defeat being due to the agitation over the "Bennett Law," as a result of which a large number of foreign votes were transferred to the Democratic side. However, in 1894 Mr. Otjen was elected and continued to serve this State in the National Congress for twelve consecutive years, as a member of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses. His successful industry in Congress brought much to Milwaukee. The Harbor of Refuge, the Light House Supply Station and government aid to the Inner-Harbor Improvements indicate the nature of the advantages Mr. Otjen secured for Milwaukee. During his term in office he secured more money for improvements in Milwaukee than any other representative from that City in the National Congress. While in Congress he was appointed a member of the Industrial Commission by Speaker Reed.

Since retiring from Congress Mr. Otjen followed his profession as a lawyer, acted as director of the German American Bank, and has overseen the management of many large estates and real estate undertakings, but although much engrossed in his work, he has been liberal to the public of his time, energy and ability. For the passed four years he has been president of the South Division Civic Association, the most important organization of its kind, not only on the South Side, but of the entire city. Its active membership now comprises nearly six hundred. Through its effective and systematic organization, it has accomplished more substantial good for the city than any other civic body. The Association has already a large record of practical performances, and in no small degree must credit be given to its president for them.

Mr. Otjen's election on March 9, 1913, to the office of president of the South Side Realty Company was in recognition of his long association

with real estate matters and general business in the southern section of the city.

In fraternal affairs Mr. Otjen is affiliated with the various bodies in Masonry, including Lake Lodge No. 189 F. and A. M., and Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar. At the present time the home of the Lake Lodge is one of the finest structures of its kind in the State, having cost twenty-eight thousand dollars to complete. In the efforts and vigorous campaign necessary to raise the funds for the erection of this building, Mr. Otjen was a leader, and much credit is due him for the successful outcome of the enterprise. He is also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, and supports among the churches, the Methodist. For some years he has been trustee of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin.

On March 12th, 1879, Mr. Otjen married Miss Louise E. Heames, daughter of Henry and Anna Matilda (Carpenter) Heames of Detroit, Michigan. Their four children are: Henry H., Grave V., Fanny H., and Christian John.

John B. Heim. In the election of John B. Heim to the office of mayor in 1912, the citizens of Madison honored a man whose record for more than thirty years has been distinguished for a high degree of public service and efficiency both in office and in private business. A resident of this city for fifty-five years, he has witnessed and has been an important factor in its upbuilding and the years of his life have been marked by success and influence.

Mr. Heim was born in Rochester, New York, July 15, 1848. His parents were Conrad and Anastasia (Aut) Heim. Both natives of Germany, the father was born at Unterleichtersbach, Bavaria, November 1, 1821, and died in Madison, November 11, 1900, and the mother was born at Heinsell, Hessia, September 23, 1822, and died May 27, 1865. They were married at Rochester, New York, and of their ten children, eight sons and two daughters, three sons and one daughter survive, John B. being the eldest.

The late Conrad Heim, who was a well known citizen of Madison, came to America in 1846, spending fifty-six days on a sailing vessel before landing in New York. A tailor by trade, he engaged in that business at Rochester, until 1858, in which year he moved west and located in the city of Madison, the date of his arrival here being April 22nd. Up to 1863 he conducted both a general clothing and tailoring business, then became cutter for the firm of S. Klauber & Company, until 1879, when he retired and lived quietly the remainder of his long years. He was a Democrat, a Catholic, and was one of the founders of the St. Michael's Sick Benefit Society in this city.

During the first ten years of his life in Rochester, John B. Heim attended the German Catholic parochial school, and after the removal of the family to Madison he completed his early education at the parochial

school of the Holy Redeemer German Catholic Church. On the twenty-eighth of June, 1861, he began his vocational training as apprentice to the book-binding trade with the firm of B. W. Suckow. In 1869 he became connected with the firm of William J. Park & Company at Madison. He rose to be manager of the book-binding department, and continued in that position from April 12, 1871, to October 12, 1882.

In April, 1881, Mr. Heim, a Democrat, was elected as senior alderman from the strongly Republican Second Ward. He was in the council during an important period of municipal improvement, being an advocate of municipal ownership and did valuable service as chairman of the committee on construction of the city water works. October 12, 1882, he was elected the first superintendent of the city water works, and held that office for nearly seven years, until April 1, 1889, when he resigned to enter into the plumbing business. The efficiency of the water service in Madison was for many years due to Mr. Heim. By special request he again assumed his position as superintendent on October 5, 1890, and remained in charge of the plant up to January, 1911, when he finally retired. Much that is permanently good in this branch of municipal work is the result of the long and faithful superintendence of John B. Heim. By petition of citizens, Mr. Heim became a candidate for the office of mayor, and was elected April 4, 1912, for a term of two years.

September 8, 1874, Mr. Heim married Miss Mary E. Rickenbach. Their happy union was terminated by her death on June 11, 1889. Of their children, three daughters and one son, two are living, namely: Katherine and Petronilla. Mr. Heim later married the sister of his first wife, Miss Prudence Rickenbach. They are the parents of one daughter, Marie.

Mr. Heim is one of the prominent Catholics of Madison and the state. For nearly twelve years, he was a trustee of the Holy Redeemer Catholic church. He had charge of three bazaars conducted by this church, the receipts from these totaling $14,396. He is secretary of St. Mary's Hospital. For twenty-eight years he has been a member of St. Michael's Benevolent Society, serving as secretary for six years, and president since 1898. For seventeen years he was an executive officer of the German Catholic Benevolent Association of the State of Wisconsin, its president since 1908, and an executive officer of the national organization of the above association of the United States. He was treasurer for six or seven years and for four years served as president of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Branch No. 88, and is a charter member of Madison Council No. 531, Knights of Columbus.

For fifty years he has been a member of the Volunteer Fire Engine Company, No. 2, now known as Relief Association Madison No. 2, and for forty years was its secretary. He was a fire fighter in the city during the years when protection depended entirely on the efforts of the volunteer company. After the city introduced steam fire-engines, with

a paid department, his company, No. 2, organized a sick-benefit society with a membership of seventy. The fire company organization dated from July 30, 1856, and when its service was no longer required for fighting fire and its organization continued as a benefit society, it was agreed, that no new members should be received. Thus death has been depleting its ranks, so that now only eight members are left, and one of them was among the original founders of the company. It was a notable company in its time, and won many trophies at the tournaments. These trophies and other paraphernalia are to be given to the State Historical Society when the last member has passed away.

Mr. Heim has long been an authority on Water Works and general municipal engineering. He has membership in the Wisconsin State Engineering Society, and is a charter member of the Wisconsin Municipal League. Few men have had a longer and more practical experience in the fire-protection and water-works service. He has been a member of the American Water Works Association since 1893, and has served in the offices of first, second and third vice president, having refused the honor of president because of lack of time for its duties. He has attended the association meetings at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Denver, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbus, Detroit, New York, Boston, Toronto, Canada, St. Louis and Richmond, Virginia, and has been on the programs for addresses on such subjects as water mains, artesian wells, water meters, meter rates, frozen mains, lowering of mains and general water-work management. His services have been called in as appraiser of water works at Sheboygan, Appleton, Waukesha, Monroe Portage and other places, and he has officially inspected the plants at Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Evansville, Watertown, Oconomowoc, Stoughton, Avoca, etc.

As a specialist in water works engineering, Mr. Heim has also contributed to the world of invention. He is the patentee of the Heim Street Sprinkling Valve. Three hundred and eighteen cities of the United States and Canada, including some of the largest cities are now using this invention. It has a demonstrated value in eliminating repairs and in saving of water, and its use is being rapidly extended to all cities. Mr. Heim first applied his invention in Madison in 1903, and after its successful trial, secured a patent and placed the valve on the market. He also has patents on curb and valve boxes for water works service.

Mr. Heim has been a promoter and factor for the general interest of the city of Madison. He has either served as a member or as chairman of committees to work to a successful end, always a leader, in whatever enterprises he undertook or was entrusted to his care for the benefit and pride of the city of Madison.

Otto J. Schoenleber. It would be an inadequate estimate of the qualities of enterprise, public spirit, literary discrimination and financial

abilities which have made him something more than a business man, to name Otto J. Schoenleber only in connection with Ambrosia chocolates, which are used all over the country. A man of versatile talents, he has not been satisfied to alone build up a business which justifies the use of the firm's trade phrase, "We Help to Make Milwaukee Famous," but has entered public life as a supporter of those movements which have helped to advance and develop his native city, while business, financial and social circles have also attained distinction through his activities. Mr. Schoenleber is a native Milwaukeean, having been born at No. 291 Third street, a section of the city which was then known as Kilbourntown, now the Second Ward, October 16, 1858. His parents, Adoph and Margaretha (Kuhnmuench) Schoenleber were sturdy pioneers who helped to build up this beautiful city on the shores of Lake Michigan, and were natives of Baden, Germany, the former having been born at Tauberbischofheim, June 16, 1825, and the latter at Werbach, January 18, 1826.

Adolph Schoenleber was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet maker in his native city, and after completing his term of service, traveled as a journeyman all through the German states, Switzerland and France, in order to improve himself in his chosen vocation. The political revolution of 1848, led by such patriots as Carl Schurz, Friederich Hecker, Gustav Struwe and Robert Blum, fighting to wrest Baden from the Prussian dominance, drew into its ranks thousands of young men inspired by these leaders, and when the revolution was finally subdued by the stronger Prussian military the patriots were forced to flee from their country. Many of these emigrated to the United States, and among these came Adolph Schoenleber, then twenty-three years of age. With the small capital which he had saved through thrift and industry in his younger days, he decided to establish a cabinet-maker's shop, and in partnership with one Melchior Deckert, leased a vacant lot from Byron Kilbourn, the founder of the West Side and at that time the largest holder of property in that part of the city. This place is now known as 248 West Water street. On this lot Adolph Schoenleber and his partner erected a two-story building, which served as a store-room, manufactory and residence until 1854, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Schoenleber purchased from the same Byron Kilbourn the lot which is now known as 293 Third street, and erected thereon a building in which he conducted a retail furniture and undertaking business for many years. This property is still in the hands of the Schoenleber family, who possess also an interesting memento of early days, a lease written by Mr. Kilbourn to Mr. Schoenleber for the property on West Water street. Milwaukee at that time was a small and thriving city of about 10,000 inhabitants, without any railroad connections, and the elder Schoenleber's trip from New York to Milwaukee was made entirely by water. It was in 1854 that the first railroad was built to

Milwaukee, and the sturdy pioneers viewed the coming of the steel horse with a great deal of enthusiasm. With keen foresight, and a firm faith in the future of his adopted city, Adolph Schoenleber invested his earnings in real estate, and became one of the substantial business men of his city.

Otto J. Schoenleber attended the public and parochial schools, and completed his education at St. Gall's Academy, located at that time on the present site of the Terminal building. Later, he laid a foundation for a business career by taking a course in Wulkow's Business College of Milwaukee, an institution which has since been discontinued. At the completion of his school years, however, Mr. Schoenleber did not give up his studies, for he was an ambitious and studious lad, and constant research and reading gave him a love of music and literature. His father was a firm believer in the old adage, that to learn a trade was to lay a golden foundation, and accordingly, under his tutorship, Otto J. gained a knowledge of the occupation of cabinet-maker. For four years he worked industriously as an apprentice and later as a fellowcraft cabinet-maker, mastering all the fine details of this interesting work. In 1886 his father retired from the retail furniture business, and for eight years after the elder man's death, his son was engaged in the same line at No. 291-293 Third street, and also conducted a wholesale desk manufactory at 331-333 Fifth street. In 1894 he retired from both of these lines and organized and established the Ambrosia Chocolate Company, in the premises formerly occupied by the Otto Desk Company, and this being the present site of the large chocolate factory.

It was in this venture that Mr. Schoenleber evidenced his business courage and implicit faith in his own ability, for it was a dangerous undertaking to attempt to establish a demand for an article the manufacture of which had heretofore been confined to the East. This was the initial venture of its kind in the state, the product being the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa directly from the cocoa bean. It was a novelty that had not been known west of New York. The first years of this enterprise were crowded with trials and tribulations in an effort to introduce this product in the face of competition from the older and wealthier firms which left no stone unturned in their hindrance of the newcomer's business. The perseverance, indomitable will and persistent industry of the founder and manager, however, were sufficient to overcome every obligation, and today the Ambrosia Chocolate Company holds a recognized place among concerns which take a pride in the high quality of their product and the trade of which extends all over the Union, to the Canadian provinces, and to foreign countries. A large force of skilled chocolate makers, both men and women, are employed in the factory. The growth of the business has been almost phenomenal in its rapidity, due to the high quality of its product, and its output has doubled each year since its inception. The business is now housed in a

large six-story building, with a combined floor space of 36,000 ft. All of its raw material is imported direct from the plantations in the West Indies, from South America, from some of the German possessions in Africa and from the islands of Ceylon and Java. The process of manufacture, due to the improved machinery installed in this great plant, is unique and interesting, and annually attracts many students and visitors, especially young men and women from the various colleges and high schools, who recognize the health-giving qualities of chocolate and cocoa and are interested to know from what and how they are made. This company consumes on an average of two car-loads of cocoa beans per week and in addition thousands of barrels of sugar and many hundreds of pounds of vanilla beans. Mr. Schoenleber reviews with a great deal of pardonable pride the struggles and successes of the business from its earliest days, and is delighted to show visitors the workings of the enterprise which has been built up through his perseverance and well-directed effort.

When a young man, Mr. Schoenleber was quite active in political matters, this having been one of his hobbies, especially during the first campaign in which the Hon. Grover Cleveland was a candidate for president. He was then secretary and treasurer of the Second Ward Democratic Club, and represented his district on the city and county committees. Of late years he has grown more independent of party affiliations, although he still sympathizes with the cause of Democracy, and classing himself as an independent progressive Democrat, loyal to his party in national affairs, but exercising his prerogative in local matters of supporting the candidate he deems best fitted for the office, regardless of party lines. He has steadfastly refused to become a candidate for public office, although often importuned to do so by his many friends. In 1889 he accepted an appointment as school commissioner of the Second Ward, an office which he has held uninterruptedly for six years. During his term in that office he served as chairman of the executive and high school committees and also as chairman of the committee on supplies. He assisted in inaugurating many reforms in the method of conducting the public schools. The establishment of the West Division High school, the monster institution at Twenty-third and Prairie streets, was directly due to his efforts, it being necessary for him to carry it against many seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The custom of observing Arbor Day in the public schools, which tends to inculcate in the youthful mind a love of nature and a desire for the beautifying of school grounds and parks, was an idea fostered and brought into its present observance by the resolution of Mr. Schoenleber. The custom is still annually celebrated by the planting of trees and shrubbery in the public school grounds and in the public parks of the city.

Mr. Schoenleber is especially interested in vocal music and for many years as an active singer. In 1890 he served as president of the Mil-

waukee Liederkranz for one term, and is still a passive member of this organization, and of the Milwaukee Musical Society. He is identified with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Old Settlers' Club, the Jefferson Club, a political organization, and the American Chocolate Manufacturers' Association, and usually represents his company at their meetings, this, however, being merely a trade organization. As a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, he has served on many of its important committees during the past ten years. In 1909 this association chose Mr. Schoenleber as president of the Milwaukee Home Coming Committee, an organization composed of the heads of the prominent civic bodies as well as municipal organizations, and with the aid of this committee arranged the first Home Coming Festival held in the city of Milwaukee, August 2nd to 7th of that year. This festival was pronounced by press and public as an unqualified success, but the work had been prodigious. For four months Mr. Schoenleber gave his undivided time and attention as loyal, public-spirited Milwaukeean, and donated largely of his means in order that this venture might prove a success. A fund of $26,000 was collected from the citizens of Milwaukee, this being spent for decorations, for grand pageants showing the events in the city's history from Indian days to the year 1909. A grand naval battle was held on Lake Michigan, and great military displays, these being witnessed not alone by thousands of Milwaukeeans but by visitors from every state in the Union. The successful celebration brought many compliments to its manager, and when all festivities were over and the bills paid, one-fourth of the original subscriptions remained on hand and were returned to the original subscribers. This was a new and unexpected feature in connection with conducting affairs of a public nature, and one which had never been heard of before, and was so pleasing to the citizens that showers of compliments were bestowed upon the committee and especially upon its president.

During the same year (1909) occurred the opening of the new Auditorium, it having been the original intention to have this opening during Home Coming Week. Unfortunately, however, the contractors were delayed and the opening did not take place until September. Mr. Schoenleber has always taken a very active interest in all measures pertaining to the welfare of the city and for the promotion of its business interests. In 1907 he served as a member of the Milwaukee Auditorium Board, the committee of enterprising citizens who succeeded in raising the necessary funds for Milwaukee's modern convention hall, which was erected to take the place of the old Exposition Building, which had been destroyed by fire during the preceding spring. Mr. Schoenleber had also served on a similar committee a quarter of a century before for the erection of the old building. In November, 1912, he was elected a mem-

ber of the governing board of the Milwaukee Auditorium Association and has served in that capacity to the present time.

Mr. Schoenleber's particular hobby is the study of dialects, and, being of a literary turn of mind, has produced a number of humorous plays, poems, and letters, for the amusement of the public as well as of his many friends. During the years 1902 to 1907 he served as the Milwaukee correspondent for the *International Confectioner,* of New York, the largest trade paper of its kind, and the letters and reports of the Cream City trade were always read with a great deal of interest. His literary work has been not only in the English language, but also in the German, of the latter of which he has always been an industrious student. Fraternally, Mr. Schoenleber is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., with which he has been connected for many years, and is a regular attendant at its meetings.

Mr. Schoenleber was one of the original organizers of the West Side Bank, located at Third and Chestnut streets, one of the sound financial institutions of the city, known for its conservatism and for its financial success and prosperity. This institution was organized in 1893 and Mr. Schoenleber has served on the directing board for the past fifteen years, acting as a member of the examining committee uninterruptedly. He is one of the directors and second vice-president of the Milwaukee Western Electric Railroad, a new interurban line about to be built from Milwaukee to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

On July 12, 1887, Mr. Schoenleber was united in marriage with Miss Emma Theede, a native of Milwaukee. This union has been blessed by the birth of three daughters: Marie, a graduate of the Milwaukee Normal school, and at present a teacher in the Twentieth District school; Gretchen, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and at present teacher of history at the Wauwatosa High school; and Louise, a junior at the University of Wisconsin, in the general science course. Mr. Schoenleber plans to continue his residence here and to prosecute his activities as owner and manager of the Ambrosia Chocolate Company for another five years, and then devote his time to travel and study and to assist in such public and civic duties as his time will permit. He is a loyal "booster" of his native city, and, while admitting the beauties and claims of other cities, he believes that there is no city to compare with the city of his birth, and of which the poet says:

"I came from fair Milwaukee,
Milwaukee on the Lake."

Milo C. Jones. The designated province of this publication is such that its principle in the treatment of its biographical department must needs be exclusive rather than inclusive. In the presentation of the brief reviews of the careers of the various representative citizens there

is employed no critical analysis, nor is such demanded, but a resume of genealogy and personal achievement is given in such manner as to indicate all that is necessary for the purposes of such history. In thus according consideration to Mr. Jones there are found many elements which make the review specially interesting. He is a man who "has done things," and he is to-day one of the substantial and progressive business men of Jefferson county, even as he is a progressive and highly esteemed citizen. He has had the initiative power to develop a unique and wonderfully successful industrial enterprise and in connection with the same to gain a reputation that far transcends the boundaries of his home state. He is a native of Jefferson county and has ever maintained his home within its borders. He is a scion of a family that was founded in Wisconsin in the territorial epoch of its history and one whose name has been prominently and worthily linked with the annals of development and progress in this favored commonwealth. He is a man of fine intellectuality and broad and well fortified views, and his ability along practical lines needs no further voucher than that afforded in the success which he has achieved. Mr. Jones is a native of Fort Atkinson, a large part of which thriving little city is situated on land that was originally a part of the farm obtained by his father from the government in the early pioneer days, and the family name has represented potent influence in connection with the upbuilding of the city and the civic and industrial development of this section of the state. Under such conditions it may readily be understood that Mr. Jones is eminently entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Milo C. Jones was born in the village of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 14th of February, 1849, and, as previously stated, this village was on a portion of the extensive landed estate which his father had here acquired. He is a son of Milo and Sallie (Crane) Jones, both of whom were born and reared at Richmond, Chittenden county, Vermont, the respective families having been founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. Milo Jones was a pioneer of pioneers in the section now known as the middle west, as he came to this section of our great national domain at a time when it was considered to be on the very frontier of civilization. In 1832, in the capacity of surveyor in the employ of the United States government, he came to the territory of Michigan and established his headquarters in Detroit. He did a large amount of important civil engineering work for the government and remained at Detroit until 1838, the year succeeding the admission of Michigan to the Union. He then came to Wisconsin, within whose borders he had worked as a government surveyor, and in Jefferson county he entered claim to government land. He acquired about seven hundred acres, and within this tract a portion of the city of Fort Atkinson is now included.

Milo Jones was a man of distinctive energy, circumspection and

ability, and he played a prominent part in connection with the development and upbuilding of the county in which he thus established his home fully a decade before Wisconsin gained place as one of the sovereign states of the Union. He reclaimed much of his land to cultivation and became one of the most progressive agriculturists, stock-growers and dairymen of this section of the state, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1893, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, his loved and devoted wife, who had shared with him in the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, having been summoned to eternal rest in 1871, she having been a consistent member of the Congregational church. Of their eight children only four are now living, and one of the youngest, who were twins, is he to whom this sketch is dedicated. Milo Jones was one of those who took advanced ground in the developing of the dairy industry in Wisconsin, a line of enterprise which has given the state national prestige. He carried on in the later years of his life an extensive dairy business, with an average herd of about sixty high-grade cows, and the cheese and butter manufactured on his farm found ready demand at the highest market prices, his annual shipments having reached large volume. He also gave attention to the general raising of live stock, and he was an extensive dealer in mixed stock. Through early advantages and effective self-discipline he gained a liberal education, his character was the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and thus he was well equipped for leadership in thought and action. He took a lively interest in public affairs and, with naught of solicitation on his part, he was called upon to serve in various important public offices. He was a member of the second constitutional convention of Wisconsin and wielded much influence in the formulating of the constitution adopted at that time. He was the first mayor of Fort Atkinson and the growth and upbuilding of the city was a matter of great interest and pride to him. The names of both himself and his noble wife merit enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Wisconsin.

Milo C. Jones was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and was favored in having the influences and associations of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. He gained his early education in the public schools of Fort Atkinson and at the age of seventeen years he entered Beloit Academy, where he continued his studies two years. He then entered the celebrated University of Michigan, where he was a student a short time, and prior to this he had gained excellent knowledge, both technical and practical, of civil engineering work, under the able direction of his honored father. For a number of years he found much requisition for his services in connection with surveying work. He has continuously been identified with agricultural pursuits from the days of his youth and of the original homestead farm he now owns a tract of 220 acres, constituting one of the best improved and most val-

uable farmsteads in this section of the state. He has maintained his residence in Fort Atkinson since built. In connection with the widely extended enterprise built up by Mr. Jones in the manufacturing of fine old-time country sausage, his sales of which now extend to the most diverse sections of the Union, no better description can, perhaps, be given than through the reproduction of a most genial and pertinent article that recently appeared in the little periodical known as Readable Write-ups, under the title of "Do it Right:"

"Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, is a pleasant place where there is neither poverty nor riches. The town is tidy, homelike, and its population seems made up of people who appreciate the fact that there are a few simple virtues that can not safely be shelved, pigeonholed or waived. In short, it is just like hundreds of other busy little centers of industry and light, all through the middle west,—centers that every now and then supply Chicago, Boston and New York with the Big Boys who do things.

"But when I think of Fort Atkinson I think of just one man, and that man is Milo C. Jones. Jones is a farmer, plain, simple, unpretentious, healthy. Just why the strongest people get sick first I might here explain if I had the time, but let it go at this,—rheumatism laid Jones by the heels and suddenly. He was tied up in knots, and the pain-devils in relays siezed him and danced at his bedside night and day. Doctors were vain; baths were naught; specialists gave it up. Jones was flat on his back, praying for death. So he lay for a year,—two years; five; seven. Dragging, dull, dead years when only pain was supreme. Jones saw his surplus money go—his farm was mortgaged. Jones prayed for death, but as his prayers were not answered he tried another tack. It was fall. The frost was on the pumpkin, the fodder in the shock. The boys were butchering hogs. He thought that if he could only taste sausage like that his mother made he would get well! He would make sausage for his neighbors! He could not walk; he could not use his hands, but he could think and he could show others how. And so, on that bright October morning, just to humor him, the farm-hands carried him down to the kitchen. You know the rest. The man got well! It wasn't exactly the sausage that cured him,—it was work, ideas, an animating purpose. Jones does not run foot races nor chase the pleasures of past years, for the moving finger writes and, having writ, moves on, nor all your tears shall blot a line of it. But every day for ten years Jones has been at work, and from supplying his neighbors with dainty eatables, he has built up a family trade that covers the entire United States.

"Jones is not rich,—not absurdly rich, but he has all the money he needs. His little plant is a very model of sanitary and convenient perfection. He raises his own pigs, or depends upon his neighbors for supply. Every animal he himself inspects. Even our Semitic friends

do not draw the line at Jones' little-pig sausages. Jones makes me think of Dr. Maurice Burke, who was bowled over by fate and lost his feet, and who then set to work cultivating his sky-piece. Jones achieved an education in bed. Calamity gives heroism opportunity. Jones got on good terms with Herbert Spencer, Balzac, Emerson, Thoreau, Tennyson and the great men in art and literature. They came and ministered to him. In any company Milo C. Jones would be a distinguished man. His reserve, his kindliness, his appreciation, his honesty, his poise, his sympathy, his knowledge, are unique. So, see what pain does for a man. It gave Milo C. Jones an understanding mind and a receptive heart. It also gave him business success. Great is the man who can cash in his disabilities. Life supplies the lemons,—all we have to do is to furnish the sugar."

In 1889-90 Mr. Jones manufactured his fine sausage in only sufficient amount to supply a practically local demand. The fame of the product grew apace, and from a modest inception, in the kitchen of the home, there has been built up a business of great volume, the same extending not only into the various states of the Union, but also into the Canadian provinces. All sales and shipments are made direct to the consumer, and who has once tasted the Jones farm sausage, toothsome, clean and unrivaled, can not be satisfied with inferior products. Mr. Jones has carried on judicious advertising through leading periodicals and through other approved mediums, and it can not be doubted that his business enterprise has done more to make Fort Atkinson known in the homes throughout the land than has any other one industry here centered.

A man of well fortified opinions and broad views, Mr. Jones is essentially and emphatically loyal and progressive as a citizen, and he takes specially deep interest in all that touches the welfare and advancement of his native city and county, which are endeared to him by many hallowed memories and associations. He served two terms as city supervisor and as city treasurer for one year. His business is conducted under the title of the Jones Dairy Farm, and is incorporated under the laws of the state. He is president of the company; his son Philip W. is secretary, and his daughter Mary P. is vice-president. The manufacturing plant is a large building of three stories, with every facility and the most perfect sanitary provisions. The business now requires the retention of a large force of employes and is one of the important industrial enterprises of Jefferson county.

Mr. Jones has for many years been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but, with characteristic independence and firmness of conviction as to economic measures, he did not approve the attitude of either the Republican or the Progressive party in the national election of 1912, with the result that he cast his ballot in support of the Democratic presidential candidate, Woodrow Wilson, in whose ability and integrity of purpose he has the fullest confidence.

He is affiliated with the Fort Atkinson Lodge of Knights of Pythias and in his native county his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

On the 26th of October, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Mary F. Cole, daughter of Ichabod and Sarah Cole, who were at that time residents of the city of Jackson, Michigan, and in whose home the marriage ceremony was performed. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of three children, of whom two are living,—Philip W., and Mary P., both of whom are associated with their father in business, as previously noted in this context.

JOHN O'DONNELL. For many years a Kenosha citizen and business man, representing one of the pioneer families of that city, the late John O'Donnell spent the greater part of his life in Kenosha, and was actively identified with the retail coal trade. In fact, his last mortal concern was some details of his business. His death occurred on October 8, 1913, as a result of an accident, when he fell into the hold of a coal barge at the O'Donnell docks. He was walking along one of the beams of the boat, and losing his balance fell fifteen feet to the bottom, his head striking on a heavy timber, and he never regained consciousness. In Kenosha Mr. O'Donnell secured a firm status as a successful business man and loyal and progressive citizen. He passed a number of years in the west in the pioneer times, and upon his return to Kenosha took up retail coal dealing.

John O'Donnell was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, June 27, 1847, a son of Patrick and Deborah (Collins) O'Donnell. The O'Donnells came to America in 1849, and lived in Kenosha, where they were among the early settlers. Patrick O'Donnell was for a number of years connected with the flour and feed business in Kenosha, where he died in 1894. John O'Donnell, the youngest of four children, had limited educational opportunities in Kenosha, became a hard worker in boyhood, and during his early career went west, following telegraphing, and for several years was agent for the Overland Express, and was at one time county clerk in Nevada. He also followed mining and prospecting in Nevada, and other western and northwestern states. In 1881, Mr. O'Donnell, after all his young manhood spent in the west, returned to Kenosha, and was thereafter identified with both business and civic affairs. From 1884 to 1886 he held the office of city treasurer, and on leaving that office started on a modest scale as a retail coal merchant. For the first year or so he distributed only about five thousand tons of coal a year among his customers, but the trade was developed until its annual volume reached about twenty-five thousand tons. And in connection with his coal trade he also for the past two years handled lime, cement, brick and building material, with his sons. In politics Mr.

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Ray Palmer.

O'Donnell was a Republican, and he and his family were communicants of the Catholic church.

In 1879 he married Miss Mary O'Brien. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters, and four of the children are still living.

Ray Palmer. Wisconsin men are now conspicuous in every large center of human affairs and in every field of enterprise. A native son from an old family, a graduate of Wisconsin University with the class of '01, and still loyal to his home state, Ray Palmer has already conferred distinction on his commonwealth and alma mater by distinguished and expert service in electrical engineering. His recent appointment as city electrician and recently changed to Commissioner of Gas and Electricity of Chicago was the more notable since it was a selection based not on political expediency, but on capability and fitness. As was stated in a recent issue of the "Electrical Review and Western Electrician," —"the office of city electrician places its incumbents at the head of the municipal department of electricity, which has charge of the inspection of all electrical wiring, takes care of the fire alarm and police telegraph and of all public lighting, and looks after any other matters of an electrical nature, with which the city is concerned. The department now includes some four hundred offices and employes." The salary of the present position is $8,000.

Ray Palmer was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, March 29, 1878, a son of George Hageman and Mary Delemar (Canfield) Palmer. The family was established in Wisconsin by the grandparents, Hageman and Mary (Potter) Palmer, the former born in Johnstown, N. Y., in 1815, and the latter in Yorkshire, England, in 1821. They located at Sparta among the pioneers of 1856 and during the early days Hageman Palmer was an extensive operator in timber lands and lumbering. His death occurred September 12, 1905, and his wife died August 23, 1894. The paternal great-grandparents of Ray Palmer were David and Catherine Palmer, the former was born in 1773 and died in 1848, and the latter, born in 1776, died in 1856.

Hageman Palmer was the father of twelve children, the fourth of whom was George Hageman Palmer, who was born in New York State June 11, 1850. On June 17, 1876, he married Mary Delemar Canfield, who was born in Falls Village, Conn., November 11, 1850, and died September 3, 1901. Her father Edward Canfield, born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1822, moved from Falls Village, Connecticut, to Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1855, making the journey before the construction of the railroads to Wisconsin, and traveling from Chicago by ox-team to Sparta. Edward Canfield built one of the first flour mills in Wisconsin, and became a prominent business man and citizen in that locality, among other interests having been closely identified with banking affairs there. He married Abigail Goodwin, born in 1830, and both died in Sparta, Wis.,

the former on October 12, 1889, and the latter April 27, 1907. They had a family of ten children, among whom Mary Delemar Canfield was the third. She was a cultured and educated woman, a graduate of Ripon College. George Hageman Palmer was educated in the public schools at Sparta, and his first occupation was farming and stock raising. Later the range of his operations extended to the breeding, buying and selling of live stock and he became well known in this business. Since 1895 he has lived retired in Sparta. The senior Palmer is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Democrat. Three children were born to George Hageman and Mary Delemar Palmer, namely: Edward H., Ray, and Bessie A.

Mr. Ray Palmer has had an active and varied career, with much practical accomplishment to his credit, as a young man of thirty-five. His studies in the public schools of Sparta were completed, with graduation from the high school in 1897. In the following fall he entered the University of Wisconsin, where his studies were early directed along scientific and technical lines. In May, 1898, he was one of the University men to enlist for service in the Spanish American war, joining Company L of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers. He was corporal in his company and received his honorable discharge in September, 1898, by cablegram from the Secretary of War, Mr. Alger, while at Coamo in Porto Rico. This discharge was in the nature of a special permission granted in order that the young soldier might return to the University and not lose a year's time from his studies. At that time, as will be remembered, hostilities were ended in Cuba and Porto Rico. Mr. Palmer was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, with the class of 1901. On the eleventh of December in the same year he was united in marriage with Miss Daisy Wentworth, who was born in Milwaukee, a daughter of Dr. Charles Chester and Annie (Llewellyn) Wentworth. The father, a native of Milwaukee, was one of the old settlers and a prominent man in his profession of dentistry in the state of Wisconsin, having served as a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners for several years. To their marriage three children have been born: Chester W., Delemar, and Ray Jr. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and the City Club.

As an electrical engineer, Ray Palmer began his career with the well known engineering and contracting firm of J. G. White & Company, in whose services he was assistant superintendent in the installation of street lighting in New York City. One year was spent in that work, after which the company sent him to London as one of its engineers in that city. With three years' experience in England he returned home and took a place as electrical engineer for the Union Traction Company in Chicago, a company that controlled the bulk of the traction lines on the north side of the city, property which has since been incorporated in the ownership of the Chicago Railways

Company. In 1906 Mr. Palmer resigned from the Union Traction Company, and opened offices as a consulting electrical engineer in both Chicago and Milwaukee. His active practice continued until his appointment as city electrician of Chicago. This appointment was made by Mayor Harrison in the spring of 1912, and was based neither on personal favoritism nor on politics, but on the thorough qualifications of Mr. Palmer for the post. Besides his work as consulting engineer in connection with the traction companies, Mr. Palmer had added to his reputation through his services as an electrolysis expert in the employ of the city. Quoting again from the "Electrical Review and Western Electrician," with reference to his special experience and qualification, before he became head of the department of electricity, "Mr. Palmer had already gained recognition as a specialist in problems concerning electrolysis, and perhaps his most notable work for the city up to the present time has been in connection with securing adequate protection of water pipes and the like from the destructive effects of stray electric currents. His activity in this direction caused him to meet arguments of some of the best engineering ability to be obtained and his method of handling the matter showed him to be master of the subject in hand. This was a piece of work which was given considerable prominence in the Technical Press at the time the electrolysis ordinance framed by him was pending before the city council last summer (1912). He has also been very active in carrying out improvements in the lighting of the streets of Chicago, and in efforts to secure changes in and additions to the city fire alarm system." Mr. Palmer had been in office only a few weeks when the new ordinance came before the city council requiring the traction companies to install a system, which had been in practical use by foreign cities, and which would materially reduce the damage done by electrolysis. The ordinance was adopted by the Chicago council in July, 1912, after a contest which had been going on for months, and which, in the words of the local press at the time was "Regarded as a sweeping victory for Ray Palmer, who has been city electrician less than six months, and who made the fight for the ordinance practically single-handed."

Mr. Palmer's services to the city of Chicago have been important in many other ways; largely under his supervision was conducted an investigation of the business records of the Commonwealth Edison Company for the purpose of obtaining information by which the city might fix fair and reasonable maximum electric rates to the private consumers of electricity in the city. His report, made in May, 1913, recommended the reduction of electric lighting rates to the extent of over six hundred thousand dollars a year. Mr. Palmer has also been vigilant in looking after violations of the electrolysis ordinance, has vigorously pushed the extension of the city's public lighting system from power derived from the sanitary canal, as a result of which thousands of high-power electric

lights are being installed in various parts of the city to replace the old and flickering gas lamps, and many improvements are being made in the electric fire alarm system. Lately he has been called into consultation by the municipal authorities of Philadelphia to help solve their lighting problem.

Mr. Palmer has membership in various engineering societies, including the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Electric Club, and the Western Society of Engineers. As to some of his personal characteristics, this brief article concerning one of Wisconsin's able young men will be concluded with the following estimate taken from the journal already twice quoted:—"It may be well said of him further that he is a public official who does not allow any exaggerated notions of the dignity of his position to interfere with his helping any person whom it is his place and opportunity to assist. It is an asset of no mean value to the public. He impresses one as being peculiarly fitted by temperament, as well as by professional training for the duties of the responsible office which he holds."

The Milwaukee Auditorium. One of the finest commercial and civic assets of the city of Milwaukee is the auditorium. No one institution or establishment has done more in recent years to concentrate and maintain the reputation of Milwaukee as a commercial center than this splendid building. The large commercial organizations of every prominent American city have recognized the imperative necessity of providing such a meeting place and building which would serve not only for the entertainment of all local organizations, but also of the many visiting conventions which every progressive city must invite and provide for in the course of a year. Aside from its practical utility as a great commercial and civic center, the Auditorium also represents a monument to the liberality and the co-operation of Milwaukeeans, and in its construction the real quality of local public spirit was best tested. A descriptive account of the Auditorium in its inception and construction has already been deemed necessary by the governing board of the Auditorium, and from the handsome publication issued under the auspices of the governing board, the following paragraphs of description are adapted in order to afford a reliable history of the institution for this permanent history of the state.

The beginning of the enterprise came on July 28, 1903, when a committee of business men was appointed by the Merchants & Manufacturers Association to consider the general subject. Up to that time the old Exposition Building had served in a more or less inadequate way the general purpose of a convention and assembly hall. This Exposition building was destroyed by fire on June 4, 1905. Thus there was thrust upon the business and civic community the absolute necessity of a new structure. The conditions which confronted the so-called committee on

convention hall were somewhat complicated. A portion of the site occupied by the old Exposition Building had originally been deeded to the city by Byron Kilbourn, an early pioneer, upon the condition that the same be used for market purposes. The balance of the site belonged to the city. The Exposition Building had been erected by private subscription, and had been conducted without profit, and in the interest of the community as a whole. The first step was to establish the legal status of the site question, and it was found that the city could not be dispossessed of the site provided it was used for public purposes. It was also a difficult proposition to erect a convention hall such as was needed involving an expense upwards of half a million dollars. The solution of the difficulty, it was believed, could be found in some arrangement by which the municipality and the public could join hands in providing the necessary means. A measure was framed under the direction of the committee, and enacted into law by the legislature in June, 1905, authorizing "cities of the first class to provide for the erection and maintenance of auditorium and music halls by co-operating with private associations or corporations." It was resolved to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by private subscription and ask the municipality to vote an equal sum, thus providing a total building fund of five hundred thousand dollars. A campaign committee consisting of twenty active citizens was chosen to secure the subscription fund, which was completed by the fall of 1906. The bond issue, providing for the city's portion of the fund was voted, and the common council perfected the jointure with the so-called Auditorium Company, which had been organized in the meantime, and which represented the citizens who had subscribed to the private fund. The law under which the jointure was made provided that the construction, maintenance, and management of the auditorium should be entrusted to five directors representing the private corporation, and six city officials, representing the municipality, constituting a governing board of eleven members.

The campaign for subscriptions to the Auditorium Fund was undertaken by the first Auditorium Committee, the members of which had been appointed in July, 1905. Those first called upon were the leading merchants and manufacturers, and those generally known as public spirited citizens. Their responses were as generous as could have been expected, but it soon was proved that the scope of operations must be enlarged. After something more than seventy thousand dollars had been obtained, it proved more difficult every day to secure further funds. A cessation of labors then ensued, and active work was not resumed until the reorganization of the Auditorium Committee early in 1906. This new committee represented as far as possible the several commercial, industrial and civic bodies of the city. The plan as taken up by the new committee was to widen the scope of the subscription effort and

invade practically every section of the city. Squads of solicitors thus invaded the residence district as well as the commercial and industrial centers, meetings were held in the different wards, and every legitimate method was followed to stimulate and arouse enthusiasm for the campaign. The formal opening of the new campaign began on June 28, and from that day forward the history of the daily efforts and successes was made matter of public announcement through the press and otherwise until the subscription fund had grown from the first stated amount to the coveted sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

After much discussion the site of the old Exposition Building was adopted as the most available one, and prizes were then offered in order to secure the competition of leading architects all over the country, four prizes, ranging from one thousand dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars being offered for the architect plan in order of merit. After these matters had been settled there ensued a series of legal complications involving the title to the site. As already mentioned, the original site had been deeded by a pioneer on the condition that the same should be used for market purposes.

When the old Exposition Building had been erected, the heirs to the pioneer donor had brought suit for ejectment, but the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the city on the ground that the Exposition Building was already constructed and that it served partially at least for market purposes. The course of the litigation through the different years cannot be discussed here, but it is of interest to know that the committee for the building of the auditorium exercised every precaution and safe guard possible before entering upon the work of construction. A bill was introduced and passed in the state legislature clearing away most of the difficulties, but in August, 1908, after construction had been undertaken the heirs of the donor of the tract brought suit for the possession of the premises. Judge W. J. Turner in November, 1908, decided that the Auditorium Board and the city were in lawful possession, and from that decision an appeal was made to the Supreme Court. In spite of these various legal and financial complications, the work of construction went forward steadily, and the original plans have long since been carried out, resulting in the magnificent building which now constitutes so important a factor in Milwaukee's greatness as a city.

On August 1, 1908, the corner-stone of the Auditorium building was laid, and about one year later, in the closing days of September, 1909, extended dedication ceremonies marked the completion and opening of the great building. The cost of the building itself was $513,944.55, while the furnishings cost $38,031.58, making a total of $551,976.13. The location of the Auditorium is an entire square between Fifth and Sixth, Cedar and State streets. It is readily accessible from all railway stations, and street car lines pass its main entrance. The Auditorium is the nucleus for the projected civic center of the city of Milwaukee.

The possibilities of the Auditorium may be better understood when it is stated that the seating capacity of the Auditorium proper is ten thousand people, with an arena, providing for exhibition space and other purposes, two hundred and twenty-five feet long and one hundred feet wide. The building comprises two wings, the west wing containing the main auditorium, while the annex or east wing contains smaller halls named after Milwaukee's most prominent pioneer and generous citizens, as follows: Juneau, Walker, Kilbourn, Engelmann, and Plankinton Halls. In planning the Auditorium it was designed to provide a building which would serve satisfactorily for the most diversified uses; one that would readily adapt itself to meet all the possible requirements for large and small conventions, industrial exhibitions, mass concerts, public meetings, religious service, grand balls, horse shows, etc. Accordingly it may be used either as one monster hall, furnishing all accommodations that may be required for any purpose, or of being divided into smaller halls, each one of which is complete in itself and has all desirable conveniences. It is so arranged that as many as seven distinct and separate meetings may be held at one and the same time without any inconvenience or interference. The six smaller halls in the annex each have a seating capacity of from three hundred to twelve hundred.

Since the opening of the Auditorium, it has been used for the following purposes:

	1912	1911	1910
Industrial Exhibits	180	193	57
Conventions	78	87	35
Meetings	152	134	188
Lectures	12	23	13
Concerts and Dances	139	99	44
Circus	1	12	8
Miscellaneous	50	46	13
	612	594	358

Such were the facilities and services afforded that they called forth enthusiastic appreciation from the officials of the different affairs concerned, and there is no doubt that the Milwaukee Auditorium affords superior facilities for conventions to those of any other city in America. Something has been said concerning the composite nature of the governing board, made up partly of city officials and partly from the private auditorium corporation. At the present writing, the members of this governing board are as follows: William George Bruce, president; Charles E. Sammond, vice president; Louis M. Kotecki, secretary; Joseph P. Carney, treasurer; Gerhard A. Bading, mayor; Daniel W. Hoan, city attorney; Oliver C. Fuller; Alvin P. Kletzsch; Otto J. Schoenleber; E. W. Windfelder, president of the museum; and J. G.

Flanders, president of the library. The executive committee is composed of William George Bruce, chairman, Gerhard A. Bading, Joseph P. Carney, Alvin P. Kletzsch, E. W. Windfelder. Joseph C. Grieb is manager.

Joseph Charles Grieb. Manager of the Milwaukee Auditorium since its opening, Joseph Charles Grieb, through his enterprise and energy, has had much to do with the remarkable place which the structure fills in the commercial and civic activities of the city.

Mr. Grieb was born in Milwaukee, January 30, 1869, a son of the late George H. Grieb, and Elizabeth (Habes) Grieb. Both parents are now deceased and are buried in the Trinity cemetery in Milwaukee. His father was a pioneer grocer, one of the early settlers of the south side of Milwaukee, where for many years he conducted a grocery at Park and Grove streets. The senior Grieb was born at Meppen, Hanover, Germany, December 10, 1819, and in his native land worked as a postal messenger, driving a mail coach there. In 1836, coming to America, at the age of seventeen, he located in Milwaukee, where he was employed by a wholesale grocery house, driving a team, until he was later able to buy a team of his own, and then started in business for himself on the south side, opening a small stock of groceries. He established this business in 1859, and conducted it until his death, which occurred December 19, 1896. In Milwaukee, on November 28, 1849, George H. Grieb was married to Miss Elizabeth Habes. She was born in the Kingdom of Luxemburg, on December 19, 1828. When she was about thirteen years old she came to America with her mother, and during their first year in America the mother died and left three daughters, Mrs. Grieb being the oldest had a hard struggle during her girlhood and bravely bore her responsibilities as head of the little family, not only providing for herself, but also for her younger sisters. Mrs. Grieb died at Milwaukee, August 29, 1904. Both parents were strict members of the Holy Trinity church, the church being within a block of their old home. There were six boys and three girls in the family, of whom two girls and five boys are still living, all of them in Milwaukee: Henry L.; Mary, deceased; George, deceased; Katheryn; Frank X.; Anna; Edward F., a real estate man; Joseph C.; and William A., a stock broker. All the children were born in Milwaukee and received their education chiefly in this city. The older sons were educated in a monastery at Fond du Lac.

Mr. Joseph C. Grieb attended the Holy Trinity parochial school and Marquette College of Milwaukee, now the Marquette University. He prepared for business life further by attendance at the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, also taking a special course in McDonald's Business College. His first regular employment was as a stenographer in the West Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee &

St. Paul Railroad. He remained there fourteen years, and rose to the position of chief clerk. From there he branched out independently, buying an interest in the C. W. Fischer Furniture Company at 219-223 Second street. He was in that business two years, retaining the old firm name, after which he sold out, and the firm is still in existence, doing business at the same number under the same firm name. From the furniture trade Mr. Grieb turned to the real estate and manufacturing business. He manufactured picture frames and mirrors, and his enterprise was carried on under the name of the Milwaukee Art Specialty Company, with a shop on the south side on Reed street. After a year and a half he made up his mind that he did not know much about the manufacturing business, and permanently retired from that line.

Having throughout this period actively identified himself with local business organizations and interests, he was regarded as a most happy choice for the office of assistant secretary of the Milwaukee Auditorium Company, to which place he was elected November 19, 1906. On February 13, 1908, he was elected manager of the Auditorium, and more than anyone else has had the executive direction of this great civic institution.

Mr. Grieb is a member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Automobile Club, The Arion Musical Club, Press Club, has membership in the St. Rose Catholic church, and is in close and enthusiastic touch with all local activities.

On September 12, 1895, in St. Joseph's church of Milwaukee was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grieb with Miss Margaret Forster, daughter of the late George Forster, a prominent lumberman of Milwaukee during his day. Mr. Forster died on October 11, 1891, while Mrs. Grieb's mother is living at the age of eighty-five. Mrs. Grieb was born in Milwaukee, was educated in St. Joseph's parochial school, and the Notre Dame Convent at South Bend, Indiana, where the sisters of Mr. Grieb were also partly educated. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Grieb are: Marion Isabella, George Forster and Margaret Forster, all of whom were born in Milwaukee. The family residence is at 3404 Cedar street.

Hon. Clark L. Hood, member of the Wisconsin State Legislature, has gained distinction in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness, sagacity and tact, he was in the courts of La Crosse a power and influence as a criminal lawyer, and in his legislative office his duties have been discharged with a deep sense of high ideals and a conscientious regard for the interests of his constituents. Mr. Hood was born June 23, 1847, at Hancock, Delaware county, New York, and is a son of William and Nancy (Appley) Hood, natives of

the Empire State, the former of whom, a lumberman and farmer, died in May, 1870, and the latter in 1874.

Clark L. Hood secured his education in the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, in Delaware county, wholly unaided, and when but sixteen years of age, in 1863, enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war, as a member of Company M, First New York Veteran Cavalry. With this organization he served to the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge, and at that time took up the study of law in the offices of Hotchkiss & Seymour, at Binghamton, New York. On being admitted to the bar he took up the practice of his profession in La Crosse, and almost immediately met with a gratifying recognition of his ability. In 1869 he formed a professional partnership with M. P. Wing, but since 1871 has been engaged in practice alone. Mr. Hood's reputation as a criminal lawyer is state-wide, his connection with a number of notable cases having given him an enviable reputation in this line of jurisprudence. As an orator, he stands second to none practicing before the La Crosse courts, where his comprehension and knowledge of the law is manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements. He has been an effective stump speaker in behalf of the Democratic party, with which he has been connected since 1872, and has participated in numerous hard-fought campaigns, where his services have been of inestimable value to the Democratic organization. His public speaking, however, has not been confined to political matters, for his speech at the dedication of the Losey Memorial Arch was considered a masterly tribute to that well-known philanthropist while his address, "Henry Ward Beecher in England," received favorable comment from press and public throughout this part of the country, and his speech at the dedication of the soldiers' monument on Decoration Day at La Crosse is said to have been among the best of its kind.

Mr. Hood has filled various positions of public trust and responsibility, in all of which he has manifested a conscientious desire to advance the welfare of his city and its people. For three years he served La Crosse as alderman, was city attorney for two years and district attorney for four years, and in 1911 was elected to the State Legislature, where he is devoting himself to the elimination of some of the laws on the statute books, believing that there has been too much law-making and that our legislators have advocated too much paternalism. Aside from the practice of his profession and the duties of public office, Mr. Hood has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and to stock raising, having until recently been the owner of two large farms.

Andrew H. Dahl. One of the best known men in the public life of Wisconsin is the recent incumbent of the office of state treasurer, Andrew H. Dahl, who on December 31, 1912, closed three terms or six

years of efficient service. Mr. Dahl is a resident of Westby, Vernon county, where he has long been prosperously identified with business and public affairs. In his public service as in his private business, his guiding principle has long been a square deal for all and special privileges to none, and the people of his home county and of the state at large have repeatedly placed the seal of their approval upon his manner of exemplifying this rule.

Mr. Dahl was born in Lewiston, Columbia county, Wisconsin, April 13, 1859, and is one of the leading representatives of the Norwegian-American citizenship of this state. His parents, Michael H. and Elizabeth (Asbjornsen) Dahl, were both natives of Moi, Norway. The father was born in 1801 and died in 1869, and the mother was born in 1815 and died in 1884. They were married in Moi, and of their children the two living are Andrew H. and his sister Sarah, the widow of Ole T. Westby. The mother subsequently married Jens A. Peterson, but there were no children from that union. The Dahl family, father and mother, emigrated to America in 1852, and spent thirteen weeks on the sailing vessel which finally landed them in New York City. Going up the Hudson, they continued their westward journey through the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence on a steamer through the Great Lakes until their arrival at Milwaukee. There the father bought a yoke of oxen and drove overland to Lewiston in Columbia county. That was then a wilderness region, and Michael Dahl should be credited with the pioneer work of hewing a farm from the aboriginal conditions. After twelve years residence there he sold his place, and, again with ox teams, migrated on to Coon Prairie in Vernon county. There he bought a farm and spent the rest of his active career in general agriculture. He was one of the active members of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church. During the first years of his American residence he voted the Whig principles, but later joined the Republican party.

Andrew H. Dahl was reared to manhood on the home farms in Columbia and Vernon counties, and had the inestimable advantage of living in a good home characterized by industry, thrift and fine principles. He learned to work, and during the winter seasons attended the common schools, and later the Viroqua high school and the Northwestern Business University at Madison.

At the age of twenty-two he began his career in merchandising as a clerk in a general store at Viroqua. After an experience of three and a half years, he began on his own account in 1884, under the firm name of Galstad & Dahl, the general merchandise and agricultural implement business. In 1888 Mr. Dahl bought out his partner, and has since conducted the business with increasing prosperity under the name of A. H. Dahl & Company.

Mr. Dahl has for many years interested himself in local government and has been an active factor in Republican politics. He was a mem-

ber of the Vernon county board of supervisors in 1896-97; was trustee of the Vernon county asylum in 1897, serving nine years; was elected president of the village board at Westby in 1898 and by re-elections served four successive terms until 1902. In 1898 Mr. Dahl became a member of the Wisconsin assembly from Vernon county. He was three times re-elected, each time getting the nomination without opposition, and it was his distinction to have first in the history of Vernon county broken the long-established custom of giving a representative but two terms in office. In the legislature he was on the committee on education, was chairman of the committee on charitable and penal institutions during 1905, and succeeded the late and revered A. R. Hall of Dunn county as chairman of the committee on assessments and collections of taxes. The culmination of his political honors came with his election to the office of state treasurer in 1906. He was re-elected in 1908 and 1910, and gave the state as capable an administration of this important office as it has ever had. In 1912 he was elected a delegate at large from Wisconsin to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago. He supported the candidacy of Senator Robert M. LaFollette for president.

Mr. Dahl is a member of the Lutheran church, and is affiliated with the Sons of Norway. He was married on October 10, 1882, to Miss Julia Vinje, who was born at Voss, Norway. Seven children have been born to their marriage: Harry J., who married Nellie Riege, is a member of the firm of A. H. Dahl & Company at Westby; Elnora E. is the wife of William F. Whitney, of Wenatchee, Washington; Chester T. is also a member of A. H. Dahl & Company, and he and his brother now have the entire management of this prosperous business; Lulu E., Alice I., Victor V., and Aad J. are the younger members of the home circle.

A. Arthur Guilbert. As an architect, Mr. Guilbert, has one of the leading positions in his profession in Southern Wisconsin, and has built up a large practice in Racine. He is head of the well known firm of Guilbert & Funston, whose offices are in the Robinson Building. Mr. Guilbert has spent most of his life in Racine, his parents having been pioneers of this city, and since returning from college has been rapidly making his way in professional achievements.

A. Arthur Guilbert was born in Racine in August, 1869, a son of Albert W. and Celia M. (Perse) Guilbert. The father was also a native of Racine, his parents have been pioneer settlers in this vicinity. The father until 1904 was for many years in the employ of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. The mother passed away in Racine in 1906.

Mr. Guilbert was educated in the common schools of his native city, graduating from the high school, and then entering the Lehigh Uni

A. Arthur Gilbert

versity in the Engineering Department, afterwards taking special work at University of Michigan, Armour Institute and Chicago Art Institute. For a number of years Mr. Guilbert was connected with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, and from that well known concern entered upon the active practice of his profession as an architect. He is well known socially in Racine, and has a number of fraternal affiliations with local orders. He is a member of Racine Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Racine Commandery, No. 7, K. T., being also affiliated with Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Milwaukee, and a 32nd degree Mason. He is a member of the Elks Lodge No. 252, at Racine. His clubs are the Somerset and the Racine Country Clubs. Mr. Guilbert has a fine residence at 107 Eleventh Street, a home upon which he has bestowed much attention and his professional services, and it is an attractive feature of this particular residence district, passing under the name of "Green Gables."

In 1895 Mr. Guilbert married Miss Bessie Bull. Her father, Stephen Bull, was one of the most prominent citizens of Racine, and was one of the founders and promoters of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, an industry which has probably done more than any other to build up Racine, as an industrial center, and a concern of which all citizens of Racine have great reason to be proud as it is one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Guilbert are the parents of three children namely: F. Warburton, now a student in Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Gordon McKenzie, also in the Hill School and Ellen Kellogg.

Edwin B. Tuteur, M. D. Born and reared in Wisconsin, his father being a retired business man of LaCrosse, Dr. Tuteur has for many years held a prominent place among Chicago physicians, being especially known as an authority on internal medicine.

Edwin B. Tuteur was born at LaCrosse, November 9, 1866, and was very liberally educated. After graduating from the LaCrosse high school with the class of 1883 he entered the University of Cincinnati, where he was graduated Ph. G. with the class of 1887. His medical studies were pursued in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he obtained his medical degree in 1890. Dr. Tuteur was resident physician to Philadelphia Hospital in Philadelphia for two years. In 1892 he located in Chicago, where he has since given special attention to the practice of diagnosis and internal medicine. He has spent considerable time abroad in post-graduate and clinical work at Munich, Germany, and at Vienna, Austria. He holds the position of consulting physician to Daily News Sanitarium for children, was professor of medicine in Loyola University; professor of gastro-internal diseases in the Illinois Medical College; is attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Tuteur is a former president of the Physicians' Club of Chicago, was

formerly president of the Southern District Medical Society, is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, The Illinois Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

As one of the organizers in 1910 and since that time secretary of the Valmora Industrial Sanatorium, Dr. Tuteur is one of the executive officers of an institution, which, though perhaps not widely known to the general public, is performing none-the-less efficient, splendid service to mankind. It is one of the significant illustrations of the modern attitude of commerce in its more helpful relations to social existence. It indicates a disposition on the part of practical business in this twentieth century to aid in the amelioration of conditions against which thousands of people as individuals must otherwise contend in vain. The Valmora Industrial Sanatorium, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, not for profit, has as its object to supply a suitable institution for the care, maintenance, and treatment of persons in moderate circumstances suffering from tuberculosis, unable to pay the usual rates charged by private institutions. Only incipient cases and such moderately advanced cases as have fair prospects of recovery are received. The Sanatorium is located at Watrous, New Mexico, in a beautiful valley, well protected from winds, and at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the sea. The president of the organization is E. Fletcher Ingalls, M. D., and the board of officers and directors include men whose names are national in business and the profession, the medical board containing a number of the most eminent names in Chicago and American medicine and surgery. Patients to this sanatorium are received chiefly from among the employes of members of the institution, the rates per week to such patients being $10.00, while to others the rate is $12.00 per week. Enrolled in the list of members are many of the largest mercantile and industrial corporations of Chicago, including several of the great department stores, many of the firms in the wholesale district, and a number of banks, manufacturing and other conspicuous concerns.

The parents of Dr. Tuteur were Isaac and Fanny (Berman) Tuteur. The father was born at Rheinpfalz in Germany in 1829 and died in 1893 at the age of sixty-three years. The mother was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1836, and is now living in her seventy-seventh year. The parents were married at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and five of their seven children are still living. The father came to America in 1849 when twenty years of age. He crossed on a sailing vessel which was seventy-two days on the voyage, and finally landed him at New York City. The mother came to this country at the age of sixteen years. Isaac Tuteur first located at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, where he was in the lumber business for about ten years, and then moved out to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the wholesale liquor business up to 1889 at which time he retired. He was an active member and for a

number of years treasurer of the Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at LaCrosse, and held office in other social organizations. In politics he was a Democrat.

Dr. Tuteur married on February 21, 1892, Miss Emma Grossman, who was born in Chicago, Ill. They are the parents of one daughter Frances Pauline. Dr. Tuteur has membership in the Chicago Athletic Club, and the South Shore County Club. He is independent in politics and usually voted as a Republican up to 1912, at which time he supported President Wilson. During 1911 Dr. Tuteur with his family made an extended tour abroad, visiting Africa, Italy, France, Austria, and Germany.

Charles E. Vroman. Holding prestige as one of the able and resourceful members of the bar of the city of Chicago, Mr. Vroman there shows his abiding interest in his native state by retaining active membership in the Wisconsin Society, and prior to his removal to the great western metropolis he had gained secure prestige in his professional work in Wisconsin, as one of the leading members of the bar of the city of Green Bay, whence he removed to Chicago in 1900. He is a representative of one of the stanch pioneer families of Wisconsin, with whose history the name of Vroman has been worthily identified since the early territorial epoch, and thus there is all of consistency in according to him specific recognition in this publication.

Mr. Vroman was born on a pioneer farmstead in Fitchburg township, Dane county, Wisconsin, about seven miles distant from Madison, the beautiful capital city of the state, and the date of his nativity was October 5, 1846. He is a son of William and Harriet (Field) Vroman, the former a native of Madison county, New York, where he was born in the year 1818. The father continued his residence in Wisconsin from the pioneer days until his death, in 1886, and his widow now resides at Madison, this state, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years (1913), one of the noble women who have witnessed the development and upbuilding of the Badger commonwealth and one who has the affectionate regard of all who have come within the benignant compass of her influence. She was born in Durhamville, Oneida county, New York, in 1824 where her parents were early settlers. Of the two children of William and Harriet (Field) Vroman, the elder is he whose name initiates this review, and Josephine is the wife of Edward C. Mason, of Madison, Wisconsin.

William Vroman was reared and educated in his native state and first came to the territory of Wisconsin in the '30s. On account of the disturbed conditions incidental to the Black Hawk Indian war he returned to New York state, where he remained until after his marriage. In 1843 he came with his wife to Wisconsin and they established their home on an embryonic farm near Madison, in Fitchburg township, Dane county.

He was one of the early settlers of that township, where he bravely set himself to the herculean task of reclaiming a farm from the wilderness and where he also developed a prosperous enterprise in building houses for other pioneers. He was also one of the first contractors to engage in building operations in Madison, the capital of the state. He continued to reside on his farm until 1860, when he was elected treasurer of Dane county, with official headquarters in Madison, the county seat, in which place he established the family home in 1862. He gave a careful and effective administration of the fiscal affairs of the county and continued to serve as treasurer for four years. He established himself in the lumber business in the little capital city, with various branch yards at other points in the state, and in this field of enterprise he built up a prosperous business, to which he continued to devote his attention until the late 70's, after which he lived virtually retired until his death—an honored and influential citizen of the county in which he was a sterling pioneer. Mr. Vroman was a man of distinct individuality and well fortified opinions and was an active and influential factor in political affairs in his county. He originally gave his allegiance to the Whig party but was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from its inception until the close of his life. Though not formally identified with any religious body he was a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Congregational church, of which his widow has been a devoted member for many years.

Charles E. Vroman gained his initial experience in connection with the environment and operations of the pioneer farm on which he was born, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the district schools of the locality and period. He was enabled to continue his studies in the University of Wisconsin, in which he was a member of the class of 1868, Ph. B., and he admirably fortified himself for his chosen profession by a course in the Albany Law College, at Albany, New York, in which he was graduated in 1869, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith returned to Wisconsin and was admitted to its bar, and his first practical work in his profession was performed in connection with the office of the late Hon. William F. Vilas, of Madison, long one of the most distinguished lawyers and influential citizens of the state. After being thus associated with Senator Vilas for a few months Mr. Vroman became deputy clerk of the circuit court for that county, and of this office he continued the incumbent until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, the judicial center of Brown county, where he established himself in the active practice of his profession and became associated with Linneus Sale, under the firm name of Vroman & Sale. Through ability, discrimination, close application and integrity of purpose Mr. Vroman soon gained a prominent position at the bar of that section of the state and for a period of more than a quarter of a century

was numbered among the leading lawyers of Green Bay, with a representative clientage and with a business that involved his appearance in connection with much important litigation. In 1890, with matured powers and the distinctive precedence given by success, he formed another professional alliance, under the title of Green, Vroman, Fairchild, North & Parker, and of this representative law firm he continued a member for a decade, at the expiration of which, on the 1st of May, 1900, he withdrew from partnership to establish his home in Chicago, in which great metropolis he has found a broad and inviting field for his professional endeavors and in which he has achieved definite success and prestige. Upon removing to Chicago he became a member of the law firm of Flower, Vroman & Musgrave, and on the 15th of November, 1900, he was made assistant general solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with headquarters in Chicago. To the duties of this important position he gave the major part of his time and attention until April 1, 1910, when he resumed the general practice of his profession, in partnership with his son William P., and Fayette S. Munro, and under the firm name of Vroman, Munro & Vroman. This effective alliance continued until the death of William P. Vroman in 1911, and since that time the large and representative law business has been continued under the title of Vroman & Munro.

In politics Mr. Vroman has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and while a resident of his native state he was influential in public affairs. He served several terms as city attorney of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and was for several years the incumbent of the office of district attorney of Brown county. At Green Bay he still maintains his affiliation with Washington Lodge, No. 23, Free & Accepted Masons, and Green Bay Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. At Madison, the capital of the state, he is a member of the University Club and he is actively identified with the Wisconsin State Historical Society, as well as the American Historical Association. He takes a deep interest in and is a valued member of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, and in his home city is identified also with the Union League Club, the University Club, and the City Club.

At the home of the bride's parents, in Sun Prairie, Dane county, Wisconsin, on the 11th of May, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vroman to Miss Emma R. Phillips, who was born and reared in that county and who likewise is a representative of a pioneer family of Wisconsin. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Vroman the first, a daughter, died in infancy. William P., who died in 1911, at the age of thirty-two years, was at the time associated with his father in the practice of law, as previously noted, and his career was cut short in the very prime of his strong and noble manhood, and to the severe grief of a host of devoted friends and admirers. He was graduated in the law department of the University of Wisconsin as a member of the class of

1901, and had gained secure vantage ground in his chosen profession when his death occurred, this being the severest of blows to his devoted parents. John C., the surviving son, completed his technical education in the University of Wisconsin and is now successfully engaged in the work of his profession of civil and mechanical engineer, with headquarters in Chicago, where he still remains at the parental home.

Edward Yockey. The professional and executive powers of Mr. Yockey have been effectually tested and found ample through his service in his present official position, that of district attorney of Milwaukee county, and he is numbered among the essentially representative members of the bar of his native state. His devotion to his profession has been manifest alike in close application, deep appreciation of its responsibilities and dignity, and careful observance of its unwritten ethical code, so that he naturally commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his confreres at the bar.

Mr. Yockey is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Wisconsin, where his paternal grandparents established their home at an early period in the history of this favored commonwealth. They immigrated to Wisconsin from the state of New York and the family genealogy indicates long and worthy connection with the annals of American history. The district attorney of Milwaukee county was born in Dodge county, this state, on the 16th of July, 1879, and is a son of William H. and Ella (McHugh) Yockey, the former of whom was born in Milwaukee, on the 2d of May, 1853, and the latter of whom was born at Fond du Lac, this state, on the 12th of October, 1850. William H. Yockey is a well known and valued locomotive engineer in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, in the service of which corporation he has been retained for more than thirty-five years, and he is a man well known and highly esteemed in the state that long represented his home. He was graduated in the engineering department of Syracuse University, at Syracuse, New York, and in the earlier period of his career he was identified with important railroad construction work, including the building of the line between Ishpeming and Escanaba, Michigan. He and his wife now reside in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, and he is one of its popular and public-spirited citizens. His father, the late Nicholas Yockey, served as an officer in the Prussian army and participated in the Franco-Prussian war. Mrs. Ella (McHugh) Yockey is a daughter of the late Patrick McHugh, who became one of the honored and influential citizens of Fond du Lac county, and who was one of the contractors who built the air line division of the Northwestern Railroad between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, besides which he served as sergeant of the Fond du Lac Volunteers and represented Wisconsin as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war; he enlisted on the 30th of August, 1862, in Company E, Seventeenth

Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in battle on the 19th of May, 1863, and continued in service until the close of the war, having been mustered out on the 2d of June, 1865.

Edward Yockey is indebted to the public schools for his early educational discipline and was graduated in the high school as Escanaba, Michigan, as a member of the class of 1894, he having been about two years of age at the time when the family home was established in that city. He furthered his academic education by an effective course in the Ohio Institute at Dayton, in which he was graduated in 1896. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the law department of the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and with the well earned degree. Thus admirably fortified for the vocation of his choice, Mr. Yockey established his residence in Milwaukee, in which city he has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession, his ability and sterling character having gained for him prestige of no equivocal order. He built up a substantial and representative private practice and to the same he continued to give his attention until his election to his present responsible office of district attorney of Milwaukee county, in November, 1912. He assumed the duties of office on the 6th of January, 1913, for the regular term of two years, and his administration has already served as ample justification of the popular support which gave to him this preferment.

Mr. Yockey has proved a veritable independent in the Wisconsin camp of the Republican party and has given yeoman service in support of the party cause. He has shown marked discrimination and ability in the manoeuvering of political forces and served from 1910 to 1912, inclusive, as chairman of the Republican county committee of Milwaukee county, as well as chairman of the party's city committee in Milwaukee. He was manager of the non-partisan campaign which resulted in the election of Milwaukee's present mayor, G. A. Bading, and it was largely due to his efforts that the non-partisan fusion forces was effected in this municipal campaign. From 1908 to 1910 Mr. Yockey was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Fourth congressional district of the state. He is a valued member of the Milwaukee county Bar Association and is also identified with the Wisconsin Bar Association. His name is found enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors in the Wisconsin metropolis and this fact, it may be consistently said, does not in the least militate against his popularity in social circles. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and is an enthusiastic disciple of the piscatorial art.

Nelson Norman Lampert, vice president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago is a native of Wisconsin, and has had a long and successful career as a Chicago banker. On the organization of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago he was honored with election as its

first treasurer. Mr. Lampert was born at Newton in Vernon county, Wisconsin, March 19, 1872. His parents were Bartholomew and Mary (Stork) Lampert. The father, who was born at West Bend, in Washington county, Wisconsin, died at the age of sixty-two. The mother was also born at West Bend and is still living. On both sides the family were established in Wisconsin during the pioneer era. The Chicago banker was the oldest of six children, four of whom are living. Bartholomew Lampert became prominent in the Methodist ministry, having been educated in a theological seminary in Ohio. He held various charges in Wisconsin and Illinois and was a presiding elder in the Chicago district at the time of his death. In politics he was always a Republican.

Nelson Norman Lampert came to Chicago with his parents at the age of fourteen and was graduated from the Garfield grammar school. In May, 1887, when a little more than fifteen years of age, he entered the service of the Fort Dearborn National Bank as a messenger boy. By earnest and faithful work he was promoted through all the grades leading up to the vice presidency, to which office he was elected in 1904, when thirty-two years of age.

Mr. Lampert is a prominent figure in Chicago Masonic Circles. He is past master of Garden City Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; past thrice illustrious master of Tyrian Council R. & S. M.; past commander of Apollo Commandery No. 1 K. T., and in the Scottish Rite is a member of Oriental Consistory and an honorary thirty-third degree Mason. In December, 1907, he was unanimously elected illustrious potentate of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Lampert is a member of the Banker's Club; of the Mid-Day Club; the Hamilton Club; the Glen View Golf Club; the Chicago Athletic Association, of which he has served as treasurer; the Columbia Yacht Club; the Union League Club; the South Shore Country Club. His polities is Republican.

On June 28, 1910, Mr. Lampert married Miss Nettie Tuohy, who was born at Woodstock, In McHenry county, Illinois.

Robert Rom. In Milwaukee since pioneer times the Rom family have been manufacturers and business men, producers not spenders of wealth, making their enterprise a factor in community prosperity; have been notable for normal yet spirited partieipation in the social and civic affairs of their home city; and all in all have been the sort of men and women whose lives count for most in the substantial integrity of a city or state.

The founder of the family in Milwaukee was the late Andrew Rom. It is not overstatement to say that his career was a distinctive contribution to the industrial and civic welfare of this city. Andrew Rom, whose death occurred in Milwaukee September 14, 1897, was one of the

Theodore Roosevelt

founders of Milwaukee industry in the packing business, and had lived in Milwaukee since 1849. He was seventy-eight years, nine months, and twenty-three days of age when his death occured. He was born in Regansburg, Bavaria, November 22, 1818. He left his native land during the political trouble that caused the departure of so many other Germans who contended for liberty in the Fatherland and who subsequently became estimable citizens in America. Immediately upon his arrival in Milwaukee in 1849 Mr. Rom established a packing plant at State and Third Streets, and retired in 1876 after a successful career. He was the first butcher in Milwaukee to employ steam in the manufacture of sausage. He was an associate of Cudahy, Plankinton, Layton and Armour. The late Mr. Rom was beyond military age when the Civil war started, but gave his moral support to the war for the preservation of the Union. He was a man of deep patriotic feelings, though it was always difficult even for his family to secure any expression of opinion or account of his life in the old country, and it appeared that he always regretted the necessity of having to leave Germany in the manner he did. Mr. Rom belonged to the West Side Old Settlers Club, was a Mason, being one of the charter members of Kilbourn Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., and also belonged to the old Turnverein of Milwaukee. He belonged to Camp No. 2 of the Order of the Druids, under whose auspices his funeral was held.

The late Andrew Rom was married in Milwaukee in 1852 to Miss Marie Glaser of Milwaukee. They had been married forty-five years at the time of his death, and she is still living in Milwaukee, having passed her eighty-ninth birthday on March 12, 1913. She was born in Saxony, Germany, March 12, 1824, and came across the ocean in a sailing vessel, the late Mrs. Frederick Mayer, another pioneer woman of Milwaukee, having been a fellow passenger on the same boat. The ship was ninety days en route. Andrew Rom and wife were the parents of seven children, two of whom are deceased and the five now living are as follows: Mrs. Emma Hertting, who is the wife of Hugo Hertting of Milwaukee; Robert Rom, whose career is sketched in following paragraphs: Bertha, wife of Charles W. Nebel of Madison; Rosalie, wife of Walter Buschmann of Milwaukee; and Emil, treasurer of the Robert Rom Company. All the children were born at the old home in Milwaukee at 276 Third Street and received their education in this city.

Robert Rom, who was born May 9, 1856, has proved a worthy successor of his father in business enterprise, being president of the Robert Rom Company, one of the largest concerns of the state for plumbers,' steam and gasfitters' supplies. Mr. Rom received his early education in the Second Ward School and the old German-English Academy, and also the West Side School, from which he was graduated with the class of May, 1870. On the very next day following his graduation he began work for the late M. M. Leahy, who was the pioneer in Milwaukee in the

business in which Robert Rom is chiefly engaged at the present time. The Leahy establishment was at Broadway and Huron Streets. Mr. Leahy sold out in 1871 to the Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Company, and Robert Rom went along with the rest of the plant to the new concern. He continued there until 1878, when he went to the northern part of the state and took up eighty acres of land in the town of Butternut, Ashland county. His settlement there at the time, and under pioneer conditions, gave him acquaintance with the Hon. Sam Fifield of Ashland, who is one of the board of editors of this history of the state. In those days all the German settlers in that vicinity were very much opposed to Fifield. During the three years of his residence in Ashland county, Mr. Rom held several minor offices in the township, and also took the national census in 1880. Returning to Milwaukee in 1881, he resumed employment with Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Company, and was with them until 1888. On March 9, 1889, Mr. Rom engaged in business for himself, in a shop at 130 Second Street, just below the old Plankinton House on Second Street. He set up as a jobber in plumbers' supplies under the firm of Robert Rom & Company, and thus originated his business which has been conducted under that name for twenty-four years.

In 1892 the company was incorporated as the Robert Rom Company, and continued in its original location until 1904 when they bought the present grounds at 1023-1101 St. Paul Avenue. The trade of this company extends over all the surrounding states, and their business has been very successful. Mr. Rom is president, Mr. J. F. Wulf is vice president, Mr. C. S. Waite is secretary, and Emil Rom is treasurer. Mr. Rom is also president of the Steam Appliance Company, located at 245-255 Oregon Street, and manufacturers of high grade steam specialties, including various kinds of valves, oil separators, and a number of special appliances extensively used by the general trade.

Mr. Rom has been a Democrat in National politics, though he has not been rigid in his adherence to any one political party or creed. He has membership in the old Horicon Shooting Club, and the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee. On November 14, 1880, in Butternut township, Ashland county, Mr. Rom married Miss Bertha Tank, a daughter of August Tank and wife, who were pioneer settlers in that section of the state and both now deceased. Mrs. Rom was born in Germany and was six years of age when her parents came to America. She received her education in Milwaukee, where the family lived previous to their removal into northern Wisconsin. Her parents died and are buried in Ashland county. Mr. and Mrs. Rom have three sons: Andrew J., at home; Walter B., secretary-treasurer of the Steam Appliance Company; Daniel W., manager of the stock department of the Robert Rom Company. All the sons were born and educated in Milwaukee, and the two youngest are graduates of St. Johns Military School at Delafield. The home of Mr. Rom and family is at Wauwatosa.

Christ H. Roepcke. A business man of Rhinelander who is also prominent in local politics and one of the thoroughly representative men of northern Wisconsin is Christ H. Roepcke, a harness manufacturer, with his place of business at 135 South Stevens Street in Rhinelander. Mr. Roepcke has been in business in Rhinelander since 1899, and has resided in that city since 1896. For the past six years he has served as chairman of the County Republican Committee of Oneida county.

Born in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, on a farm, November 22, 1870, Mr. Roepcke is a son of Christ and Sophia (Lipsdorf) Roepcke. Both parents were born near Berlin, Germany, were married there, and on coming to America settled in Outagamie county, soon after the American Civil war. There the father bought a farm, and there they spent the remainder of their lives in the quiet and honorable vocation of farming. The father died in the fall of 1893, and the mother in 1907.

Christ H. Roepcke was a farmer boy, and while assisting his father, as his strength permitted in the work of the homestead, he also attended country schools. Early in youth he acquired the harness-making trade at Seymour, Wisconsin, and followed his trade in the city of Milwaukee for four years. On coming to Rhinelander in 1896 he was employed for three or four years in the sawmilling and lumbering industry. At the end of that time he established his present business, and has built it up to prosperous proportions and is not only proprietor of a growing concern, but has in the meantime acquired substantial interests in local property. He is the owner of his business block which he erected in the spring of 1910.

Mr. Roepcke takes an active part in local government as alderman from the Sixth Ward and is now in his twelfth year of continuous service in that office. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Roepcke was married to Miss Matilda Buetow, who was born in Germany, but was reared in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. Their three children are Myrtle, Harvey, and Crystal. On Dorr Avenue is located the pleasant residence of Mr. Roepcke and family, and besides his home he is the owner of forty acres of land, all situated within the city limits of Rhinelander.

Solon D. Sutliff. The chief industry of Rhinelander since its founding has been lumbering and the affiliated interests, and nearly every citizen of prominence has been at some time or other actively identified in some capacity with this occupation. Among the citizens who are now carrying the chief responsibility of local manufacturing and business is Solon D. Sutliff, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Rhinelander Lumber and Coal Company, an important concern doing a retail business in lumber, builders' supplies, coal, and other commodities. The president of the company is A. O. Jenne, the vice president is F. S. Robbins, while Mr. Sutliff is active manager and the chief executive of the firm. The business was organized in 1908, and Mr.

Sutliff has been connected with it from the beginning. From the time he was a boy Mr. Sutliff has had practical experience and more or less identified with the lumber business.

His Wisconsin residence dates from 1889, in which year he came to the state with his brother, A. E. Sutliff of Tomahawk. Mr. Sutliff became a resident of Rhinelander in 1904, and prior to the organization of the present company was engaged in the jobbing lumber trade. He came to Wisconsin from Newaygo, Michigan, where he was born on a farm, October 16, 1864, a son of Calvin A. and Emily H. (Woodward) Sutliff. His father was a farmer of Michigan.

The home farm in Michigan was the training ground and the center of all his boyhood associations, and memories. He attended school there, and at the age of twenty-four left home to take up his independent career as a lumberman. His first occupation was driving logs down the Muskegon River, and he worked in logging camps, in the drives down the river, in the mills, and in practically every department until he came to Wisconsin. At Tomahawk, Wisconsin, he spent the first year in a saw mill, then scaled logs in the woods during the winter, and from there went to Woodboro, where he did office work for the George E. Wood Lumber Company about fourteen years. With this varied and extensive experience he came to Rhinelander, where he has occupied a position of prominence in local business affairs.

In 1899, Mr. Sutliff married Nettie Wheelan, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, a daughter of Edward Wheelan. Mrs. Sutliff died in February, 1910. Their two boys are Wheelan and Robert. Fraternally Mr. Sutliff is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles P. Crosby. Between father and son the Crosby name has been closely identified with the lumber industry of Wisconsin for a period of sixty years. The early operations under the name were from headquarters at LaCrosse, while Mr. Charles P. Crosby, now lives and has his business in Rhinelander, but as an operator in timber lands and lumber manufacturing his interests extend to different parts of the state. Mr. Crosby who has been a resident of Rhinelander since 1902, since which year he has been in the hardwood lumber business at this point, has manifested a great interest in public affairs, especially in those concerns and organizations which are of most importance to industrial and civic development. He is president of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, and at the present time is a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Crosby was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, August 3, 1859, a son of William W. and Mary (Pennell) Crosby. His father died at LaCrosse in 1893, and the mother in April, 1897. She was born in New York State, while the father was a native of Massachusetts. Grandfather Crosby was a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revo-

lutionary war, and some of the brothers of that soldier died in prison during the war. William W. Crosby was major general of the State Militia of Wisconsin in 1860. He was one of the pioneer settlers in the southwestern part of the state, having located at LaCrosse in 1854, from Springfield, Massachusetts. He became identified with lumbering in connection with C. C. Hixon of LaCrosse, and they owned and operated a sawmill together for several years. After that he was in business for himself. He was an extensive logger, as well as a manufacturer.

Reared in LaCrosse, and receiving his education in local schools, C. P. Crosby early became familiar with the lumber industry in all its departments, and since 1883 has been in business for himself. He operated a wholesale and retail lumber yard, and the planing mill, and later built a sawmill at LaCrosse. In 1895 he moved to Wausau, and some years later to Rhinelander. He has owned and operated sawmills in Marathon and Rusk counties, and now operates several mills in Shawano county. He deals in hardwood, hemlock and pine lumber in wholesale quantities, and is one of the largest and best known lumber operators in northern Wisconsin.

Mr. Crosby besides other relations with public affairs is now serving as chairman of the Oneida County Democratic Committee. In 1887 at LaCrosse, he was married to Sarah Armstrong of Galesburg, Illinois. Her death occurred in 1896, leaving three children, Harold, Charles, and Florence. In 1898, Mr. Crosby married Helen Wright, of Milwaukee. Their two children are Marion and Elizabeth. Mr. Crosby is active in the Congregational church of Rhinelander, being treasurer, a trustee and deacon.

H. J. Westgate, M. D. Representing the best skill and training of his profession, Dr. Westgate has made a successful record as physician and surgeon, and since June 3, 1911, has been in practice at Rhinelander in Oneida county. Previous to his location in Rhinelander, he spent two years in practice at Ingram, in Rusk county. Dr. Westgate well deserves all the success and honors which come to the successful physician, and brought to his profession a well-seasoned experience in other lines of work, an experience which developed him in many ways useful to the practitioner of medicine. Dr. Westgate is a graduate of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of Marquette University of Milwaukee. His graduation was with the class of 1909. Previous to graduating and while he was attending college, he and his wife had charge of the college free dispensary.

Dr. Westgate is a native of Massachusetts, born in Worcester county, on a farm, February 22, 1875. His parents were Fred E. and Eliza A. (Riley) Westgate, who, when their son was six years old, moved out to Wisconsin, locating on a farm in Manitowoc county, where they still reside. It was in Manitowoc, on the home farm that Dr. Westgate re-

ceived his first impressions of life, and while a boy attended the country school and later the graded school of Mishicot. When he had finished school his first occupation was as a school master, and for nine years he taught in Manitowoc College. Then he got into the railway mail-service and spent another nine years in that work, his run being from Milwaukee to Ashland. At that time he gave up his position as mail clerk and attended the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons for one year.

On November 25, 1897, Dr. Westgate married Ida M. Levenhagen, of Mishicot, Manitowoc county, a daughter of Charles and Frederica (Schriever) Levenhagen. The two children of their marriage are Hugh G. and Lucy M.

Dr. Westgate is affiliated with the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Masonic Order, the Royal Neighbors, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mystic Workers, the Fraternal Reserve Association at Oshkosh, and is examining physician for all the orders, and also for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Professionally his associations are with the Oneida Forest and Vilas Counties Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The doctor has a general line of medical and surgical practice, and is held in high esteem both as a doctor and as a citizen.

Paul Gores. The present manager of the Congress Hotel of Chicago, one of the largest and best known hostelries of America, spent his boyhood and youth in Wisconsin, and after working his way up to a place of power in an Oshkosh bank, left to begin a career in Chicago which has taken him from bookkeeper in the old Palmer House to active head of the big establishment on Michigan Avenue.

Paul Gores was born in Wallersheim, Germany, March 1, 1861, a son of Bernard and Anna (Dick) Gores, both natives of Germany. The father was born near the city of Berlin in 1815, and died in 1898. The mother's birthplace was near Cologne on the Rhine, where she was born in 1821, and her death occurred in 1900. They were married in Germany, and were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are now living.

The third in the family, Paul Gores, was three years old when the family came to America. His father in his younger days had been a school teacher and then a farmer, and after coming to America located at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was in the grocery business, until within a year and a half of his death, at which time he retired. He had membership in the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics was a Democrat.

Paul Gores received his education in the common and high schools of Oshkosh, and finished at Professor Daggett's business college in Oshkosh. His first regular work was as messenger boy with the Union National Bank at Oshkosh, and he remained in the service of that institu-

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Paul Flores

tion until he had been given the position of bookkeeper and still later was made teller of the bank. In 1879 he resigned his position as teller in the bank, came to Chicago, and found a place as bookkeeper with the Palmer House. After four years with the hotel which at that time was one of the most popular and best equipped in Chicago, he engaged with Drake & Parker, who were then proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He began with them as cashier and room clerk, and continued in that capacity until they went out of business in 1895. He then became chief clerk in the Auditorium Hotel Annex, as it was then known, and so continued until 1910. In that year he was assistant manager of the opening of the Blackstone Hotel, with which he remained a year and a half and then went to the Congress Hotel as manager.

Mr. Gores is a member of the Hotel Men's Association, the Greeters Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and in politics is an Independent. He was married July 18, 1895, to Miss Elise Sievers, who was born in Chicago.

F. A. Hildebrand. As furniture dealer and undertaker, Mr. Hildebrand in length of service, is the oldest at Rhinelander, where he has been continuously in business since 1889. The town had been in existence but a few years when he located here in 1886, and he has been both a witness of and a worker for the advancement and welfare of his city. Mr. Hildebrand established his present store in 1889. During the first three years of his residence in Rhinelander he clerked in several of the stores. F. A. Hildebrand was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, June 7, 1858, grew up on a farm in Winnebago county, and practically all his education was obtained in the district schools. His father was Joseph Hildebrand, a native of Germany, where he married and early in the forties came to America, and located in Wisconsin. He spent all his career as a farmer. After his experience as a farm boy, Mr. Hildebrand moved to Rhinelander in 1886. A little later he erected his store building on South Brown Street, and since then has remodeled and added to the building, until it is one of the best in the business district. He now has a new frontage of twenty feet, and the depth of the building is one hundred and thirty feet, on a two hundred foot lot. It is a two-story structure.

In 1886 Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Mary McCabe, of Oshkosh. Their five children are Hazel, Eva, John Leo, Francis and Joseph. The family are communicants of the Catholic church, and Mr. Hildebrand is at the present time serving as treasurer of the local church.

Edmund D. Minahan. Every profession has its leaders, men who either tacitly or openly are recognized by their associates and the people in general as the ablest and most effective workers in their respective lines. At Rhinelander in Oneida county, this place of pre-eminence is assigned to Edmund D. Minahan, in the profession of law. Mr.

Minahan, whose offices are in the Merchants State Bank Building at Rhinelander, has practiced law in that city since April 1, 1903, and was admitted to the bar in the previous year. All his successes as a lawyer have been worthily won, and in many ways he has established himself firmly in the profession in north Wisconsin.

Edmund D. Minahan is the product of a Wisconsin farm in Calumet county, where he was born September 19, 1867, had an early country training, and worked hard both with his hands and his brains to perfect himself for the profession of his ambition. His parents were Patrick and Elizabeth (Traynor) Minahan, and his father was one of the early settlers of Wisconsin. Patrick Minahan was a man of superior education, and in the early days taught school both in Calumet and Sheboygan counties. During the period of the Civil war he enlisted in Sheboygan county, and gave the service of a good soldier during the war in the Union army. His death occurred in Calumet county in 1907, in his seventieth year.

It was in Calumet county that Edmund D. Minahan spent his early years, attended public school there, and after some years of farm and other employment he prepared for teaching in the Oshkosh Normal school. For several years he was connected with the public schools of Calumet county, and then took up the study of law in the University of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1902, passing highest in the bar examination of that year. Soon after locating in Rhinelander, Mr. Minahan became associated in practice with Hon. John Barnes, now a justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Mr. Barnes was for many years identified with the Oneida county bar, until his elevation to the bench.

Mr. Minahan is now local attorney for the Soo Railroad Company at Rhinelander and has a large general practice. He is a bachelor, has no fraternal nor religious affiliations, and has not entered actively into politics, having devoted himself strenuously and successfully to his chosen profession.

C. A. Wixson. An important local industry in the city of Rhinelander is the Rhinelander Lighting Company, of which C. A. Wixson is secretary and treasurer. He is also secretary of the Rhinelander Power Company, the offices of both concerns being located in the Rhinelander Lighting Company's building on West Davenport street. Mr. Wixson, who has had a long and successful experience in the operation of public utility plants, has been secretary and treasurer of the Rhinelander Lighting Company since January 1, 1898. At that date he and Mr. E. A. Forbes, now president of the company, bought the plant from the old Faust Electric Company, and have since operated the electric light and power system of Rhinelander.

Mr. Wixson, who had spent the greater part of his life in the north-

ern country of Michigan and Wisconsin, was born in Calmar, Iowa, February 27, 1872, a son of Joseph T. and July E. (Van Camp) Wixson. His father, who was a photographer by profession, is now deceased, while the mother resides with her son, C. A. Wixson. When the latter was a child, his parents moved to Michigan, and he spent his boyhood days in Grand Haven and Escanaba, attending the public schools in both places. Later he advanced his education by attendance at the Lawrence University at Appleton. His early business experience was chiefly in northern Michigan, and he had lived at Gladstone, Michigan, previous to his removal to Rhinelander.

On August 21, 1895, in Escanaba, Michigan, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wixson to Miss Rosa A. Bishop. They are the parents of three children: Marian M., Roselle A., and Maud A. Besides his other business interests Mr. Wixson is a director in the First National Bank of Rhinelander. Fraternally he has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. His other fraternal orders are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and Knights of the Maccabees, and the Equitable Fraternal Union.

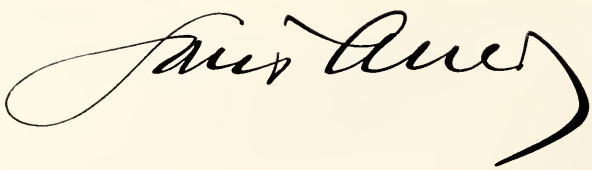
Herman F. Anspach. Representing the staunch German stock that has been prominently and worthily concerned in the development and upbuilding of Wisconsin, Mr. Anspach has made a fine individual success as a practical business man, and is one of the leading merchants of Neenah, Winnebago county. The large department store conducted there under his name is a solid monument to an enterprise which began when he was a boy, and which has been continued with increasing prosperity up to the present time.

Herman F. Anspach was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 13, 1861, a son of Nicholas and Philopoena Anspach, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. Nicholas Anspach in his native land learned the barber's trade. While still young, in 1850, he emigrated to America, and for some years lived in Milwaukee. When the son Herman was ten years old, the family moved to Weyauwega in Waupaca county. There Nicholas Anspach had a hotel, saloon and barber shop, and developed an interest in other enterprises. He moved to San Francisco, California, in 1895, where he followed the barber trade. The family consisted of eight sons and one daughter, all of whom were educated in the common schools, and all are still living.

The oldest of the children, Herman F. Anspach, left school in boyhood, and at an early age took up the practical duties of life. His first employment was in a hotel known as the Quiet House in Milwaukee. this being followed by a clerkship in a music store and a grocery at Racine, and after eighteen months he returned to Neenah. In 1879 Mr. Anspach began an employment in the mercantile establishment of Alex-

ander Billstein at Neenah. For twenty-two years his services were devoted to this one firm. Starting in as an untried worker, he soon proved his ability, and eventually was entrusted with the chief responsibilities of management in the business. In 1901 Mr. Anspach bought from Mr. Billstein the stock and good will, and continued merchandising successfully at the old stand until 1910 when the store was destroyed by fire. On September 19th of the same year Mr. Anspach opened a stock of general merchandise in the old Neenah skating rink, inaugurating the business with a fire sale. This great bargain sale continued six months, with seventy-two clerks required to meet the demands of the trade. Mr. Anspach then installed an entirely new stock of goods covering all the various lines handled in the usual department store, with the exception of groceries. The business grew by leaps and bounds, and enjoyed a continuous growth and prosperity ever since. In the fall of 1912, Mr. Anspach removed from the old rink building to a fine concrete building, especially erected for his business. The Anspach Department Store has ground dimensions of forty-six by one hundred and twelve feet, is absolutely fireproof, and three floors are devoted to the stock and display of the business. This store is one of the largest of its kind in Neenah and vicinity and its patronage is the result of many years of continuous dealing with the community, and many people in Neenah and vicinity have bought goods from Mr. Anspach through an entire generation. In 1909 the business was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, Mr. Anspach being president and treasurer, Mrs. H. F. Anspach vice president, and Henry B. Sanda secretary.

Under the headline, "A Model Structure," the Neenah *Daily Times* in November, 1912, described the opening of the Anspach Department Store, and the following contains some extracts from that article which are deemed worthy of incorporation in this sketch: "On September 19, 1910, two years and two months ago, the old Kimberley Block, then used by the Anspach Department Store, was totally destroyed by fire, and today, in its place, Phoenix like, the mammoth building has arisen from its ashes as though by magic; one of the most up-to-date and largest department store buildings in Wisconsin, the pride of the city and a monument to the energy, business policy and enterprise of the popular owner, Herman F. Anspach. With the construction of a fine new building, and up-to-date merchandising methods, the firm is bound to increase in scope and become a more powerful and altogether more important factor in the commercial life of Neenah. The plans as carefully carried out, render the building so constructed as to pattern after the latest and most modern department stores of the large cities. Special care has been taken to make the building fireproof and hence it is entirely constructed of re-inforced concrete and brick. From the basement to the roof fireproof construction prevails.



The display windows, all of heavy plate glass, are immense. On the Commercial Street side the display windows have a combined length of one hundred feet with nine big panes of glass, one for each display of goods from each department. In the front there are forty-four feet of windows, two large places for display, one on each side of a large entrance.

The Anspach building has three floors devoted to merchandising, the main floor and the second floor used for the clothing and carpets and house furnishings, while the basement is taken up with hardware and other goods, the main floor being reserved for the main department.

Concerning the career of Mr. Anspach the same paper said in part: "Herman F. Anspach, head of the Anspach Department Store Company, is regarded as one of the most enterprising business men of the state. He first entered the employ of Alex Billstein, a prominent local merchant. Later Alex Billstein entered partnership with his son Moses, and the firm was known as the Alex Billstein Company. During the time that he was employed by this concern Mr. Anspach acquired a knowledge of the business, which was the foundation of what he has since developed with remarkable success. It was in 1901 that he purchased the business of the Alex Billstein Company, which at that time occupied the ground floor of the Kimberly Building, which also was the old Anspach store. Under Mr. Anspach's direction the business grew yearly, and it was soon found necessary to occupy the entire second floor. Mr. Anspach has been on one business corner since 1879, clerking for the Billstein Company, later, leasing the property; later buying it, making thirty-three years he has been in that location."

Mr. Anspach is essentially progressive as a citizen and takes a lively interest in all the civic and material welfare of his home city. In politics his attitude is independent, and his support is given to candidates and measures needing the approval of his judgment, without reference to partisan lines. Fraternally his affiliations are with Neenah Lodge No. 61 A. F. & A. M. At Weyauwega, Mr. Anspach married Miss Mattie Bronson. They are the parents of two children: Melvin and Marion Anspach.

General Louis Auer. Large of heart and large of mind, the late General Louis Auer gave to his native city of Milwaukee the best of his powers in the furtherance of its civic and material prosperity, and his activities vitalized all with which they came in contact. He won new prestige for a name that has been signally honored in the history of Milwaukee from the pioneer days, and his achievements were large and definite. He became the most extensive exponent of the real estate business in Milwaukee and through his large and varied operations in this connection, he did much to further the upbuilding and attractiveness of the city. He was long one of the most prominent and influential figures in the

Wisconsin National Guard, in which he advanced to the office of quartermaster general, and he was animated by lofty patriotism and high civic ideals. By the very greatness and goodness of his nature he won the unqualified esteem of all who knew him and the affectionate regard of those who came within the immediate sphere of his influence. His circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances and in the Wisconsin metropolis few citizens were better known or held in more unqualified popular regard. The entire community manifested its sense of personal loss and bereavement when General Auer was summoned to the life eternal, on the 15th of February, 1910, and in the community which ever represented his home his name and memory shall be revered as long as there remain those who knew him or had cognizance of his genial, whole-souled, generous and unselfish character.

General Auer was born in Milwaukee on the 3d of October, 1857, and thus he was fifty-two years of age at the time when he passed from the stage of life's mortal endeavors. He was accorded excellent educational advantages in his youth and became a man of broad mental ken and well fortified opinions. Prior to entering upon details concerning his business career it may be noted that from the time when, as a young man, he became identified with the state militia, as a member of the Light Horse Squadron, until his death General Auer continued to take a most vital interest in the affairs of the Wisconsin National Guard, to the upbuilding and advancement of which he contributed much and in the affairs of which he was an honored and influential figure. In 1880, he became a member of the Light Horse Squadron, now known as Troop A of the Wisconsin National Guard, and in this gallant military body he rose to the rank of first lieutenant under Captain George Schoeffel. This command gained reputation as one of the finest volunteer cavalry organizations in the country, and this absolute priority was won not less through the means of competitive contests than by reason of the admirable personnel of its members. In 1886, Lieutenant Auer was promoted to the rank of major and placed in command of the four regiments known as the Fourth Battalion and later incorporated in the First Wisconsin Infantry. He later became colonel of his command and he retained this rank until the election of Hon. Geo. W. Peck to the position of governor of the state, when Colonel Auer was appointed by the governor to the position of quartermaster general of the Wisconsin National Guard, an incumbency which he held until the close of Governor Peck's term, in January, 1895. After his retirement from office General Auer did not abate his interest in the Wisconsin National Guard, and in its history his name has a conspicuous and honored place.

As a youth General Auer initiated his active association with business affairs, by identifying himself with the real estate and insurance enterprise that had been founded by his father in 1864. In 1877 he

was admitted to partnership in the business, under the title of Louis Auer & Son, and he was twenty years of age at the time when this alliance was formed. After the death of his honored father he continued the business under the original firm name noted, and concerning his active and important operations in the field of enterprise the following pertinent record has been given and is worthy of perpetuation in this connection, with but slight paraphrase:

"Through his untiring energy, wide acquaintance and popularity with all classes, General Auer built up a large and productive business. One year ago he displayed an interesting phase of his character. He caused to be erected an apartment building which has come to be known as the 'Baby Flats.' He had heard of the difficulty experienced by families with children in securing quarters in modern apartment houses. He determined to start a new order of things by offering his tenants a bonus, in the form of a month's rent, for every baby born in his buildings. He became famous for his attitude on the baby question and there are today in Milwaukee not a few children whose advent was a source of some pecuniary profit.

"General Auer was the most extensive real estate operator in Milwaukee and was a valued member of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board, by which his advice could always be safely and profitably followed. In addition to all of the buildings in the block bounded by State, Fourteenth, Prairie and Fifteenth streets, General Auer was the owner of about fifty other buildings, designed for residential purposes. The Auditorium Court, which was in process of erection at the corner of Ninth and State streets at the time of his death, he expected to represent the highest fulfillment of his experience in the construction of apartment buildings, and it contains one hundred and forty-five apartments, with front and rear courts and entirely without air shafts, every room having light and fresh air facilities. General Auer expected the Auditorium Court to be the last building he would construct and this it proved. Following its completion he contemplated retirement from active business. The Stuart and Elizabeth flats, on Fourteenth street, between State and Prairie streets, gave General Auer a reputation that far transcended the limitations of his native state and brought to him the sobriquet of 'The Baby Flat Landlord.' In these flats no expense was spared in making the floors as noiseless as possible and to provide playgrounds, courts and every other possible facility favorable for the rearing of children. In writing to one of his tenants and granting a month's rent free because of the arrival of a baby, General Auer wrote as follows: 'I should like a picture of the little one for our album, "Babies of Auer Court." Believe me, Yours for the Babies.' Persons who entered the office of General Auer with the expectation of gaining special concessions because they had no children, always found disappointment. He frequently expressed his

opposition to race suicide and this quotation was made of his statement to the effect that there should be from five to seven children in every family."

The highest estimate was placed upon General Auer in his connection with both social and public affairs, and, notwithstanding the manifold cares and exactions of business, he always found time and opportunity, especially in the days of his bachelorhood, for entertaining friends at his "shack," which he had built on the shores of Pewaukee lake and which later developed into the summer home of the family, the while it continued a center of most gracious hospitality, even as has the beautiful home in Milwaukee, with Mrs. Auer as its charming and popular chatelaine. At the "shack" the General delighted to surround himself with friends and to engage in boating, sailing, fishing and other wholesome outdoor sports, of which he was especially fond, and where he was always surrounded by a kennel of the best hunting dogs of various blood, having always twenty or more in his kennel. At his "shack" there was always a hearty welcome for any friend, whether he came early or late. One of General Auer's passions was hunting, a sport in which his wife was his constant companion during the last eight years of his life. His "shack" was covered on the interior with trophies of his success in the northern woods and out in the west. His collection of firearms was large and select and included weapons of use in the hunting of every sort of wild animal and game. Many were the good and wholesome stories told at the house parties at the "shack" where, with a genial company, General Auer presided as host, indefatigable in his efforts to make each guest enjoy himself to the utmost. It was here before the big fireplace that Eugene Field, Horace Fletcher and Julian Ralph spent many a happy hour and night exchanging impossible fish stories. It was a distinctive pleasure to him that he was thus able to dispense an unlimited hospitality, and he was at his best on such occasions. The Milwaukee Press Club has reason to hold General Auer high in its remembrance, for the occasions when he insisted on the club coming out to his summer home for its annual outings. The memory of those days lingers still in the minds of those who were given the privilege of becoming the guests of General Auer under such beatific conditions.

He to whom this memoir is dedicated was insistently loyal and public-spirited, and his noble qualities of mind and heart found exemplification in all of the relations of life. Though not animated with desire for public office he was ever willing to give ready co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the good of his home city and state and his political allegiance was accorded to the Democratic party. When the original decisive action was taken for the improving and extending of the public park system of Milwaukee General Auer was appointed a member of the first board of park commissioners, of which body he served for a time as secretary, the late Christian Wahl, the late

John Bentley, and Calvin E. Lewis and Charles Manegold, Jr., having been members of the board at that time. After giving seven years to earnest and effective service as a member of this department of the municipal government General Auer retired from office. He was a zealous worker in connection with every worthy civic movement and assumed many heavy responsibilities in this connection, including the organization and management of civic and industrial parades pertinent to public celebrations. He brought to bear the same vitality and enthusiasm that characterized him in business and social life, and his last appearance as marshal of a great civic and military parade was on the occasion of a notable homecoming celebration in Milwaukee. He was a citizen-soldier and a genial host. Few citizens of Milwaukee were better known, had done more for the city or were more uniformly popular than this kindly and noble man, and concerning him and his attitude the following pertinent statements have been made:

"For a quarter of a century there was not a movement of any civic importance and having for its object the advancement of Milwaukee which he did not support heart and soul, giving his time and energy freely and gladly to promote its success. General Auer's creed was 'Milwaukee first.' He did not approve of buying outside of his native city anything that could be purchased or manufactured here. No matter what it was, he always bought it in Milwaukee rather than in Chicago or New York, and this loyal and progressive policy he urged upon others, in season and out. Though essentially liberal, General Auer preferred to dispense his charities and benevolences in a private way rather than to avoid this responsibility by giving donations to institutions or organized charities. He was mindful of the poor and needy and 'Remembered those who were forgotten.' On many an occasion he left his desk at the appeal of some poor unfortunate, whom he aided in securing food, or work or other needed support and encouragement, his heart being ever attuned to sympathy and this being manifested in a direct and practical way, without ostentation and with no thought that he was doing other than his simple duty. By his example, advice, moral support and financial aid he did much for others, and his memory is revered by many whom he thus aided. At one time General Auer belonged to all of the representative clubs in Milwaukee but after his marriage his interests centered in his home, the associations and relations of which were of the ideal order. At the time of his death he held membership in Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, The Milwaukee Press Club and the Diana Club, of Horicon. His death occurred only a few days prior to the fifteenth anniversary of his marriage, and, attended by a vast concourse of sorrowing friends, his remains were borne to their last resting place, in beautiful Calvary cemetery."

In New York city, at 137 Fifty-fifth street, on the 26th of February, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of General Auer to Miss Jane Holahan, a woman of culture and most gracious personality. Mrs. Auer has attained to much distinction in the theatrical profession, under the stage name of Jane Stuart, and she was playing a leading part in the company of Richard Mansfield until a short time prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of the late Hon. Maurice F. Holahan, for a number of years President of the board of Public Improvement of New York city and her veneral mother now resides with her in the attractive home in Milwaukee, Mrs. Auer having been a valued factor in the social activities of this city from the time of her marriage to the present. The wedding of General and Mrs. Auer was one of the brilliant affairs of the season in the national metropolis and was attended by about four hundred of the friends of the contracting parties. The gathering included prominent members of both political parties, including leading officials connected with the national, state and municipal government, members of various business exchanges, and representatives of the press, the medical, legal, theatrical and other professions. Letters of congratulation were received from President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary of War Lamont, Senator Murphy of New York, and prominent members of congress. The bride received a most cordial reception in Milwaukee and the city is now endeared to her by many hallowed memories and associations. Her pleasant home is at 283 Tenth street, where she resides with her two children, Elizabeth and Stuart. The eldest son, Louis, was killed by a falling tree at their country home at the age of six and one-half years; two other children, Angela and Frank died in infancy.

Hon. Henry Allen Cooper. By his re-election in the November elections of 1912 as representative in congress from the First District, Henry Allen Cooper enters upon his eleventh consecutive term as a member of the national house of representatives. His twenty years of active service in Congress have been distinguished by a high order of ability and statesmanlike judgment and his record has been marked by disinterested work for the nation and for his constituents and state. Mr. Cooper is by profession a lawyer, having been a member of the Racine county bar for more than thirty years. Henry Allen Cooper, who was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, September 8, 1850, is a representative of one of the early families of this county. His father was Dr. Joel H. Cooper, of Burlington, Wisconsin. In the sketch of Dr. Cooper, to be found elsewhere in this work, are given the many interesting details concerning the family history during its long association with Racine county.

Mr. Cooper, who was the only son in a family of six children, enjoyed fine educational advantages and was well fitted for success,

whether in business or in professional life. After completing his course in the high school at Burlington, he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1873. His ambitions having already included the law as his profession, he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago where he was graduated LL. B. in 1875. On his admission to the bar in that year until 1879, he acquired practical experience in connection with several law offices of Chicago. In the latter year he entered a partnership with the late Judge C. A. Brownson, at Burlington, where he may be said to have actually commenced his professional career. The following year, 1880, he was elected district attorney of Racine county, and since that year his home has been in Racine. He was twice re-elected district attorney without opposition. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago. He was elected to the state senate in 1886 and was the author of the law which first established the Australian ballot system in Wisconsin. In 1892 he came prominently before his party as its choice for the nomination for Congress, and he made a successful campaign was and was first elected to Congress in the general election of that year. Since that year every successive two years the First district has shown a desire to have Mr. Cooper as their representative, and his work in Congress has been so consistently in the interests of the national and local welfare that there has never been any hesitation about his re-election, even in times when the success of his party over the state at large has been doubtful. In 1908 he was a delegate at large from the state to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. During 1886-7 Mr. Cooper was a member of the Board of Education in Racine and so far as his duties as a national legislator have permitted, has actively identified himself with the local welfare.

Dr. I. D. Steffen. One of the representative citizens of Antigo and one who has taken a foremost place in the civic and social life of the city, as well as gaining prominence in his profession and in financial circles as well, is Dr. I. D. Steffen, practicing physician of this city since 1887 and vice president of the Langlade National Bank of Antigo. Dr. Steffen came here fresh from his studies, having been graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago in February, 1887, and so well has he prospered that from the beginning Antigo has held him. His connection with the Langlade National Bank began in 1901, first as a member of the directorate of the bank, and in about 1907 he was elected vice president. Prior to that, however, he had been a director and vice president of the First National Bank of Antigo, so that his connection with banks and banking is one of long standing, and he is well versed in finance and kindred subjects.

Dr. Steffen was born at Hortonville, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, on December 17, 1855, and is a son of John and Applonia (Stark) Stef-

fen, who came to Wisconsin from New York state in the spring of 1855. They were farming people, and Dr. Steffen was raised on the home farm, attending the country schools as a boy, and then entering Lawrence University, and graduating from that institution in 1879. Following that training he taught for four years in Hortonville, Wisconsin. During that time he was giving some attention to the study of medicine with Dr. Hardacker of Hortonville, and he was able to save enough money from his four years of teaching to put him through Rush Medical College. In 1900 Dr. Steffen took a post graduate course in surgery and medicine in the New York Post Graduate Medical School & Hospital, in New York City, and he has in other ways prosecuted his studies, keeping well abreast of the times in the advance of his profession, so that his reputation has been enhanced with every passing year.

In 1884 Dr. Steffen was married to Miss Effie L. Nye of Hortonville, Wisconsin, and to them have been born five children, named as follows: Bernice E.; Dr. Lyman A., who was graduated in medicine from Rush Medical College on June 10, 1912, and who is now engaged in practice in Virginia, Minnesota, but who is about to relinquish his practice there and join his father in the profession in Antigo; Glyndon F.; Margaret; and Richard D. Steffen.

Dr. Steffen has performed praiseworthy service for Antigo in the mayor's chair, serving on three different occasions,—first in 1890, in 1899 and in 1900. He is a member of the Langlade County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, as well as the American Association of Railway Surgeons. He has been surgeon for the C. & N. W. Railroad for the past twenty-one years, and is a member of the staff of the Antigo Hospital. In fraternal circles he has membership in the Masons, and has served several years as Master of the Blue Lodge, and in the Chapter he is now High Priest. He is also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is one of the prominent men of the city and with his family enjoys the high regard of the representative people of the community.

William Eibel. Lumber is not the only product that comes from the industrial center of Rhinelander. For a number of years the wood pulp paper manufacturing has been growing in importance in northern Wisconsin, and probably the largest single enterprise of Oneida county is the Rhinelander Paper Company, which is one of the largest and most modern paper mills in the entire state of Wisconsin. At the head of this company, in the capacity of general manager, is a young man who has been experienced and has become expert in every department of paper manufacture, and is one of the ablest men in the business.

Mr. William Eibel has been identified with the paper mill at Rhinelander since 1904, having come here a few months after the mill was

opened as its superintendent and two years later was promoted to his present responsible post as general manager. William Eibel was born in Macgregor, Iowa, July 15, 1873, a son of William Eibel. When he was about six years old the family moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where the son was reared and educated. In 1892 at the age of nineteen, he was given employment by Mr. A. M. Pride, in the latter's paper mills at Tomahawk, in Lincoln county, Wisconsin, Mr. Pride had established the mill in Tomahawk in 1890, and Mr. Eibel entered in a subordinate capacity, having practically no experience in that industry at the time. He proved diligent and an ambitious employe, interested himself in every phase of the business and from one position to another he continued to work and be promoted until the master of every branch of paper manufacture. He continued with the mill at Tomahawk until 1894, when he moved to Rhinelander, where his services as manager and superintendent have been an important factor in making the Rhinelander paper mills one of the most profitable industries of Oneida county. The company employ in the mill from two hundred and fifty to three hundred men, and the equipment of the plant is not excelled by any of the similar mills along the Wisconsin River. The officers of the Rhinelander Paper Company are Mr. A. W. Brown, president; Mr. A. D. Daniels, vice president; and Paul Browne, secretary.

In Tomahawk, Wisconsin, in 1905, Mr. Eibel married Miss Ruby Brower. They have one son, Donald Eibel.

Clarence J. TeSelle. One of the coming members of the legal profession in Langlade county is undeniably Clarence J. TeSelle, district attorney for the county, and junior member of the well known law firm of Hay & TeSelle of which Henry Hay, whom Mr. TeSelle succeeded in the office mentioned, is the other and senior member. Mr. TeSelle was elected in the Autumn of 1912 on the Democratic ticket, and thus far his service has been marked by ample evidence of superior ability and a fine sense of public duty. A resident of Antigo only since April, 1912, he had but recently located here when his nomination and election to his office came, and the confidence that the public manifested in him, taking him at his face value, has already been justified in no uncertain terms.

Born at Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on August 7, 1887, Mr. TeSelle is one of the youngest, if not, indeed, the youngest district attorney serving in Wisconsin. He is a son of John and Catherine (Wismer) TeSelle. The father was born in Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, as was also his father, the grandfather of the subject, who was named John TeSelle, and it is thus established that the family was among the earliest pioneer families to locate in Sheboygan county. For many years John TeSelle, father of the subject, was occupied as a manufacturer of wagons, and he was a member of the director-

ate of one of the leading banks of the county. He died in the town where he was born and where he had spent his entire life in the year 1898. The mother still resides there.

Clarence TeSelle was reared in Sheboygan Falls, and there was given the advantages of the public school training, finishing the curriculum of the high school in 1905. In the fall of that year he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and in 1909 was duly graduated with the degree of A. B. In 1911 he was graduated from the law department of the University, when he received his B. L. degree, and the remainder of that year the young man spent in traveling throughout the west and south, looking out a location that he deemed especially advantageous. The outcome of his search was that he returned to Wisconsin and settled in Antigo early in 1912, with what success and advancement in his work has already been noted.

Mr. TeSelle has identified himself with other interests in Antigo and as a stockholder of the Langlade Land & Loan Company is a member of its directorate. The law firm with which he is identified conducts a general practice, and its members are recognized as being among the leading attorneys of the city and county. Mr. TeSelle takes his proper place among the public spirited and progressive citizens of the community, and as such is warmly regarded by the representative people of the city.

John Plankinton. In studying a clean-cut, distinct character like that of the late John Plankinton, who was with all consistency termed Milwaukee's foremost citizen, there is slight need for indirection or puzzling, for interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character was the positive expression of a strong and noble nature and he was honored of men by very reason of his worth of character as well as on account of his magnificent achievements as one of the constructive workers of the world. His name looms large in connection with the civic, industrial and commercial development and upbuilding of Milwaukee and the state of Wisconsin, and in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand it is a matter of imperative historical demand that within its pages be given an outline of his career and a tribute to his memory. He established his home in Milwaukee about four years prior to the admission of Wisconsin to statehood, and here his life was marked by splendid achievement in the upbuilding of the city and state, the while his course was guided and governed by the highest personal integrity and honor. His career illustrated in a very marked degree the power of concentrating the resources of the entire man and lifting them into the sphere of high accomplishment; of supplementing brilliant natural endowments by close application, tenacity of purpose and broad and liberal views. He made of success not an accident but a logical result,

John Hancock

and his name shall have enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers and distinguished citizens of the Badger state.

John Plankinton was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of March, 1820, and he was a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the historic old Keystone commonwealth. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to the city of Pittsburgh, and there he gained the major part of his early education in the common schools. There he was reared to manhood and there his marriage was solemnized. In 1844, when twenty-four years of age, he came with his young wife and their one child, to Wisconsin and established his home in Milwaukee, where it had been his intention to engage in business in partnership with another Pittsburgh young man who had already located in the embryonic metropolis. When he arrived he found that his prospective associate had made other arrangements, and, under these conditions he manifested the initiative, self-reliance and fertility in expedients that so definitely marked his entire business career, for he was soon found numbered among the merchants of the thriving little western city. Here he invested his small capital of four hundred dollars in a meat market, and through his energy and fair dealings he soon built up a prosperous enterprise, based upon the unqualified popular confidence and esteem which he soon gained to himself in the community. Within a remarkably brief period he was conducting the leading market of the town, and that his success was distinctive is shown by the fact that his transactions for the first year represented an aggregate of twelve thousand dollars.

In 1848 Mr. Plankinton witnessed with marked satisfaction the admission of Wisconsin one of the sovereign states of the Union, and in all the years of his future activities here he kept in touch with and was a leader in civic and industrial development and advancement. In 1850 Mr. Plankinton entered into partnership with Frederick Layton and in addition to continuing in the retail meat trade they initiated operations in the packing of pork for the outside markets. The firm of Plankinton & Layton continued operations until 1861, and at the time of the dissolution of the partnership the concern conducted the largest packing-house business in the entire west, Chicago at that time having no similar enterprise of comparable extent and facilities. In 1864 Mr. Plankinton formed a partnership with the late Philip D. Armour, under the firm name of Plankinton & Armour, and they built up a business of enormous volume, as gauged by the standards of the day. They not only continued in the packing business at Milwaukee but also organized and established the large packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, besides founding the extensive meat exporting house of Armour, Plankinton & Company in New York city. It was in association with Mr. Plankinton that Mr. Armour laid the

foundation for his immense fortune and the basis of the great packing industry which has made his name known throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Plankinton continued in the active control and supervision of his gigantic business interests, which in the meanwhile had become varied, until 1889, when impaired health compelled him to relax his more onerous duties, and he thereafter lived virtually retired until his death, which occurred in Milwaukee on the 29th of March, 1891. Within the intervening two years he had traveled extensively through the west and passed considerable time in California, in the hope of recuperating his physical energies. The perspective of years and the comparison suggested by the bearing of many of the leading capitalists of the present day, tend to give emphasis and distinction to the unassuming and sterling character of John Plankinton, for the man was ever greater than his temporal success, great though it was, and he manifested a high sense of stewardship, besides retaining to the last his steadfast integrity of purpose, his sincerity, honesty and unassuming demeanor. He coveted success but scorned to gain it save by worthy means; and his powers were such that he became one of the leading capitalists of the west, the while he ever commanded the respect of all classes and conditions of men, as he placed true values upon his fellow men and had naught of bigotry or intolerance. It is scarcely necessary to say that he possessed splendid business acumen and mature judgment, or that his constructive and administrative abilities were of the highest order. As indicative of his fine executive powers may be given the following brief statements. When, in 1874, the fortunes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company were at low ebb, Mr. Plankinton proposed to Hon. Alexander Mitchell, another of the leading capitalists of Wisconsin, that they purchase all of the capital stock of the road. Mr. Michell failed to manifest equal prescience as to results and the deal was not consummated. Had it been carried through as suggested by Mr. Plankinton it would have brought to him and Mr. Mitchell enormous wealth, as future developments fully proved. Mr. Plankinton later became a member of the directorate of this railroad company, and upon the death of its president, Alexander Mitchell, he was prominently mentioned as the latter's successor.

The life of Mr. Plankinton was one of signal cleanness in thought, word and deed, and he was intrinsically generous, considerate and kindly, with naught of the pretentious arrogance assumed by many of the multi-millionaires of the nation at that time, and the present. He manifested an almost paternal interest in those in his employ, and although he employed thousands of men he never had a strike among them. He was easily accessible to any man who had a grievance and was patient and judicious in the adjustment of such cases. He was

the chief pillar of Cavalry Presbyterian church, in Milwaukee, and was a regular attendant of the same during the long years of his residence in the city. He was tolerant in his religious views, as in other relations of life, and was ever ready to lend a liberal support to other denominations than that with which he was personally identified.

Difficult would it prove to attempt to enumerate within the compass of one brief article the manifold ways in which Mr. Plankinton contributed to the progress and prosperity of Milwaukee, but it may consistently be said that no other one man has done so much for the general benefit of the Wisconsin metropolis. He was among the earliest members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and served as its president in 1865. He became one of the city's most extensive holders of real estate, much of which he improved with buildings of the best type and in advance of conditions and demands then existing. In this way he showed his unwavering confidence in the city's future and he thus led the march of advancement with sure and unfaltering steps. He erected in the city many large and substantial business buildings, among which is the Plankinton Hotel, which was the first modern hotel building in the city and which has long held a national reputation. It is interesting to note that this building is to be razed and a new one of the finest modern type is to be erected on the site, the work being initiated in the spring of 1913. The new structure will continue to be known as the Plankinton and will be equipped for hotel purposes. This improvement is along the line which Mr. Plankinton himself would have undoubtedly followed had he lived to discern present needs and conditions, and it is pleasing to note that so noteworthy and improvement is to be made by the Plankinton estate.

Mr. Plankinton was the virtual founder of the Milwaukee Exposition building, and did much to make the annual expositions in the same a success, as a vehicle for exploiting the advantages, resources and industrial and commercial prestige of Milwaukee and the state at large. During a period of twenty years this exposition building drew thousands of visitors each year from all sections of Wisconsin, as well as many from neighboring states. In this connection it may be stated that when the work of constructing the huge exposition building had made excellent advancement, the available funds became exhausted and the work came to a standstill. This was in the month of July and the exposition was advertised to open in September. Under these exigent conditions Mr. Plankinton drew to the order of the treasurer of the exposition corporation his personal check for seventy thousand dollars, and it was through his generosity in this way that it was made possible to complete the building and to open the exposition on the 1st of September, as had been promised.

The following estimate is well worthy of reproduction in this con-

nection, and in quoting from the original article only slight paraphrase is indulged:

"Mr. Plankinton was one of those rare men in whom high mental gifts were united with magnificent physical proportions. He stood six feet two inches in height, straight as an arrow, with not a superfluous pound of flesh. A most expressive and kindly face, always clean shaved, with keen blue eyes, animated at times with a light of beaming humor, he was a man of striking personality and one whose fine bearing invariably attracted attention when he passed by, his very appearance commanding the attention of those unknown to him and to whom he was, perhaps, not known. The funeral of Mr. Plankinton was a public demonstration in which all classes of citizens took part, and on this occasion was shown in a most significant way the love and esteem in which he was held in his home city. The funeral was held on the 1st of April, 1891, and an entire community mourned. The remains of the distinguished citizen were laid to rest in Forest Home cemetery. Many were the words of honor and praise spoken over the bier of the deceased, and the city united in paying a last tribute to one who had richly merited the success which was his, and also the unqualified confidence and esteem which were accorded to him."

One familiar with the various stages in the career of Mr. Plankinton has given the following admirable estimate:

"Almost half a century ago, when our town was a mere spot on Lake Michigan's shore, there came here from the land of William Penn a young man of clear Quaker lineage, and fortified with a capital comprising four hundred dollars and a character rich and pure as a mine of virgin gold. That young Pittsburgh merchant has just passed from us, amid a feeling of grief more deep and general than has ever before moved our people. It could be no ordinary character which has so deeply impressed itself in the public mind, nor could it be an ordinary capability that raised unaided this almost penniless young man to the highest pinnacle of mercantile prosperity and fame. Not only in the home of his choice and of his life, not alone through the length and breadth of our own land, but also in every mercantile center of Europe John Plankinton's name has stood for all there is of truthfulness, honor and integrity among men. His name was a tower of trust to the mercantile world around which almost illimitable confidence centered. Upon his bare word he could, in a day, get double the amount of his wealth, whether in America or Europe. No person who knew him ever doubted his word. His most marked traits of character were integrity, truthfulness and self-reliance. Democratic in every fiber, he was essentially a man of the people, and a person not knowing him might talk with him for hours and then depart with no thought that he was a man of wealth. Easy of approach

William Alan Newton

and prudent of counsel, his opinions on business matters were often sought and always carefully given. He had a deep and true appreciation of the dignity of labor, and always maintained that our country's prosperity rested on the steady and well directed employment of our workingmen. No young man of the right stamp ever appealed to him in vain for assistance, his motto being that every young man who desired to work and to be useful ought to be encouraged and assisted. He was always proud of any of his own men who progressed in the world, and he never failed to encourage such persons, even by definite and liberal pecuniary aid. So marked was this characteristic in him that it became a proverb that 'John Plankinton was a lucky man to work for.' It was neither luck nor chance but a deep sense of appreciation on the part of a true and noble man. The genuine simplicity of this great man's character makes it more difficult of analysis, and it may be said that those whom he met or passed every day knew almost as much about him as those with whom he was intimately associated, so simple and candid was his nature and so entirely free from complexity his character. A man of the highest principles and ideals, of clear brain and of broad and comprehensive sweep of mind, public-spirited in a marked degree, kind and considerate to those about him, John Plankinton will need neither bronze statute, or marble bust, to preserve his memory in the city which owes so much of its prosperity to him.''

In 1840 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Plankinton to Miss Elizabeth Bracken, who was born in the state of Delaware and who was summoned to the life eternal in 1872. Of the issue of this marriage three children outlived infancy—William, Elizabeth and Hanna. William, of whom a special biography will be found on another page, being now dead, leaves Elizabeth the only living member of the original family.

Miss Plankinton, who resides much of her time abroad, closely resembles her venerated sire in temperament and personal looks. She has endeared herself to the citizens of Milwaukee, her native city, both by reason of her gracious personality, and her many public benefactions, prominent among which are the Home for Working Girls, on the East side of the city, and the fine Washington monument on Grand avenue.

On the 17th day of March, 1874, Mr. Plankinton was married a second time, the bride being Miss Annie Bradford, a descendant of Governor Bradford of the old Plymouth Colony, a most estimable woman in every respect. There was no issue of this marriage. Mrs. Plankinton outlived her illustrious husband almost ten years.

William Plankinton. A resident of Milwaukee from the time of his infancy until his death, William Plankinton here upheld most effectively the prestige of a name that has been significantly promi-

nent and distinguished in connection with the history of Wisconsin. He was a son of John Plankinton, pioneer of Wisconsin, where he established his home prior to the admission of the state to the Union; and a man whose influence permeated and vitalized the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the city of Milwaukee and also of the state at large. John Plankinton was one of the most honored and influential citizens and most substantial capitalists of Wisconsin, to whom a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the sketch here presented.

William Plankinton was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of November, 1844, and was one of five children of John and Elizabeth (Bracken) Plankinton. He was the elder of the two children who attained to years of maturity; and his sister, Elizabeth, is the only surviving representative of the immediate family. William Plankinton was an infant at the time of his parents' removal to Wisconsin. He was reared to maturity in Milwaukee, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the pioneer city. He also pursued a course of higher academic study in "Milwaukee College."

From his youth he was closely associated with his father's large business, in which he became a partner at a very early age. He proved a most able coadjutor of his honored father, their lives being so close that the memoir of the father gives ample data concerning their more important business relations.

William Plankinton early manifested those sterling traits of character that so signally marked his illustrious father, and upon the latter's death he was well fortified for the carrying forward of the manifold enterprises of the great Plankinton estate. He showed distinctive judgment and facility in the projecting of new enterprises, and in making proper use of the vast capitalistic resources at his command. He organized and owned the extensive business conducted under the title of the Western Portland Cement Company, at Yankton, South Dakota. He also effected the organization of the Johnson Electric Service Company, which now controls one of the largest and most important industrial enterprises in the United States. He also founded the Plankinton Electric Light & Power Company, a corporation doing a very large business.

Upon the death of his father, on the 29th of March, 1891, William Plankinton assumed the active management of the vast estate, as trustee. Upon the death of Mrs. John Plankinton in 1901 he became the sole trustee of the estate, under the provisions of his father's will. The Plankinton estate is one of the largest in Wisconsin, its absolute valuation not being known, and authoritative dictum is to the effect that no estate in Wisconsin has been more carefully and effectively

managed. William Plankinton continued to be actively associated with the management of the Plankinton meat packing business until the death of his father in 1891. He soon afterward, owing to the exigent demands placed upon him in the general administration of the estate, leased the large packing plant.

He was for many years president and director of Johnson Electric Service Company, previously mentioned, and he was a director of the Milwaukee Cement Company, another large industrial institution. He was a member of the directorate of the Fuller-Warren Company engaged in the foundry and stove business in Milwaukee; and was a valued trustee of the Layton Art Gallery, the Milwaukee Public library, and the Milwaukee Museum. He also gave effective service as a director of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Association, and his labors in each of these connections were far from being perfunctory, as he was essentially and insistently liberal, loyal and progressive as a citizen, with deep appreciation of the city in which he passed his entire life; and for the furtherance of whose welfare and progress he contributed in most generous measure. He was one of the founders of Calvary Presbyterian church, of which both he and his wife were most zealous members, and of which he was one of the three original trustees. Mr. Plankinton was a man of fine social instincts, and of most genial and gracious personality. A character ever compelling respect, he won friends in all classes, his attitude having ever been thoroughly democratic, as was that of his father. He was a Republican in his political allegiance. He was identified with the Milwaukee Club, and the Old Settler's Club. One of the strong characteristics of Mr. Plankinton as touching the practical affairs of life, was his implacable antipathy to speculative business of any order. It is maintained by those most familiar with his character and career, that at no time did he ever permit himself to become in any way concerned in grain or stock speculations; nor would he permit such indulgence on the part of those in his employ, or associated with him in semi-dependent relations. While he always demanded the most careful and guarded methods and policies in the directing of the manifold interests of the great estate controlled by him, he was generous and warm of heart. He was ever ready to give of his time and means in the aiding and encouraging of those who were worthy, and the many persons in his employ looked upon him as a personal friend. It was his custom and one in which he found great pleasure, to see that every employe received from him a substantial gift each Christmas. The year prior to his death he was returning from abroad as the Christmas season approached. The vessel on which he had taken passage was driven by storm out of its course, with the result that he was unable to reach home by Christmas. On the day preceding this holiday, his agent received from him a telegram instructing him to see

that the employes were remembered in the customary manner, this telegram having been sent from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Plankinton lived a righteous and worthy life. He merited and received the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was one of Milwaukee's most honored citizens, as well as one of its most influential business men. The entire community manifested its sense of loss when he was summoned to the life eternal, at his home in Milwaukee, on the 29th of April, 1905.

On the 26th of April, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Plankinton to Miss Ella Woods, who was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 22nd of July, 1844; and who survived her honored husband by three years. She passed to the "land of the leal" on the 8th of September, 1908, her death leaving a void in the best social activities of her home city, as well as in those of philanthropic and benevolent order. She was a daughter of William Woods, who was for many years one of the representative business men of Cincinnati. Mrs. Plankinton, after graduation, was afforded the advantages of extensive travel, both abroad and in her native land. She was specially zealous and earnest in church work, and in the field of practical philanthropy. She took special interest in the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital, in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and the Busy Boys Club, to all of which she gave much financial aid, and did much to support. She was identified with various organized charities, and benevolences, though the greater part of her service to those in affliction or distress was given in a private way and with naught of ostentation or publicity. It may consistently be said that she was one of those noble women who go through life trailing the beautitudes and one who would "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." She has the love of all who came within the immediate sphere of her gentle influence, and her name will long be held in affectionate memory in Milwaukee. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Plankinton maintained their abode in the fine old Plankinton homestead, at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Grand Avenue, but, owing to the encroachment of business, Mrs. Plankinton gave up this homestead in the February prior to her death, and removed to an attractive residence at 505 Terrace Avenue, where her death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Plankinton became the parents of two sons, the older of whom, John, died in 1899 at the age of twenty-one years. He was preparing himself for the medical profession, in which he was gaining a distinctive prestige when his life was cut short. The death of this splendid young man was a source of deepest grief to his devoted parents; and to his surviving brother. Of the immediate Plankinton family Milwaukee, the city in which the name has been one of great prominence, can now claim but one representative, William Woods Plankinton, second son of him whose name initiates this memoir. W. Woods was a student in Yale University at the time of

his father's death, which compelled him to withdraw in his junior year in order to assume control and direction of the large ancestral estate. He has inherited much of the business acumen of his father and grandfather, is handling the multifarious affairs of the great estate with marked ability and discrimination, and is one of the representative and popular men of his native city. He is married, and the center of a happy family group, a devoted wife and two interesting children, a boy and a girl.

Mr. Plankinton's most marked characteristic was kindness of heart. Milwaukee, nor any other city for that matter, never had a man of deeper humane instinct than William Plankinton. In case of sickness of any employe, whether an obscure waiter in his hotel, a domestic in his household, or any other employe he was always first at the bedside with his own physician, and gave personal attention to the case. A single case will illustrate.

An engineer took sick and had to give up work. Mr. Plankinton continued his full salary for over a year, and when all hope of recovery was given up, he sent him and his wife to Waukesha, where he provided them a small store and paid his full wages until he died. This was only one of the many silent benefactions of William Plankinton. It is safe to say, that no case of distress ever appealed to him in vain.

His death occurred somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly on April 29, 1905, and was a deep shock to all Milwaukee. He was regretted by all, and mourned most sincerely by those who knew him best.

Anton J. Nowotny. Another of the pioneer citizens of Antigo and of the county is Anton J. Nowotny, now serving his eighth consecutive term in the office of clerk of the circuit court of Langlade county. Mr. Nowotny was elected to his office on the Democratic ticket, and his service has been one of a particularly worthy nature, amply justifying his continued return to the office. He has been resident here since the winter of 1878-79, having come here at that time with his widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Nowotny, and some two years later with her homesteading a forty acre tract in the town of Aekerly in this county. After six months' continued residence there to make good their claim, they came to Antigo, settling here at a time when the extent of the buildings was represented by two log cabins. Mr. Nowotny and his mother had the first lumber sawed in the mill at Antigo, and with it they laid their floor scoop "shack." They came here, it should be said, from Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Mr. Nowotny was born in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, on a small farm, on the 15th of November, 1865, and is a son of Anton and Elizabeth Nowotny.

Anton Nowotny died in Manitowoc county in 1873, to which county they had moved when the subject was a small child, and after the death of the father the mother, with the subject and an older son, came

to Antigo. The embryo town was then a dense wood, and gave little promise of reaching its present fair state of urban life. Anton J. Nowotny was then some thirteen years old and he roughed it through the years of his youth and early manhood. He performed all manner of manual labor as a boy, serving as the janitor of the first school that was built here, and he built fires and cut wood in the log school for the sum of six dollars a month. He went to school a part of the time, it should be said, and later he attended night school, still later attending St. Francis Academy at Milwaukee. He was variously employed in the saw mill in Antigo, and at one time was active in contracting for the delivery of logs on the river. He also learned the trade of a cigar maker, and for a time ran a cigar factory, but during hard times was compelled to close out the business. He then took a homestead in the town of Elcha, on which he lived for about four years, and it was then that he was elected clerk of the circuit court for Langlade county, in which office he serves today.

In 1892 Mr. Nowotny was married to Theresa Boll, of Antigo, Wisconsin, and to them were born eight children, named as follows: Irwin; Clarence; Mary; Esther; Lester; Lloyd; Glen and Dorothy. Esther and Lester, it should be noted, are twins.

Mr. Nowotny is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as are the members of his family, and he is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters, in the latter order holding the rank of past chief ranger. Mr. Nowotny is one of the solid and substantial property owners of the town, his holdings being mostly in the nature of farm lands throughout the county.

Judge John W. Parsons. As county judge of Langlade county, Judge Parsons has supervision over the affairs of a county in which he and his family were among the earliest pioneer settlers more than thirty years ago, and the courthouse, in which he has his office at Antigo, stands on ground which when he first knew it, was indistinguishable by any improvement of buildings from the rest of the wilderness which covered this section of the state. Judge Parsons as a pioneer has been closely identified with the material developments of Langlade county, and was first elected to the office of county judge in 1901. He is now serving his fourth consecutive term, having been elected in the spring of 1913 for the extended term of six years.

Judge Parsons came to this county with his parents in 1879, before Langlade county was formed and when its territory was yet a part of Oconto county. His birth occurred on a farm in Niagara county, New York, on February 11, 1861, and he is the son of Charles and Johanna (Spearbreaker) Parsons. In 1864, when John W. was a child three years old, the family moved west, spending one year in Michigan, then living in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, until 1868,

and then locating on a farm near Clintonville, in Waupaca county, which continued to be the home of the family until 1879. John W. Parsons was then about nineteen years old, and he went with his parents to that portion of Oconto county which has since been made Langlade county, and they all settled on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, in what is now the town of Polar, six miles northeast of the present county seat of Antigo. The only structure that marked the site of the present city of Antigo at that time was a small log shack. On their homestead in the town of Polar, the Parsons put up a log cabin, and the father and sons set themselves to the tremendous task of clearing out the timber and brush, and exposing a tract of land to the sun in preparation for further cultivation. This old homestead has been in the Parsons family since title was obtained to it from the government, and is now occupied by Herman Parsons, a son of Judge Parsons and a grandson of Charles and Johanna Parsons, who entered the homestead from the government. The Parsons household was one of seven families that constituted the pioneer colony in the town of Polar in what is now Langlade county. Charles Parsons, the father of Judge Parsons, died on January 11, 1907, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife passed away twelve days before, on December 31, 1906, at the age of sixty-six. One of Judge Parsons' most prized possessions is a picture of the old log house, their first home in Langlade county, showing his father and mother sitting on the steps before that primitive home.

Judge Parsons grew up on farms in Winnebago and Waupaca counties, and had such educational advantages as could be obtained from the country schools in those localities in that time. He is himself in every respect a pioneer of northern Wisconsin, and as he was nearly a grown man when he arrived in Langlade county, he took a man's part in the work and responsibilities incident to pioneer existence. He has made a successful record as a farmer, and his ability in that direction and his well known integrity and standing as a citizen were the facts that commended him to the population of Langlade county for his present office.

Judge Parsons was married in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, when but eighteen years of age, his marriage occurring on August 27, 1878, when Miss Amelia Schumann, a daughter of William Schumann, became his wife. The Schumann family was also one among the pioneer colony of the town of Polar, in Langlade county, having arrived in 1880, and the parents of Mrs. Parsons having spent the remainder of their lives there. Judge Parsons and his wife have four children: Herman, who lives on the old homestead, married Miss Lizzie Dieck, and they have children, Arthur, Roy and Freda; Ella is the wife of John Tackline, of Antigo, and their chil-

dren are Elsie, Harvey and Edna; Clara married John Utnehmer, of Antigo, and is the mother of four children, Walter, Hattie, Oscar and Reuben; George married Anna Krause, and is without issue.

Judge Parsons is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, as well as the Order of Beavers, and he and his family worship in the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Frank J. Finucane. One of the leaders in the legal fraternity of Langlade county and one who has for years enjoyed the favor and patronage of a generous clientele, is Frank J. Finucane, attorney-at-law, and a citizen of the highest order. He has given a public service that is well worthy of the name, in his legal capacity, while his work in departments of civic welfare stands out in bold relief, in a notable contradistinction to the non-activities of other men not less favorably endowed in the way of talent. Mr. Finucane has practiced law in Antigo since 1889. He came to this city in its early days, in 1885, it may be stated for the sake of exactness, and he read law in the offices of Thomas Lynch here. Later he entered the University of Wisconsin and in 1889 was graduated from the law department, after which he established himself here in practice and has since continued, enjoying an unqualified success and winning a place for himself that is in every way worthy of his efforts.

Born in Calumet county, Wisconsin, on a farm, on the 9th day of October, 1859, Frank J. Finucane is a son of Andrew and Maria (Cunningham) Finucane, early pioneers of Calumet county, to which community they migrated in 1853, coming hence from Buffalo. Both were natives of Ireland, born and reared there, and there they were married. Andrew Finucane was a merchant in his native land, and when he settled in Buffalo he engaged in the business, but his unfamiliarity with American methods was such as to result in his failure in business. He lost everything in the financial wreck, and not being sufficiently acquainted in business circles, he was unable to make another start. He thereupon came to Calumet county with his little family and took up a homestead there, continuing a resident of the place until he died in 1884. His widow survived him until 1899.

Mr. Finucane was thus reared on the home farm, and he was able to attend the high school at Chilton, Wisconsin, after which he began teaching school in his effort to earn money to prosecute his further studies. For five years he continued as a teacher, then came to Antigo and acted as assistant principal of the high school for some time. His college career followed, and when he had finished his studies and gained admission to the bar, he saw no better field for his energies and talents than Antigo and Langlade county. Mr. Finucane's career has been one of the quiet and unspectacular kind, but he has

nevertheless accomplished a deal in his profession in the years of his activity here. He was Municipal Judge of Langlade county for four years, and is distinguished further as being the first to serve under the Municipal Judge Act, his service coming in the years from 1891 to 1895.

Mr. Finucane was a member of the school board for many years, and brought a high sense of duty to his work in that capacity. As president of the Antigo Public Library Board since it was organized, he has accomplished much in the best interests of the Library, and it is conceded that the Antigo library is one of the biggest and finest in northern Wisconsin. The library, indeed, is one of his favorite hobbies, and the city has been fortunate in having enlisted his most capable services in a work that means so much to the development and growth of its educational spirit.

Mr. Finucane, it should be mentioned in speaking of his public service, has acted as city attorney for two different terms, and in that office he acquitted himself in a manner that was highly creditable and indicative of his general character and integrity. He is a member of the directorate of the Langlade National Bank, and attorney for the institution as well.

In 1893 Mr. Finucane was married in Antigo to Miss Mary Clarke, the daughter of Eleanor Clarke, of Berlin, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Grace and Francis. The family are members of the Congregational church.

Few men in these parts may be mentioned who have taken a more worthy part in the telling activities of the city than has Mr. Finucane, and as one of the most public-spirited and conscientious citizens of the city and county, he is justly entitled to some mention in a work partaking of the nature and purpose of this publication.

Edward Cody. One of the leading merchants of Antigo and one who will undoubtedly be the next postmaster of this city, is Edward Cody, who has been engaged in the shoe business here most successfully since 1899. Coming here at that time he bought out the interests of John Dailey, and the business he thus gained control of is the oldest in Antigo, established here in 1888 by a Mr. Buckman, who sold it to Hon. John Dailey, then mayor of the city. Mr. Cody in 1899 came into ownership of the establishment. He came here from Columbus, Ohio, and with little or no delay stepped into the ownership and management of one of the old and thriving business concerns of the city, which has advanced in scope and importance with the passing years, and takes rank today with the leading business houses of the county.

Edward Cody was born in New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, on March 4, 1874, and is a son of Michael and Mary Cody. Michael

Cody was a railroad man, passing his life in that work. The subject was reared in New Lexington and educated in the public schools, and while still quite young engaged with his brother-in-law in a mercantile enterprise at Corning, Ohio. Later they went to Columbus, and there Mr. Cody was identified with the grocery business, his brother-in-law becoming concerned in the shoe business in Columbus. In 1899 he gave up his grocery interests in Columbus, and coming to Antigo, he grasped the opportunity to purchase the shoe business of which he is now the sole owner and proprietor. His success here has been the result of his excellent business methods, his splendid understanding of the importance of system in the conduct of the enterprise, and the manifestly high order of integrity that has characterized his business intercourse all through his career.

Mr. Cody was married in 1902 in Antigo to Miss Nellie Anderson, a daughter of A. H. Anderson, of Antigo, Wisconsin, who is one of the genuine pioneers of Antigo, and a retired merchant and capitalist of the place. Mr. Anderson is one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in the city and county, and has played a conspicuous part in the development and upbuilding of this city.

Mr. Cody is fraternally identified by his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, in the latter order having served as Grand Knight of the Antigo Council, and in the former society having served in all chairs in the local order. He has membership in the Antigo Commercical Club and is a member of its directorate. An active Democrat, Mr. Cody has always taken a leading part in local politics, and he has served two terms as city treasurer, while he is now and has been for the past two years chairman of the Langlade County Central Committee. It is anticipated and hoped by all that his appointment to the office of postmaster of Antigo will be signed in the very near future.

Ferdinand A. W. Kieckhefer. Milwaukee has particular reason to take pride in the extraordinarily successful career of F. A. W. Kieckhefer, since he is a native son of the city, grew up here with only such advantages as thousands of other youths in the city enjoyed, started with no capital, did small things well before he attempted the larger, and many years ago "arrived" in the current sense of having attained an impregnable position among the ablest, most resourceful, and richest directors of big business in his home city or state.

Mr. Kieckhefer has been reported as claiming that in business luck is a fifty per cent factor, and that the other proportions in success comprise twenty-five per cent of brains and twenty-five per cent of common sense. If Mr. Kieckhefer had built his fortunes on speculative enterprises his analysis would be more convincing, as applied to the particular case, but the fact is that the two great industries with

F. A. W. Kieckhefer

which his name is most familiarly associated are fundamentally and structurally the result of the most substantial processes of business development. His own career, like that of his business, has nothing of the meteoric, and has been rather persistent than brilliant. Those most familiar with his business life say that he has come up from the rank and file because he possessed exceptional qualities as a business builder and organizer, and his early training and the sheer force of his inherent ability fitted him well for a captain's rank in the army of industry.

The following paragraphs contain a brief outline of the principal events and moves in his career, and also introduce as interesting material for Wisconsin history, the important fact about the two monumental industries, conducted under his management as president.

Ferdinand A. W. Kieckhefer was born in Milwaukee, February 10, 1862. His parents were Carl and Justine Kieckhefer, who came to Milwaukee in 1851. The business of the father was a contractor for many years, after which he became a merchant. His death occurred in 1905, and his widow is still living. They were always actively interested in the Lutheran church.

When a boy among boys Ferdinand attended school in St. John's Lutheran School, and later took a course in the Spencerian Business College. He was with a wholesale millinery house for a time, and was then clerk and cashier in the John Ritzlaff Wholesale Hardware Company for five years. In 1872 he started for himself with a little hardware and tinware shop, located on Grand Avenue. In 1878 his brother became associated with him under the firm name of F. Kieckhefer & Brother, but after two years they sold their interests, and in 1880, began the manufacturing of tinware.

It is a significant and interesting fact concerning American industry, which is now so colossal in its scope and resources, that many of the greatest corporations in the country had their beginnings in some humble shop and in many cases in out of the way places, and under most unpretentious circumstances. At the present time the National Enameling & Stamping Company is the world's largest manufacturers of enameled and tin and aluminum and various wares used in kitchen and for a great variety of purposes and as specialties of manufacture. This large national corporation, of which Ferdinand A. W. Kieckhefer is president has its various branches at Milwaukee, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and at Granite City, Illinois, the largest manufacturing plant of the company being located in the last named city, which takes its name from the industry. The most important constituent element of this great industrial corporation was the manufacturing business built by the Kieckhefer brothers, and beginning in a little shop in Milwaukee a little more than thirty years ago. Within ten years after its begin-

ning more than twelve hundred hands were employed in the Kieckhefer's factory, and the plant turned out a better grade and as much if not more stamped tinware than any other establishment of the kind in the country. In 1899 Mr. Kieckhefer took a prominent part in the consolidation of various plants, including his own, which resulted in the National Enameling & Stamping Company, now the largest tinware and enameled ware manufacturers in the world. Mr. Kieckhefer has been president of the corporation and has full charge of the Kieckhefer plant of the company. The main office of the business in New York City is at 303-305 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Kieckhefer resides in New York City as much as in Milwaukee, and is back and forth all the time looking after the big business affairs centered in both cities.

The career of Mr. Kieckhefer is the more interesting for the fact that he has applied his splendid business energy to industries which are closely related to the simple needs of the people, and has always been engaged in supplying high class products that have their homely, daily uses in the American family. The tinware and enameling business has now for a number of years assumed the proportions of a great national enterprise, and has therefore passed somewhat beyond the horizon of Wisconsin interest. But the Edgewood farms, Inc. of which Mr. Kieckhefer is president, is a Wisconsin institution pure and simple, and one in which the citizens may take particular pride. The Edgewood Farms are located at Pewaukee, Wisconsin. An entire section of land is devoted to the uses of the business. It is one of the finest dairies in the country and the regular herd consists of three hundred cows, sixty being quartered in each stable.

A recent report of the agricultural department of the Federal government states that milk and cream together furnish fifteen per cent of the total food of the average American family. People in all ages and in all countries have never failed to appreciate the importance of milk supply, but in recent years, through the progress of scientific knowledge and through a better understanding of the actual conditions surrounding milk productions, more emphasis has been placed, not only by the guardians of public health, but by those in authority in the individual households upon the necessity of good milk, meaning by that phrase not only a standard of wholesomeness and the proper proportion of milk constituency, but also purity in a bacteriological and in every other sense.

It is only a proper recognition of merit and of that splendid public spirit which consist in furnishing the best possible commodities to the American consumer to affirm that the Edgewood Farms, while they probably have their equals situated in different parts of the United States, certainly have no superior as a productive center of sanitary and wholesome milk. The one fundamental principle of Edgewood Farms is cleanliness, a principle which is insisted upon from the

beginning to the end of each and every operation. The herd consisted of carefully selected dairy cattle, all of which are examined critically as to their health and tested for tuberculosis before entering the stable. This test and satisfactory guarantee precede the offering of the products to the public. The cows are supplied with the very best and most wholesome food, and nothing is fed to them but what will produce the proper solids in the milks in the correct proportions. The water which supplies the Edgewood Farms comes from a deep artesian well, and is equal in quality to the Waukesha spring water. In the handling of the cows during milking time the animals are thoroughly groomed, including careful washing of the flanks, udders and teats, and the milkers themselves are healthy men who make milking a business and their sole occupation on the farm, and who are dressed and maintain as scrupulous cleanliness as a nursemaid in a hospital. From the cow the milk is conveyed to the dairy building, and the temperature is almost immediately reduced from about one hundred degrees to thirty-eight degrees. In fifteen minutes from the time the milk leaves the cow it is bottled, sealed and placed in cold storage ready for shipment. The milk produced at the Edgewood Farms is certified milk, which costs more than the ordinary grade, but is the most economical when one considers and understands the infinite care and cleanliness which surround these productions. There are a hundred interesting features about the Edgewood Farms, but a detailed description of the plant would be too long for inclusion in this place. Among other features of the equipment is a cow hospital, and under a contract with the Milwaukee Milk Commission, the entire establishment is constructed and controlled more rigidly than any similar manufacturing enterprise in the country. Three-fourths of the output of the Edgewood Farms is shipped to Chicago for distribution, and the other fourth is sold in the city of Milwaukee. The force of employes on the Edgewood farm number fifty-five, and the plant is one which would well repay inspection, and is open to visitors at all times.

Mr. Kieckhefer was married May 13, 1875, to Miss Minnie Kuetemeyer, daughter of Frederick and Minnie Kuetemeyer of Milwaukee. Politically Mr. Kieckhefer is a Republican, but has never aspired to any political activity. His clubs are the Milwaukee and the Deutscher at Milwaukee.

Otto P. Walch. Since January, 1903, Otto P. Walch has held the position of cashier of the Langlade National Bank of Antigo, and he has been connected with the bank in the capacity of assistant cashier since it was organized in 1901, up to the time when he was promoted to his present position. Prior to his identification with the Langlade National Bank he was for thirteen years bookkeeper and teller for

the Langlade County Bank, the predecessor of the Langlade National, so that his affiliation with banks and banking is one of long standing, and it is not too much to say that he is well versed in financical affairs in their every aspect as a result of his long association with fiscal institutions.

Otto P. Walch has been a resident of Antigo since 1886, when the town was in its comparative infancy and was just beginning to give promise of later development along its present status. He was born on a farm in Holland, Brown county, Wisconsin, on November 8, 1874, and is a son of John and Helen Walch. John Walch was a native son of Germany and he came to America in childhood, settling almost immediately in Wisconsin with his parents. The mother was born in New York state, and after her marriage she and her husband took up farming, in which he has been trained, and they moved to a farm in Outgamie county, Wisconsin, when Otto P. Walch was four years old. In 1886 they came to Antigo, and here the father died in the fall of 1909. The mother still survives him.

Otto P. Walch attended the Antigo High school as a boy, and went direct from the school room into the Langlade County Bank, where he continued as bookkeeper and finally as teller for the period of thirteen years. He was not yet fifteen years old when he assumed his duties in the bank, and he has literally grown up in the banking business, in which he has displayed an especial aptitude and understanding in the management of fiscal affairs.

Mr. Walch was married in 1907 to Miss Jennie Jepsen, of Marinette, Wisconsin, a daughter of Jacob Jepsen, who is a well known hotel proprietor of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Walch have three children: John, William and Catherine.

It should be mentioned here that Mr. Walch has served on the Antigo school board, and that his was a valuablbe and well ordered service in that capacity. For eight years prior to 1912 he was president of the board, and his interest in the educational affairs of the town has added much to the advancement of the school system.

Mr. Walch is a Mason and is now serving his second year as Master of the Antigo Lodge No. 231, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Commandery, and has further fraternal affiliations in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

Hon. William Reader, a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature for two consecutive terms, and elected from Langlade county on the Republican ticket, has long been a power in Republican politics in this county. He came to Antigo in 1882, in the year when the town was being laid out, and here he has since resided, and in the passing years has taken a particularly worthy part in the various activities of the city. He has met with financial reverses at times,

but has always come to the top in due season, and today is at the height of his material success.

Born on a farm in Stockbridge, Calumet county, Wisconsin, William Reader is the son of John and Bridget (Gormely) Reader, and his birthday was May 16, 1864. The father, a native of England, came to Green Bay, Wisconsin, when he was a child of seven years, and the mother, born in Ireland, came to America at the age of two years in company with her parents, who settled in Ohio. Later they came to Wisconsin. They were married in Green Bay, in 1858, and soon after settled in Calumet county, where they devoted themselves to farming activities for the remainder of their days.

William Reader was reared on the farm of his parents, and he attended the country schools in his boyhood days, alternating his studies with the work of the home farm, in which his father provided him with a most excellent training, instilling into his young mind habits of industry and thoroughness in his work that stood him in excellent stead during his independent business life. In 1881 the young man went to Menominee, Michigan, then the seat of the mammoth lumbering operations of the I. Stephenson Company, and he worked in the lumber districts for about a year. In 1882 he came to Antigo with his parents, and for some years he devoted himself to the life of the woodsman, spending his winters in the camps, his spring seasons in driving logs on the river, and his summers in farming. This continued for a number of years, and then he settled on a farm in the town of Peck, Langlade county. While there Mr. Reader took his first active interest in politics, and was town chairman of Peck for seven years. He resigned from the office to become Register of Deeds of Langlade county, an office he continued to hold for eight years, when he was elected to the state legislative assembly in 1909, his re-election following in 1911, his service in the second term still continuing. He has given an excellent account of himself in his legislative capacity, and amply justified the wisdom of his constituents in their choice of a representative.

Mr. Reader is a man who has seen something of the downs as well as the ups of life, but he has always come up smiling, ready for a new venture, and he has never failed to recoup his losses. In 1909 he engaged in the retail clothing business in Antigo, and after seventeen disastrous months was forced to close his doors, taking a loss of about $16,000. But he bravely took a position in the Market Square Hotel, soon afterwards buying out the hostelry, which he is successfully operating, and the citizens of Langlade county are rejoiced to see "Billy" Reader again making good, for he has the hearty good will and confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Reader was married in 1891 to Miss Mary McCabe, and they have four children: George, John, Irena and Merritt. The second

son, John, passed through an experience in the autumn of 1912 that few men have ever had, and the wonder of it is that he lives to tell of his miraculous escape from a sudden death. While working on a survey, he with several companions being caught in an electric storm, took refuge in a log cabin. The cabin was struck by lightning, one of the men was killed instantly and John Reader was stripped of his shoes and stockings, they being literally torn from him in shreds, while his trousers were riddled to the knees. Aside from slight burns on his feet, he suffered no injury from his phenomenal experience. Mr. Reader still keeps the shoes and other wearing apparel as mementos of the miracle.

Mr. Reader is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as are others of the family, and he has fraternal affiliations with the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a man of kindly social instincts, possessing a high order of integrity and character, and with his family, he enjoys the unalloyed confidence and genuine esteem of the representative citizenship of the city and county, where he has lived for the best part of his life.

John F. Albers, president of the Langlade National Bank of Antigo and proprietor of the J. F. Albers Drug Company, has been a resident of Antigo since 1890, when he came here and bought out a drug store and established himself in business. He has since that time been continuously and successfully engaged in the drug business, and has played a worthy part in the commercial activities of the city, as well as taking a leading hand in the financial concerns of the city. He helped in the organization of the Langlade National Bank in 1901, which is one of the thriving and well established ones of the county. In 1908 Mr. Albers erected the building known as the Albers-Molle Building, in which his store is quartered, and he has other property interests in the city as well.

Mr. Albers was born in New Holstein, Calumet county, Wisconsin, on September 7th, 1851, and is a son of John and Anna (Wiggers) Albers. John Albers was for many years engaged in farming, and was long occupied as county surveyor of Calumet county, Wisconsin. He was a pioneer of the state from the days of 1848, coming from Holstein, Germany, where he married. He died in 1893 and the wife and mother survived until 1910, death claiming her in West Bend, Washington county, this state.

John F. Albers was reared on the farm home of his parents, and in early life gave some attention to farming, but followed surveying for many years. He received his education in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1877, and his work in surveying began then. He followed that line for about nine years, chiefly being identified with railroad work, and in 1886 he moved to Wausau, Wis-

consin, from Chicago, where he had beeen located for three years previous. He started a drug store in Wausau in partnership with his brother, W. W. Albers, state senator, and a little later he and his brother bought out the Antigo store, which they operated together for a year, when Mr. Albers bought out his brother, W. W. Albers. Success has attended his activities in this enterprise, and the business is one of the thriving ones in Antigo today.

Mr. Albers was married in 1886 to Miss Ida Wright, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Laurinda and John W. Albers.

In the line of his public service, it should be mentioned that Mr. Albers served one year as mayor of Antigo, in 1893-94, and he has been a member of the school board for fifteen years, where his interests and energies have ever redounded to the best good of the educational system of the city, and on which he has served as president and as secretary. He also served one year as city superintendent of the schools, and did a most excellent work in his capacity as superintendent. Public-spirited to a high degree, his life work in Antigo has been one of the utmost value to the community, and his citizenship has been a worthy example to the present and future generations.

George A. Packard. Business man, banker and postmaster of Bayfield, George A. Packard has been identified with the community of Bayfield for the past twenty years, and has lived in the state all his life. His long experience in public affairs and business has won him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and all his personal advancement has been the result of honest and solid worth.

George A. Packard was born at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, March 8, 1855, the oldest of seven children, whose parents were William H. and Elizabeth Packard, the former native of the state of Massachusetts, and the latter of Vermont. William G. Packard is one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. His youth was spent in Massachusetts, and when he started out for himself the west afforded him the field of opportunity. On arriving in Wisconsin, he located in Stevens Point, in Portage county, and there started to work at his trade of millwright, a vocation which he had learned in Masschusetts. He helped to build some of the mills in that vicinity and was naturally drawn from mechanical work into the one leading industry of Wisconsin, that of lumbering. As an expert in the driving of logs, and riverman, William H. Packard for a number of years had few superiors, if any, along the Wisconsin River. That was one of the most dangerous occupations connected with lumbering, as all who are familiar with the industry know, and one of the frequent accidents which befell the rivermen caused him the loss of a leg in 1858. This misfortune instead of making him lose his ambition, put new courage into his endeavors, though it changed the course of his career. In the same year he was elected county treasurer of Port-

age county, and gave an excellent administration of that office. In the meantime his attention was turned to the study of law, and from the time of his admission to the bar his achievements were of a progressive order. In 1864 he was elected district attorney of Portage county, holding that office several terms. His home was in Stevens Point, and the later years of his life were spent in Bayfield county. In 1892 he located in Washburn, where he practiced law and was one of the leading citizens until his death at the age of sixty-one years. His widow is still living, and six of their children are also alive.

George A. Packard was educated in his native town of Stevens Point, but his schooling continued only until he was fourteen years of age. His first regular position, obtained about that time, was in the office of the county register of deeds at Stevens Point. His early business experience also comprised real estate and insurance in the same city, but at the end of two years he entered the employ of R. A. Cook & Company, which owned and operated the pioneer iron works at Stevens Point, was one of the most successful industrial concerns in that section, and in a short time Mr. Packard bought a half interest in the business. Selling out in 1887 he took a position as bookkeeper in the Sawyer & Company Bank at Hayward. His interest in public affairs brought him the confidence of the people, and at the end of one year as bookkeeper with the bank, the citizens of Sawyer county elected him county treasurer. His term of office began in 1888, and was varied by attention to other occupations, including two years of service as deputy sheriff and as proprietor of a livery business. For five years Mr. Packard conducted one of the first-class livery establishments in Sawyer county, and part of that time also had a store there. In 1892, Mr. Packard opened a hardware store at Bayfield, and combined it later with a drug store, all his mercantile enterprises proving very profitable. In 1897, his business interests were sold, and in July of the following year President McKinley signed his first commission as postmaster of Bayfield. His incumbency of that office has continued to the present time, and in fifteen years he has administered a constantly growing office, both the rural free delivery and the parcel post having been inaugurated during his term. In 1904 Mr. Packard assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Bayfield, becoming its vice president, an office which he still holds.

In politics Mr. Packard is an active Republican, and fraternally his association are with Bayfield Lodge No. 215, A. F. & A. M. On April 4, 1881, he married J. Fitch.

Nelson Albert Week. In a community where the main activities and the industry that has helped to make it the great industrial center that it is has been the lumber business in which Nelson Albert Week takes a leading place and part. The John Week Lumber Company,

of which Mr. Week is president, was organized in 1885, by the father of the subject, John Week, concerning whom extended mention is made in a later paragraph. The business then established has grown apace with the passing years and is today the leading manufacturing enterprise of its kind in Portage county. In addition to his connection with this highly important concern, Mr. Week is identified with numerous other enterprises, of both industrial and financial nature, and he is held in universal esteem in the community, where he has the confidence and good will of the entire populace.

Nelson Albert Week is the son of John and Gunild (Luras) Week. He grew up on the home farm in Marathon county, where the family moved soon after his birth, and there he attended the district schools. He spent one year at Ripon College, and a year at Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. He was still quite young when he began working in the lumber woods first as a cruiser, his duties being to look over a given timber tract and bring back an estimate of the various kinds of standing timber thereon. When he was eighteen years old he became "tailsman" on the raft plying on the river, and made three trips,—twice to Quincy, and once to St. Louis, Missouri, the well known "Big" Oliver Halvorsen being pilot on the raft. Those were days of real education for Mr. Week, and in those early years he gained an insight into the practical phases of lumbering that have made it possible for him to stand at the head of this great enterprise. Every branch of the business his wise father saw that he familiarized himself with, for the elder man saw coming the day when he might no longer be able to steer the craft of the business, and when he would want a strong and able helper to lean upon. When he was twenty years old, Mr. Week ran the engine at the mill on Big Eau Pleine river. About 1880 he went to Iowa and there ran a lumber yard, and coming back in 1881 was married on March 29th of that year, to Miss Ida Youmans, a daughter of Jotham and Helen (Hill) Youmans. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans it should be stated were pioneers of Portage county. Following the marriage of Mr. Week and Ida Youmans, the young couple returned to Iowa where he was engaged in operating the lumber yard, but after a short time he sold out and joined the family, who had then moved to Stevens Point, there becoming identified in business with his father in the mill at that place. In 1884 the present company was formed, as has already been stated, Nelson A. Week being made president of the company, John A. Week, vice president, and A. R. Week secretary and treasurer. In recent years, a son of Nelson A. Week, having completed his university training, succeeded his uncle, John A. Week, as vice president, that gentleman having retired from the firm to identify himself with outside interests.

Besides being president of the John Week Lumber Company, a task sufficiently big to occupy the whole time of the average man,

Mr. Week is a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Stevens Point. He is a stock holder in the Coye Furniture Company, one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of its kind in the state. And besides controlling valuable real estate interests, he is interested in a large ranch in Texas, of which his son is manager.

To Mr. and Mrs. Week were born the following children: John Elmer, born in 1882 in Iowa, attended the public schools up to the age of thirteen years, when he entered the Chicago Manual Training School, and was graduated therefrom. He then entered Armour Institute, from which he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Science and Electrical Engineering. He was bent upon a military career, and being promised an appointment by Hon. John C. Spooner, he took his examination for entrance to West Point, his standing being an excellent one, with a mark of 95%, in his physical tests. In the fall of 1902, while waiting for his appointment to West Point, young Week in company with four class mates, went to Mexico on a trip, and while there he was offered a flattering position as engineer on an important engineering job being put through. He accepted and was placed in charge of a large body of men in the building of an electric line to the silver mines of Guanajuata. In the same year while in pursuit of his duties, the young soldier of fortune was stabbed by two greasers, whom he had previously discharged from the works, and his death resulted soon after. The body of the unfortunate young man was brought to his home, and he was buried at Stevens Point. Thus was ended in most untimely manner what gave promise of being an exceptionally brilliant career.

Harold J. Weeks, the second child, married Josephine Allen in October, 1910, and they have one child,—Jeanne. They reside on the ranch in Texas, already mentioned, having gone west in the hope of recruiting his health. As a boy he attended the public and normal schools, following the latter course with a year of manual training, and he later entered St. John's Military School near Milwaukee. In the autumn of 1903 he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison. At the close of his college life in 1907, he became identified with the John Week Lumber Company, and was elected vice president of that concern. In his college days he was prominent as a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, as was also his older brother, John Elmer.

Nelson A. Week is what might be called a home man, for he is decidedly domestic in his instincts, but he has done a great deal of traveling in his time, usually, however, accompanied by his wife. Together they traveled in Cuba prior to the Spanish-American war. They have toured Europe, and in 1910 paid a visit to Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands, spending a most delightful season in that unique and attractive country.

Mr. Week is a Mason, of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Stevens Point, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

James Thompson. As distinguished from business men or politicians, a man versed in the laws of the country has ever been a recognized power. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people, and without him and his practical judgment, the efforts of the statesman and the industry of the business man and the mechanic would prove futile. The reason is not far to seek. The professional lawyer is never the creature of circumstances. The profession is open to talent, and no definite prestige or success can be attained save by indomitable energy, perseverance, patience and strong mentality. In none of these essentials is James Thompson, of the LaCrosse bar, lacking. For more than ten years he has been engaged in a constantly increasing practice in this city, where his high attainments have won a satisfying recognition from his professional brethren as well as from the public at large.

Mr. Thompson was born October 19, 1875, in Green county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Knut and Bergit (Bjornson) Thompson, natives of Norway, who came to the United States in 1860 and located on a farm near Stoughton, Wisconsin. Subsequently the family moved to the town of York, Green county, and there the death of Knut Thompson occurred in 1899. There were nine children in the family, eight of whom are living. A twin brother of James, George Thompson, is also a well known lawyer, and is now engaged in practice in the town of Ellsworth, Wisconsin.

Like all of his parents' children, James Thompson was given the advantages of a good education, first attending the public schools until reaching his sixteenth year and then becoming a student in the Stoughton Academy. Following this he took an academic course in the State University at Madison, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1899, and then became a student in the legal department of the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1901. Shortly thereafter, following a very creditable examination, Mr. Thompson was admitted to the bar, and in 1902 came to LaCrosse and engaged in the practice of his profession. It was not long before Mr. Thompson won recognition in his chosen calling, and since then he has gained an enviable position among his professional brethren. His success has not been accidental, but has been well earned and well deserved. Of strong, vigorous intellect, he has brought to legal practice the reinforcement of wide and varied culture. His love of the law and devotion to his profession have led him to a mastery of its learning which busy lawyers rarely acquire. In politics a Republican, he became the candidate of his party for the office of district attorney in 1908, was elected in the same year, and his administration, which

lasted until 1913, was marked by excellent services to his community. Mr. Thompson has shown some interest in fraternal work, being a member of LaCrosse Blue Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in all of which he counts numerous friends. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church. All measures making for the advancement of his community's interests have found in him a hearty supporter, and he has at all times been a stalwart friend of the cause of education, morality and good government.

William Rowe. For upwards of thirty years, William Rowe has been identified with the commercial and civic activities of Eau Claire, contributing to the city's material progress and prosperity to an extent equaled by few of his contemporaries. In the wholesale and retail grocery trade he has long been one of the conspicuous figures, and has been a factor in social and civic developments. Successful in his private ventures, he has been chosen to take charge of various branches of work calculated to be of benefit to the city and state, displaying, as a public official, the same conscientious effort and untiring energy that have brought him into such an eminent position in the business world.

William Rowe was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in Luzerne county, December 29, 1850. His parents were Henry B. and Lucinda C. (Biesecler) Rowe. The father was born in Strougesburg, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and his death occurred in 1884. The mother, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1829, is still living in her eighty-fourth year, her home being in Eau Claire. The parents were married in Luzerne county, and of their four children, the three now living are as follows: William; Emma, wife of George McDermod; and Isabella, wife of William Hayes. The one deceased passed away when an infant. The father by trade was a carpenter and joiner, and also a building contractor. In 1859 he came west and located at Mondovie, in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the contracting and building business, and is one of the pioneer farmers of that region, hewing a home out of the wilderness. When the war came on he enlisted in Company D of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and took part in many skirmishes and battles of the war and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He served out the full time of his enlistment and was given an honorable discharge at the close of the war in 1865. On his return to Wisconsin he once more resumed farming and also established and conducted a store at Mondovie, under the firm name of Darling and Rowe. Two years later he moved to Eau Claire, where he engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Hume & Rowe. Subsequently he sold his interests in this firm to Mr. Hume and was engaged in the retail grocery business on his own

account for a number of years. He finally retired and spent his last days in the peace and comfort such as his service rendered the country and his business activities entitled him to. He was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics was a Republican.

Mr. William Rowe was eight years old when the family came to Wisconsin and he accordingly was reared and received most of his education in this state. As a boy he attended the schools at Mondovie in Buffalo county, and began his practical career as a wage-earner in 1869 when he was given an opportunity to clerk in the general store of W. H. Smith at Eau Claire. This was the beginning of more than forty years active connection with business affairs in this city. In 1875 he embarked in the retail grocery business on his own account, and continued in that line until 1883. At that time he expanded his business to a wholesale house under the title of Eau Claire Grocery Company. He was chief executive of this company from 1892 to 1896, and since then has been a director and manager of its sales force.

Mr. Rowe represented the third ward in the city council for one term, and for a year and a half was a member of the school board. He resigned the latter place in 1900 owing to his election to the office of mayor in that year, and by re-election he served four consecutive terms as mayor. Fraternally he is affiliated with Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M., Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., and Eau Claire Commandery No. 8, K. T. His politics is Republican.

On September 27, 1876, Mr Rowe married Miss Mary A. Raey, who was a native of Canada. The four children born of their marriage are as follows: Clarence H; William A., who is a graduate from the University of Wisconsin in the electrical engineering department and is now practising his profession; Wilfred L., who graduated a civil engineer from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1907; and Gertrude, who died in infancy.

Peter J. Smith. When we turn to the pages of a life such as Peter J. Smith's, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, we can but feel that if a man handicapped as he has been can make such a success of life, then some of us, far better equipped for the battle of life, might accomplish something. It only goes to prove that in a man's own character are to be found the qualities that are the dominant factors in his success. Peter J. Smith came to this country, a foreigner, poor, knowing little or nothing of the language of the people, but determined that he, in this land of opportunity, would make a place for himself. He is now assistant postmaster of Eau Claire and is one of the best known men of the city.

Born in Denmark, on the 22nd of August, 1867, Peter J. Smith is the son of Danish parents, and grew up in the country of his birth. His

father, James P. Smith, spent all his life in his native country, following his trade as a tailor. He died a comparatively young man, at the age of thirty-four, in 1878. His wife, Kirsten Smith, was thus left with the care of their one son, Peter J.

The lad grew to manhood in Denmark, receiving his education in the public schools of the country, and when he came of age he came to America. This was in 1888, and he came directly to Wisconsin. He decided that if he were to succeed in this country, he had first to learn something of American methods of business. He therefore entered the Eau Claire Business College in 1889, and when he had completed the course there offered he was fairly well prepared for his career. He first became an employee of the Northwestern Lumber Company as a contractor. He was engaged in this way for twelve years and then became supreme secretary of the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association, an organization in which he had always been deeply interested. In 1903 he received the appointment of bookkeeper to the secretary of state, Walter Huser, at Madison, Wisconsin, and he held this position for a year, resigning to return to his former duties as secretary of the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association.

Mr. Smith has always manifested a healthy interest in local affairs of a political nature, and has held numerous offices in the municipal government. He represented the First Ward in the City Council from 1898 to 1899, and again served in 1900, 1901 and 1902, resigning from the duties of his office in the latter year to assume the duties of his position in the office of the secretary of state, as mentioned previously. In 1907 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Eau Claire, under Earle S. Welch, and he has served in this office continuously since that time. In 1910 he was elected president of the Assistant Postmasters' Association, serving one year in the office. Mr. Smith is a Republican and has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Seventh Congressional District for four years.

The interest that Mr. Smith has displayed in the welfare of the Scandinavian people of this country has taken much of his time, and he has long been active along lines of endeavor that can not fail to prove of benefit to his people. In 1908 he was elected to the office of president of the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association, in which he had previously served as supreme secretary, and he was twice re-elected to the office of president, his third term now being in progress. He is a member of a number of other societies and associations of a fraternal nature, and is popular and prominent with the Scandinavian people and with the people of his adopted city as well, of whatever nationality.

On the 16th of February, 1888, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary Larson, the marriage taking place in Denmark, where Mrs. Smith was born. Five children, four of whom are living, were born of this union. The eldest son, James Peter, lost his life in a railroad accident, when

he was sixteen years of age. The other children are Thomas, Castie Mary, Martin A. and Adolph M.

Mr. Smith's widowed mother is still living, and in 1900 he sent to the old home for her to come to America, and she now makes her home with her son.

Arthur Richard Barry was born in Waupaca, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, on March 17, 1877, and is the son of Michael and Jeannette (Sumner) Barry. The father was born in Queenstown, Ireland, and the mother in Homer, Michigan, whence she came to Wisconsin in her girlhood with her parents. The father came from his home in Erin to Wisconsin in 1867 and settled in Waupaca county, and it was there he met and married his wife. Later he moved to Phillips, Wisconsin, where he was one of the first and foremost settlers of that community, and where he has been engaged in the practice of law for the past thirty-four years, and is still so occupied. The mother passed away at the family home there on April 13, 1910.

Michael Barry has been a man of more than ordinary importance and position and has held practically every local office of any importance in the town of Phillips, in addition to which he has been county treasurer, district attorney, and has been in other ways active in the political affairs of his section of the country. To Michael and Jeannette Barry five children were born, all of whom are living with the exception of one sister, Jessie Margaret, who died on November 14, 1909. As to the others, Arthur Richard, the subject, and his sister, Mary J. Barry, make their home in Milwaukee; John S. is a lawyer at Phillips, Wisconsin, associated with his father under the firm name of Barry & Barry, and Gertrude resides at the family home in Phillips, Wisconsin. Of this family Arthur Richard Barry alone was born in Waupaca, all the others having been born at Phillips.

Arthur Richard Barry was educated in the public schools of Phillips, Wisconsin, and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1893. He was also graduated from the Wisconsin Academy, a preparatory school at Madison, and later attended the University of Wisconsin at that point. He spent two years in that institution, then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and was graduated from that school in the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1900 Mr. Barry commenced practice and that same year was elected district attorney of Price county, Wisconsin, serving two terms in that office. He practiced law in association with his father until 1907, under the firm name of Barry & Barry, and from there he went with Thomas H. Gill, general attorney for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with offices in Chicago, Illinois. He was in the Chicago office for one year, when they established an office in the Germania Building in Milwaukee in 1908, with the firm name of Gill,

Barry & Mahoney, and this partnership endured until June, 1912, when Mr. Mahoney withdrew from the firm, which is now known as Gill & Barry.

Mr. Barry is a consistent Republican and he is a member of the City, State and American Bar Associations. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 46 of Milwaukee.

On May 2, 1901, Mr. Barry was married to Miss May Monroe, daughter of Sidney H. Monroe of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Mr. Monroe is an old soldier and a farmer of considerable prominence in Fond du Lac, of which he is a pioneer. He married Margaret Hendry, who died when Mrs. Barry was a small child. Mrs. Barry was born, reared and educated in Fond du Lac, and after finishing the high school course in her native city attended Ripon College. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have three living children: Michael Richard, Margaret Jeannette, and Sidney Ferris. Their second born child, Monroe Barry, died when he was one year old. All four were born in Phillips, Wisconsin, where the family lived for some years after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Barry.

Otto O. Wiegand. During thirty years of residence in Shawano county, Mr. Wiegand has had a very busy career, has been identified with various useful activities in the city, and in recent years his time and services have been required in the public interests. He was a member of the Legislature, session of 1891 and 1892. He is now the efficient county clerk of Shawano county, in his second term, having been elected on the Republican ticket, and taking office in January, 1911. He was reelected in November, 1912. Prior to that he acted as deputy county clerk nine months during 1910, and before that served as supervisor of assessments of Shawano county. He was first appointed to that office by the tax commission in August, 1905, and was formally elected by the county board of supervisors in 1907. Mr. Wiegand has had his home in the city of Shawano since 1888, and in the county since 1884.

His native place was Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he was born on a farm July 9, 1860, a son of Carl and Fredericka (Hamann) Wiegand, both natives of Germany. The father, a substantial farmer who died in 1871, came to America during the decades of the forties and located in Wisconsin in 1848, the year in which the territory became a state. His home was in Manitowoc county. The mother preceded her husband to Manitowoc county by a few months. She had married in Germany Mr. Mortz Mavis, who died soon after they settled in Wisconsin, and she then married Mr. Wiegand. Her death occurred in 1895. Otto O. Wiegand spent his boyhood on the home farm in Manitowoc county, getting his education in the country schools, and also attending the Oshkosh Normal. His educational equipment fitted

O. O. Wiegand

him for work as a teacher, and he was thus engaged for three years in Manitowoc county and one year in Shawano county. During his residence in Manitowoc county, he acquired an interest in a cheese factory and in 1884 moved to Shawano county to establish a cheese factory in the town of Washington. That venture did not prove a success, and was abandoned after two seasons. For two seasons following Mr. Wiegand conducted a sawmill and taught school one winter. Moving into the city of Shawano he bought an interest in the *Shawano County Advocate,* one of the well known local newspapers, and was identified with its management and editorial control for ten years. Selling out he went into the telephone business, establishing an independent line in Shawano county. He was manager of the Independent Company for two years, at the end of which time he sold out and resumed the management of the *Advocate* for Mr. M. J. Wallrich. A year later he went into the canning business, and was connected with that work three years until his appointment as supervisor of assessments diverted him from private business to public affairs.

Mr. Wiegand has been twice married. In 1886 he married Miss Anna Schultz of the town of Two Rivers in Manitowoc county. She died in 1896 leaving two children, Edna and Oscar. In 1905 Mr. Wiegand was united in marriage with Alberta Rueckert, of the town of Washington, Shawano county. Their four children are: Ashley, Grace, Alberta and Pearl. Fraternally Mr. Wiegand is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Frank Washburn Starbuck. The Racine *Journal-News* (known as the *Journal* until January 1, 1912, at which time it took over the Racine *News*) has been for forty years a paper of broad influence and representing the best enterprise in modern newspaper facilities. Its successful career throughout this period has been largely associated with the name of Starbuck. Mr. Frank W. Starbuck, who has taken a part in its management and conduct for forty years, and is president and editor of the Journal Printing Company, has directed the best interests of this valuable newspaper ever since.

The *Journal* has been first of all a medium for the transmission of news and the diffusion of publicity. At the same time it has been consistently Republican in politics, though the editors have always reserved the right to discuss public news of interest, whether in national, state or municipal affairs, from an impartial standpoint. In 1874, at which date Mr. Starbuck first formed connection with the *Journal,* the paper was a weekly, and about the same time steam power was installed for the operation of the machinery of the plant, and from that day to this, the *Journal* has always kept pace with the steady gowth and development of the Twin City. The first appearance of the daily issue of the *Journal* was on January 3, 1881,

when a modest four-page six-column paper offered its news to the public. Its headquarters were then over the Manufacturers National Bank. The success of the daily was never in doubt, and it soon became necessary to remove the printing establishment and the home of the *Journal* to the Old Belle City Hall; whence again in 1891 the plant was removed to 328 Main Street, which had been purchased by the company and remodeled into a completely modern newspaper printing plant. That is still the home of the *Journal.*

In 1894 the daily was increased in size to an eight-page issue, and subsequent improvements in the equipment included a perfecting press, linotype machines and other equipment. At the same time the editorial department was undergoing a continuous expansion, including a leased wire service and Associated Press reports. With these specific items of advance, and with a constant improvement in the spirit and enterprise of the paper, the *Journal* has for some years enjoyed the distinction of being one of the best edited and printed papers in Wisconsin. Machinery of the most modern type has been installed, including five Mergenthaler typesetting machines and Hoe Web press so that an issue equal to that of many metropolitan dailies can now be run off within a few hours. A number of the employees in the mechanical department of the *Journal* office have served from fifteen to twenty years, this fact of itself being a fine instance of the loyalty which the managers of the paper have inspired among their employes.

The Journal Printing Company was incorporated in 1886; Mr. Frank W. Starbuck was chosen President of the company; the Vice President is William Horlick; the Secretary and Treasurer is Frank R. Starbuck. These officers were also directors. Mr. Griswold, also a director, has been continuously identified with the *Journal* since December, 1880. Mr. E. A. Tostevin, now of Mandan, N. D., officiated as treasurer until 1909, having entered the service of this enterprise in 1887. Mr. Frank R. Starbuck succeeded him as treasurer, having been secretary of the company for ten years previously.

Frank Washburn Starbuck, the editor of the *Journal* and president of the company just named, was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8, 1845. The newspaper business is almost hereditary in this family, for his father, Calvin W. Starbuck, was one of the prominent newspaper men of Cincinnati, and at one time owner of the Cincinnati *Times,* a paper which had a prominent part as a molder of public opinion during the period of the Civil war.

Frank W. Starbuck came to Racine in 1873. The immediate purpose of his coming to this city, being to recuperate his health. While here he became connected with the *Journal,* which at that time was edited and owned by Colonel W. L. Utley and his son Hamilton. On the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Starbuck bought half an interest in the

paper from Colonel Utley. Then a year later he bought the remaining interest from his son, Hamilton. The latter still remained with the *Journal* for some time, but on the discovery of gold in the Black Hills of the Dakotas, with a number of associates, he left for those fields. On his departure, Mr. Starbuck, who had previously been associated largely with the business management of the paper, took up the editorial duties, and has wielded the editorial pen ever since, with only brief interruptions.

In 1875 Mr. Starbuck married Miss Mattie Raymond, who passed away March 16, 1912. Mrs. Starbuck was a native of Racine, and the daughter of the late Seneca Raymond. The four living children of Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck are Helen, Marguerite, Genevieve and Frank. The oldest daughter, however, Helen, was the child of Mr. Starbuck by his former marriage to Miss Carrie Golden, of Cincinnati.

L. F. Shoemaker. On January 1, 1897, L. F. Shoemaker was elected to the office of county clerk of Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and he has retained that office through every consecutive election since that time, a fact which is a more effective commentary upon the character of his service than any wordy statement might be, however closely it adhered to fact. Other public service, too, has marked his career in this, the county of his birth, and with it all, he has carried on a farming enterprise that is especially creditable. Mr. Shoemaker was born in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, on March 27, 1856, his father's farm in the town of Dayton being his birthplace, and he is a son of Frederick and Jane (Lewis) Shoemaker. Born in 1826, Frederick Shoemaker is a native of Alsace, then under French rule, and his wife is a native of Wausau, New York. Frederick Shoemaker was twenty years old when he came to America, and he first located in New York state, there working on a farm, where he met and married his wife. After marriage they came to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and bought a farm in the town of Dayton, where they passed the remaining days of their lives. The father died there in 1896 at the age of seventy years, his widow surviving him until five years later, death claiming her when she was in the seventy-fifth year of her life. They were pioneers of their section of the county, among the very first to establish homes in Dayton, and they passed all their days on their farm there. They reared four children: Lewis Frederick, of this review; Lucy, who married A. R. Potts; Truman, and Corinne.

Lewis Frederick Shoemaker grew to manhood on the Dayton farm of his parents, and he received his education in the district schools. He was something of a scholar, and when he was seventeen years old began teaching, a work in which he continued successfully until he was about thirty-five years of age. He confined that part of his activities, however, to the winter seasons, for he devoted his summers to farming, and when he was at the age mentioned above, he took over a part of the

old Shoemaker farm of his parents and thereafter devoted all his time to farm life. Six years later, in 1897, he was elected to the office of county clerk of Waupaca county, and is still the incumbent of that office, as has been stated in an opening paragraph. Since that time he has retained a residence in this city, renting the farm, instead of giving his direct attention to its operation.

Mr. Shoemaker has had a part in many of the business enterprises of this place, and was one of the organizers of the Rural Telephone Company, of which he is now secretary. He is also a stockholder in the Old National Bank of Waupaca. In addition to his service as county clerk, he has given other valued service among which might be mentioned his five years' incumbency of the office of town clerk, and chairman of the town board for three years. He has been a member of the Waupaca school board for several years, serving one term as president of the board some years ago, and being again elected to that position in May, 1913. His service on the board has been most praiseworthy, and he has aided not a little in the matter of raising the standard of education in the city schools.

In 1890 Mr. Shoemaker was married to Ella E. Poland, the marriage occurring on March 19th of that year. She is a daughter of Samuel Poland, deceased, a pioneer of Dayton. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have two children: Laura M. and Frederick W. Shoemaker.

Few men in this city have a greater list of friends in the county than has Mr. Shoemaker. A man of intense public spirit he has been influential in an especially beneficial way in the city, and with his family he enjoys a pleasing position in the community that represents their home and the center of their activities.

Levi H. Pelton, M. D. There are few active Wisconsin physicians who combine the experiences of the pioneer doctor with the modern representatives of the profession in a more interesting manner than Dr. Pelton, who for forty years has been identified with medical practice in Wisconsin, and since 1885, has held a high place both as a physician and a citizen in Waupaca. Besides his individual career, Dr. Pelton is a distinctive Wisconsin man, having been born in this state, and by family ties is related to some of the oldest pioneer settlers.

Levi H. Pelton was born in Sheboygan county, town of Linden, in a log house on July 10, 1848, that year being notable as the date at which Wisconsin territory became a state of the union. His parents were Russel and Eliza (Thompson) Pelton, Wisconsin pioneers. Russel Pelton was born in Trumbull county, in the Western Reserve of Ohio. Eliza, his wife, was born in Genesee county, New York. They grew up in separate localities, and their paths did not unite until they reached Wisconsin. Russel Pelton came to Wisconsin alone, while his wife came with her mother and oldest brother by way of the great lakes to Mil-

waukee, and thence by wagon followed a blazed trail inland. Some years later Russel Pelton and Eliza Thompson were married and located on a farm in Sheboygan county. The father moved from the farm in the fall of 1885, to Waupaca, where he remained until his death at the age of seventy-two in 1894. His widow survived him until 1903 when she was eighty-one years of age. There were two children in the family, the older being Dr. Pelton, and the younger Martha, wife of A. G. Harmon, of the state of Washington.

The first sixteen years of his life Dr. Pelton spent on his father's farm, and it was in the wholesome environment of the country that he gained those impressions and experiences which are so vital in the perfection of character. He had to be content with the educational opportunities afforded by the country school, but he finished a high school course at Plymouth. For some time after that he studied medicine at Plymouth, under the preceptorship of Dr. W. D. Moorehouse, one of the leading physicians of that time. In the winter of 1871, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and during 1872-73 was a student in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1873 as a doctor of medicine.

Returning to his native state he took up his professional duties at St. Cloud, in Fond du Lac county. From there he moved to Waldo in Sheboygan county, in 1876, and six years later in 1882 established himself at Sheboygan Falls. In the spring of 1885 he made his permanent location at Waupaca, and has practiced here with continued success for nearly thirty years. As already stated, during the many years of his practice, Dr. Pelton has experienced all the hardships of the pioneer physicians. Especially during his early years he attended a large country practice and that was a number of years before the good roads movement was inaugurated, and before the introduction of telephones, automobiles and other facilities which almost eliminate the physical hardship from the routine of a physician's life. In the early days the only method of reaching him was by personal messenger, and he has often ridden post haste at the heels of some such messenger far into the country, both day and night, and in all kinds of weather. Dr. Pelton was one of the first to realize the advantages of the automobile as an aid to the physician, and has longed owned and used a motor car. In recent years much of his practice has been confined to office counsel, and thus the hardships of his early practice are now only a memory. Though he graduated from medical school forty years ago, Dr. Pelton has ever been an eager student of medicine and surgery, and his extensive library is as well stocked with the most recent acquisitions in scientific literature as that of any among the more modern products of medical colleges.

In August, 1873, Dr. Pelton married Kate Ellen Brown. Their

marriage was celebrated at Plymouth, Wisconsin, and she died at Waldo, Wisconsin, in 1880. On October 12, 1881, Dr. Pelton was united in marriage with Julia A. Gordinier, at Sheboygan Falls. Mrs. Pelton is a daughter of John and Julia Etta (Sibley) Gordinier, a remarkable pioneer couple of Waupaca county, whose lives are briefly sketched in following paragraphs. To Dr. and Mrs. Pelton were born two sons, the elder child, Frank Russell, died aged five and one-half years; John Gordinier Pelton graduated from the dental department of the Northwestern University in Chicago in the spring of 1912. On his graduation, as a result of his exceptional work as an under-graduate, he was appointed by the faculty as a demonstrator in the operation room at the University. He also opened an office at 536 West Chicago Avenue in Chicago, and has built up a very successful patronage in his line of work. The University Faculty has recently renewed his contract as demonstrator. Dr. John G. Pelton has many friends in Waupaca who are interested in his success, and he was also very popular during college days and prominent in his Greek Letter fraternity.

Dr. L. H. Pelton has been an active worker in connection with the organized activities of his profession. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Association, of which he was president one year and vice president for two years; at the present time he is serving his second year as president of the Ninth Councilor District Medical Society, and was for two years president of the Waupaca Medical Society; is also a member of the American Medical Association. Besides his interest in these societies, he has contributed a number of scientific papers and reports to the various medical journals. Dr. Pelton formerly served as health commissioner and city physician at Waupaca for ten years. He is a member of the different branches of the Masonic Fraternity of Waupaca. The doctor's well appointed offices are on the second floor of the Old National Bank Building on Main Street, while his residence is at 329 Jefferson Street.

John and Julia Etta (Sibley) Gordinier. The history of Wisconsin will best fulfill its purposes which preserves in enduring record the largest number of careers of those noble men and women who as pioneers laid the foundation of the solid prosperity and affluence which this state has in recent years enjoyed as a harvest of their early toils and hardships. Among such names most entitled to distinction in Waupaca county are those of John and Julia Etta (Sibley) Gordinier. The former is now deceased, but his widow, now in her ninety-first year, is one of the most venerable women of the old-times, a survivor from that early period, and with a mind stored with many pleasing reminiscences of early days.

Julia Etta Sibley was born in Erie county, New York, May 1, 1823, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Anna Sibley, both of old eastern

stock. Benjamin Sibley was for many years a farmer in Erie county, New York. His wife came from Connecticut, in which state they were married, and was a native of Wilmington. Her ancestors were early cotton mill operators, and quite prosperous for their day and generation. In 1847 Benjamin Sibley moved his family west, having sold his farm in New York state, and followed his oldest daughter and second son, Mary Ann and Charles, to Wisconsin. With his wife and two children, Amanda and Clark, Benjamin Sibley made the western trip by way of the great lakes, and eventually located in Sheboygan county. Taking up a farm in the town of Linden, he lived there until his death three years later in 1850, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow survived and was eighty-five years of age at the time of her death which occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Prentice, in Sheboygan Falls, in 1875. In the family of Benjamin Sibley were six children, mentioned as follows: Jonathan; Mary, who married W. H. Prentice; Amanda, who became the wife of John Shadbolt; Julia Etta, who married John Gordinier; Charles; and Clark. All these children are now deceased except Mrs. Gordinier.

Mrs. Gordinier in her younger days lived in Erie county, New York, on a farm. She received her education in the old-time county schools, and was given further advantages in the Aurora Academy at Aurora, New York, and select schools. Being fitted for work in educational lines, she taught school seven terms in her home county, and also at Buffalo. Her teaching was at Black Rock, on the Niagara River, then a suburb, but now in the heart of the city of Buffalo. Her career as a teacher came to an end, when on April 8, 1847, she was united in marriage with John Gordinier. John Gordinier was born in Montgomery county, New York, at Fultonville, and often referred to himself at a "Mohawk Dutchman." Seven years after their marriage John and Julia Gordinier came west by boat through the lakes, which was then the popular route of western travel, and at Chicago changed boats and finally landed in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Their first winter was spent at Green Lake, and thence by wagon they proceeded to Waupaca county. That was about the year 1855, and as those familiar with the settlement of Waupaca county know, this region was then practically in its wilderness condition. Mr. and Mrs. Gordinier bought forty acres of land in the town of Lind, and subsequently they secured one hundred and sixty acres at the regular government price. On the first purchase stood a log house, and in that humble abode they began their career as Waupaca County citizens.

The late John Gordinier was a man of exceptional enterprise as a farmer and stock raiser. This section of the state is indebted to him for introducing the first St. Lawrence stock horses, and also the first high-grade Durham cattle and the Brahma strain of fowls. Not only did he keep the best of stock on his own farm, but was very public

spirited in this matter, and did much to induce others to follow his example, and it may be said that Waupaca county largely owing to that influence has been for many years noted for the high quality of its live stock.

John Gordinier continued to improve his land, and twice replaced older buildings with a set of new and modern improvements. The land and homestead continued under his ownership and possession until 1900 when it was sold.

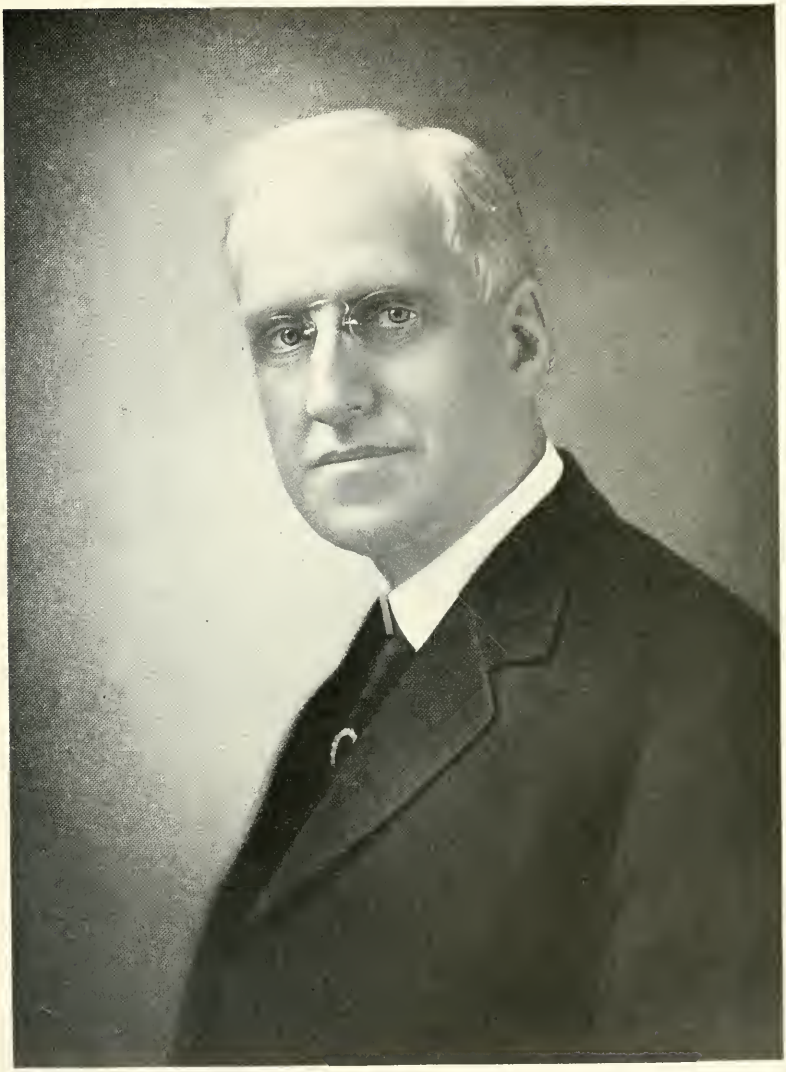
The place of John Gordinier in Waupaca county was not only due to his enterprise as a farmer and stockman, but he is also remembered for his participation in public affairs. For two terms he served as sheriff of the county, and of late years was poormaster. At that time the county's insane were kept on the poor farm. It is said that while Mrs. Gordinier had charge of the poor farm cooking, the table rivaled many of the first-class hotels.

John Gordinier died on the old farm on July 18th, 1903, in his eighty-first year. After his death his widow came to Waupaca, where she now makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Pelton. Though at the age of ninety-one, her memory is still keen, her eyesight and hearing good, and she is one of the beloved and venerable women of the state. She is full of that keen wit which would cause one to suspect her of Irish origin. She often refers in a joking way to her former life in the county jail and county poor house.

To the marriage of John Gordinier and Julia Etta Sibley were born six children: Lucas, who was killed by lightning at the age of ten years; Julia, now the wife of Dr. L. H. Pelton; Charles S., who married Mary Meiklejohn, and is the father of one child, May, who is in turn the wife of H. F. Steele, and has a child, Charles Gordon, who is thus a great-grandson of Mrs. Gordinier; May, wife of E. B. Jeffers; John, who died in 1877; and Hattie, who died in 1894 as Mrs. J. W. Hanford, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Besides these children two died in infancy, Anna and Morgan L.

John V. R. Lyman, M. D. For more than thirty years Dr. Lyman's prominent and successful career as a surgeon has been identified with the city of Eau Claire. His work has been largely in the field of surgery, in which his technical skill, broad experience, and extensive training, both in the new and old world medical centers, have given him a distinctive place, not only in his home city, but in the state. There is perhaps no surgeon in Wisconsin who has kept so closely abreast of the times, and who has so modified his individual methods in accordance with the broader experience of the world's profession as has Dr. Lyman.

John V. R. Lyman is a native of Wisconsin, born at Pepin in Pepin county, June 13, 1857, a son of Timothy M. and Valeria (Reinhard)



J. R. Lyman M. D.

Lyman. His father, who was a native of Massachusetts, born August 28, 1819, was a highly educated man, a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1840, and for many years a missionary and a minister of the Congregational church. His missionary work began in 1853, in Iowa, at Lansing, where his influence and activity made him a power for good among the pioneer population in that vicinity. Two or three years later, still pursuing his regular vocation as a missionary, he moved to Pepin, Wisconsin, which was his home for a number of years, and at the time of his death he was engaged in missionary work at Bar Harbor, in the state of Maine. His death occurred at Bar Harbor in 1883. His wife, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, died when a young woman of only thirty years. Two sons were born to Timothy Lyman and wife, namely: William B., whose home is now in Boise, Idaho, and Dr. Lyman.

Dr. Lyman's early education was almost continuous and from the elementary schools his training advanced in regular order until his graduation prepared him for a professional career. At one time he was a student in the Fort Madison Academy at Fort Madison, Iowa, and from there entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, an institution which has graduated a large number of the ablest physicians and surgeons in the middle west. Among the alumni of Rush Medical College, Dr. Lyman's name will be found with the class of 1880, and his subsequent career has added to the many distinctions won by the graduates of that college. His home and center of practice have been in Eau Claire since his graduation. The only interruption to his regular work has been his numerous trips to the Old World to attend the clinics in such centers as Berlin, Hamburg, Goettigen, Vienna, and London. All his time has been devoted to the study and practice of surgery. Dr. Lyman is surgeon at Eau Claire for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad and also for the Soo Line, a position he has held for many years. He is also surgeon for the Sacred Heart Hospital in Eau Claire. His fraternal affiliations have been with his brother practitioners, and the Masonic order and much of his spare time has been given in connection with the various associations of which he is a member. Dr. Lyman is at the present writing serving as president of the district Medical Society of Wisconsin, has been president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, is a member of the Surgeons Association of the United States, and of the American Medical Association. For a number of years, he was a member of the Eau Claire Board of Health. His politics is Republican, but his profession has demanded all his time and energy, and his public service has been entirely within the limits of his special vocation.

At Eau Claire in 1881, Dr. Lyman married Maude Kepler. The two children born to their marriage are: John V. R., Jr., now a resident of New York City, and Valeria, who died in infancy. On August 21, 1908, Dr. Lyman married Mary Sylvester of Minneapolis. Their one son is Richard.

Henry I. Weed. A resident of Wisconsin since his boyhood days, Mr. Weed has gained distinction and success as one of the representative members of the bar of the state and for thirty years has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Oshkosh. He is a liberal and progressive citizen and his character and services have been such as to honor his profession and the state that has been the stage of his well directed endeavors. That he is firmly entrenched in popular confidence and esteem has been shown by his having been called to various offices of distinctive public trust, including that of member of the state senate.

Mr. Weed claims the Empire state as the place of his nativity and in the same commonwealth were born his parents, both families having early been founded in that section of the Union. He was born in Livingston county, New York, on the 10th of February, 1861, and is a son of Seth H. and Nancy (Foland) Weed, the former of whom sacrificed his life while serving as a patriot soldier in the Civil war and the latter of whom now resides in the home of her son Henry I., of this review, she having attained to the venerable age of seventy-eight years, in 1913. The father was a prosperous farmer in the state of New York at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and he forthwith tendered his services in defense of the Union, by enlisting as a member of the First New York Dragoons. With this gallant command he proceeded to the front and with the same he continued in active service until the battle of the Wilderness was fought, and he was killed in this sanguinary conflict.

After the close of the war Henry I. Weed, who was then a lad of four years, came with his mother to Wisconsin, and he was reared to manhood in Winnebago county, within which he has continued to reside during the long intervening years, which have been marked by large and worthy achievement on his part. Here he duly profited by the advantages afforded in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years he entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, where he continued his studies for three years, after which he was a student in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, a member of the class of 1882.

After leaving the university Mr. Weed began the study of law, under the preceptorship of Gabriel Bouck, who was at that time one of the leading lawyers of Oshkosh. He made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1883. He has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Oshkosh, and his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability as a versatile advocate and well fortified counselor. His clientele has long been one of representative order and he has been retained in connection with a large amount of the important litigation in the courts of this section of the state within the past quarter of a century.

Mr. Weed served as city attorney of Oshkosh from 1890 to 1895, and represented his district in the state senate from 1898 to 1902. He was a most active and valued working member of the upper house of the state legislature and his influence was there effective in the fostering of wise policies and measures. In 1896 he was the nominee of his party for the office of attorney general of the state, but his defeat was compassed by the normal political exigencies which carried victory to the opposing party ticket. He has ever been arrayed as a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and has given effective service in behalf of its cause. He served as a member of the military staff of Governor Peck, with the rank of colonel. For eleven years Mr. Weed was attorney for the Oshkosh Street Railway Company and he has been for a number of years general counsel for the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company, besides which he is legal representative for other important corporations. Mr. Weed has been most active and influential as a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he served as grand chancellor of the Wisconsin grand lodge of this order in 1890-91. In the Masonic fraternity his maximum affiliation is with the Oshkosh commandery of Knights Templar, and he also holds membership in the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 14th of June, 1905, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Weed to Miss Genevieve Budd, daughter of George H. Budd, a representative citizen of Oshkosh, and she is a most popular factor in connection with the leading social activities of her home city.

Edward F. Goes. One of the substantial business men and loyal and progressive citizens of Milwaukee is Mr. Goes, who is vice president of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, an important industrial concern of which adequate mention is made on other pages of this work, in the sketch of the career of Theodore O. Vilter, president of the company. Mr. Goes is a native of the city that is now his home and is a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, though he was but a boy when he accompanied his parents on their return to Germany, the land of their birth, where he was reared and educated. It is a matter of definite satisfaction to him that in his native city he has been able to achieve through his own efforts a large degree of success and inviolable popular esteem, and he is consistently to be designated as one of the representative business men of the Wisconsin metropolis.

Edward F. Goes was born in Milwaukee on the 16th of November, 1858, and is a son of Frederick and Emma (Gerlach) Goes, both of whom were born and reared in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to reside until 1850, when they came to America and numbered themselves as members of the very appreciable German contingent in Milwaukee.

Here Frederick Goes soon became one of the interested principals in the Goes & Falk Brewing Company, with which he continued to be actively identified until 1867, when he returned to Germany, in company with his family, both he and his wife there passing the residue of their lives, honored by all who knew them. Frederick Goes was born in the year 1819 and died in the picturesque and historic city of Bamberg, Bavaria, in March, 1893, his cherished and devoted wife being summoned to the life eternal in 1898. Of their three sons George W. is deceased, and Edward F. and Frederick are both residents of Milwaukee.

He whose name initiates this review acquired his rudimentary education in Milwaukee and was about nine years of age at the time of the family removal to Germany, where he received excellent educational advantages, including those of the gymnasium, or high school, at Frankfort. Thereafter he completed an effective engineering course in the city of Munich, and in 1883, when twenty-four years of age, he returned to America and established his home in Milwaukee, the place of his birth. Here he assumed a position as draftsman in the employ of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, and within a short time he purchased stock in the company, of which he has been vice president since 1898. He has exerted much influence in the development and upbuilding of the extensive and important enterprise with which he has been long connected and is known as a business man of exceptional administrative capacity, as well as one of impregnable integrity and marked conservatism. He has won a host of friends in his native city and state and is liberal and public-spirited as a citizen. He is a valued and popular member of the Deutscher Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

April 25, 1889, bore record of the marriage of Mr. Goes to Miss Addie Schweitzer, who was born and reared in Milwaukee and who is a daughter of the late Joseph Schweitzer, one of the well known and highly esteemed representatives of the pioneer German element in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Goes have one son, Frederick T., now in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, California. The son was born in Milwaukee and is a scion of the third generation of the Goes family in Wisconsin.

Alex D. Sutton. The city of Rhinelander in Oneida county has a history of about thirty years, and the first important industry which did more than anything else to give the town a start was the Brown Brothers Lumber Company. In the sawmill established by the company at Rhinelander, Alexander D. Sutton became an employe on April, 1883, and since that time has been continuously identified with the city, and most of the time in an official capacity. He is now city treasurer of Rhinelander, an office he has held since 1894, in which year the city was incorporated. Mr. Sutton is also president of the Rhinelander School

Commission, having been a member of that body since 1896 and president since 1909. He is a well known and popular citizen, and has been one of the factors in the improvement and growth of Rhinelander.

Born at Waterford, in Racine county, Wisconsin, August 6, 1861, Alex D. Sutton was one in the family of children born to John and Mary Jane (Foote) Sutton. The mother was born in New York state while the father was a native of England. They were married in Wisconsin, and John Sutton was a flour miller. The family located in Portage county, Wisconsin, in 1871, and lived at Plover and at Stevens Point for a number of years. John Sutton operated a flour mill at Plover.

The first practical experience of Alex D. Sutton after leaving school was in the floor mill conducted by his father at Plover, and he continued in that line for five years. After that he took the more open life of the river, woods and saw mills, and became familiar with every phase of the lumber industry of the north woods. From Stevens Point he went to Rhinelander in 1883, as already stated, and continued as one of the expert workmen in different departments of lumbering until he was elected town treasurer of the town of Pelican. With the incorporation of the city of Rhinelander, his office became that of city treasurer. For five years, Mr. Sutton was in the employ of the Brown Brothers, being in the logging camp as a scaler, during the winter, and working at the saw mill during the summer, following that employment until his election as city treasurer. Since 1896-1897, Mr. Sutton has also been superintendent of the Rhinelander Water Works, and he is president of the fire and police board.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sutton to Lizzie C. Hanson, of Shawano county, Wisconsin. Their four children are Walter, Florence, Edna, and Harold. Fraternally Mr. Sutton is one of the leading Masons in this section of the state, having taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, also the degrees of the York Rite including the Knights Templar, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is treasurer of the Blue Lodge of Masons at Rhinelander.

E. R. Murphy, M. D. Throughout practically all his career as a physician and surgeon, Mr. Murphy's practice has been in the extreme northern section of Wisconsin. He is now located at Berlin, in Green Lake county, with offices at Dr. De Voe's former location. Dr Murphy began practice at Rhinelander in the spring of 1912, and prior to that for eight years was located at Crandon, in Forest county. In the fall of 1913 Dr. Murphy left Rhinelander to locate at Berlin, Wisconsin, where he took over the practice of Charles A. De Voe, M. D., the doctor firmly believing that there was an unusual opening at this point for a surgeon as there had been a new hospital started there of late. The success of Dr. Murphy has been won on the basis of exceptional native tal-

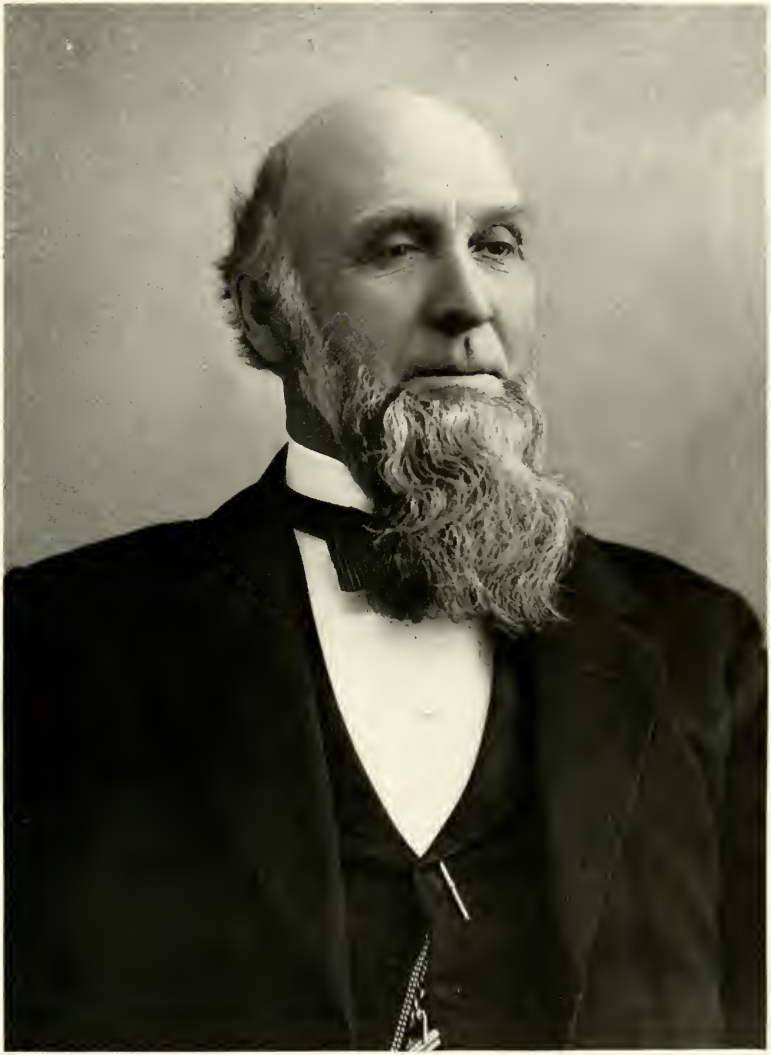
ent, and an unusually extensive training and equipment for his chosen work, especially in surgery. He is a graduate of Marquette Medical College of Milwaukee, with the class of 1903. After leaving medical college he was First Assistant at Milwaukee County Hospital during 1903-04, where he received his surgical training. This was followed by six months in the Germania Clinical Laboratory and then for six months he was in research work at the Milwaukee Branch of the Summit Sanitarium. While there most of his study and experience were connected with diseases of the thorax. With this extended equipment, Dr. Murphy went to Crandon, and engaged in practice there until locating at Rhinelander.

Dr. E. R. Murphy was born in the city of Milwaukee, June 24, 1876, a son of G. C. and Frances (Ferris) Murphy, both of whom still reside in Milwaukee. Dr. Murphy grew up in Milwaukee, had his early education in the public schools, and previous to entering medical college was a student in St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. Dr. Murphy gives most of his attention to surgery, and he has made a record as a skillful and careful operator. He was a member of the surgical staff of St. Mary's hospital in Rhinelander. He has membership in the Oneida county and the Wisconsin State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

In 1906 Dr. Murphy married Marie Cummings, of Chicago. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Isaac H. Moulton. As president of the La Crosse Telephone Company, I. H. Moulton occupies a place of prominence in business circles of this city, where he has been established since December, 1864. He has had a long and varied business experience, and success has attended his efforts throughout his career. A man of the most excellent business sense and possessing the worthiest traits of character, his life has been one of significance to the city with which he has so long been identified, and his position today in La Crosse is sure, and marred by no element of disfavor.

I. H. Moulton was born at Foxcroft, Piscataquis county, Maine, on November 28, 1828, and there he attended the common schools in his boyhood days, finishing his academic training at the Foxcroft Academy. He was twenty-one years old when in 1849 he removed to Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, where he was engaged as a clerk and bookkeeper until 1852, when he went to New York City. He was there engaged in a similar capacity, and after three years removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and established a grocery business on his own responsibility. He conducted the place for some eight months, then disposed of the business and returned to Nashua, New Hampshire. In the spring of 1857 he went to St. Anthony Falls and opened a dry goods, and crockery business, but the financial crash of 1857 closed him out. The next year he ventured into the steamboating



J. N. Moulton

business, which he continued in until the 1st of August, 1869, when he accepted the agency of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Company at La Crosse. He continued thus until 1894, when he resigned. He was appointed United States Surveyor at the port of delivery, La Crosse, and he held the office for two years, in later years being re-appointed and holding the same office for seven additional years. He served under Grant's second administration and also served through President Hayes' administration. In 1869 Mr. Moulton engaged in the coal business in La Crosse, which he has conducted with all the success from then until now. In 1895 he became connected with the Eureka Chemical Manufacturing Company, in which he has continued to maintain an active interest since that time. He was appointed Commercial Agent in August, 1912, for the Erie Railroad in this city, and was one of the original promoters of the La Crosse Telephone Company, and in 1895 was made president of the concern, an office which he has since maintained. In 1879 he became director of the Oak Grove Cemetery, and for a number of years was a director of the National Bank of La Crosse. His life has been a busy and active one, and few, if any, worthy enterprises have been inaugurated in La Crosse that have not felt his influence and his active connection therewith.

Mr. Moulton is well advanced in Masonry, and became a Master Mason on April 1, 1857, at Rising Sun Lodge, Nashua, New Hampshire. He took his Royal Arch degree at St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, now St. Paul, and his Knight Templar degree in La Crosse.

All his life Mr. Moulton has been a stanch Republican and has given worthy support to the activities of that party. He has served his city as alderman from the 4th ward, and his connection with municipal politics has always resulted in the best good of the city. Mr. Moulton has been a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade for a number of years.

On April 4, 1852, Mr. Moulton was married to Miss Hannah Maxwell, the marriage taking place at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire. Five children were born to them,—two of whom are living today: Abbie M. Burton, the wife of Frank Burton of Milwaukee, and Harriet E. Skinner, the wife of J. W. Skinner, of this city.

Gust Swedberg. Among the substantial citizens brought by the lumber industry into northern Wisconsin and who have since remained as important factors in different communities, is Gust Swedburg, present city clerk of Rhinelander, and by his services probably more closely identified with public affairs in that city than any other man. He is now in his twelfth consecutive year as city clerk, having first taken up the duties of that office in 1902. The city council appointed the clerks, under the municipal law, up to 1911, and since that year the office has

been an elective one. He was elected city clerk in 1911, and his services in the position were again approved by local citizens in the spring of 1913. Mr. Swedberg has been a resident of Rhinelander since 1891, employed as a lumber grader until he took his present office. He also served two years from 1900 to 1902 as deputy clerk of the circuit court of Oneida county.

Gust Swedberg has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1891, coming here from Big Rapids, Michigan, where he was a lumber grader, and his early career was in the woods and about the lumber camps, and by hard work and application he was advanced from the position of a common laborer to one of the responsible places in the lumber industry. Gust Swedberg was born in Sweden, September 1, 1869, a son of John and Mary (Olson) Swedberg. His father, who was a butcher, was killed by a bull, when the son Gust was a year and a half old. The son was reared in Sweden, attended school there, and came to America at the age of seventeen in 1886. From his early years he has had to depend upon himself for his advancement and success, and his prosperity is very creditable. He was employed at Big Rapids, Michigan, from 1886 until he moved to Rhinelander.

The city clerkship is not the only important relation of Mr. Swedberg to the community of Rhinelander. He is secretary of the board of education, secretary of the board of review, of which he is now a member, is a member and secretary of the Rhinelander Cemetery Commission, and secretary of the Rhinelander Board of Public Works.

In Rhinelander in 1893, Mr. Swedberg married Alma Nelson, who died in March, 1911, leaving five children, as follows: George, Clarence, Mildred, Carl and Chester. On June 13, 1912, Mr. Swedberg married Anna Stywald, of Rhinelander. Their one child is Vernon. Fraternally Mr. Swedberg is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, is secretary of the local Fraternal Reserve Association, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and the S. H. & E. F. of A. He is a member of the Varden Singing Society of Rhinelander, and for twenty years has been a member and secretary of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Swedberg's home is at 1015 Mason street.

Hon. Sam S. Miller. One of the most successful members of the bar of northern Wisconsin, and one who has been in active practice for forty years, Mr. Miller is now senior member of the law firm of Miller & Reeves, of Rhinelander, in which city he has practiced for a quarter of a century, and was one of the early members of the bar of Oneida county. The junior member of the firm is Harry L. Reeves, who is now city attorney for Rhinelander. The offices of this firm are in the First National Bank Building, and Mr. Miller is a director in the First National Bank and its attorney. Sam S. Miller was admitted to the bar

in Wisconsin in 1873, in the year of his graduation from the law department from the University of Wisconsin.

The Miller family have lived in Wisconsin since it became a state, and Mr. Miller was born on a farm in Dane county near Christiana on July 17, 1850. His parents were B. S. and Martha (Coon) Miller, both of whom were natives of Madison county, New York state, where they were reared and married. They moved to Wisconsin in 1847, locating on a farm in Dane county. The father, who was a cabinetmaker and joiner by trade, spent most of his active years and energies on the Dane county farm. He then moved to Wausau in 1880, and there worked at his trade for many years in the Curtis & Yale Sash, Door & Blind Factory. Coming in 1911 on a visit to Rhinelander, he one day wandered away from his son's home, and has never since been heard of. He was eighty-seven years of age at the time, and it is supposed that he was drowned in the lake.

Sam S. Miller is proud of the fact that he had a country rearing and training, and grew up in the vigorous discipline of a farm, attending the district schools every winter term. He finished his literary education in the Albion Academy, and then for several years taught rural schools. During vacation he read law in law offices in Madison, and in 1873 was graduated from the law department of the University. His first practice as a lawyer was at Whitehall, in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, where he was one of the successful and highly honored attorneys until his removal to Rhinelander in 1887. Just prior to his removal he served one term in the State Assembly, representing Trempealeau county. Mr. Miller has had, in addition to his successes as a lawyer, many public honors. In 1890 he was elected district attorney of Oneida county, taking offices in January, 1891. He served two terms. In 1898 he was again elected to that office and served until 1909. Each time his election came on the Republican ticket. For several years Mr. Miller served as secretary of the school board of the town of Pelican, prior to the incorporation of the city of Rhinelander.

His first marriage in 1878 was to Anna Mosher, who died in 1899. Her four children were: Elizabeth, a teacher in the schools at Seattle, Washington; Florence, wife of Dr. L. T. Sidwell, of Glenwood, Iowa, and they have one child, Margaret Elizabeth; Margaret, who died in 1904 at the age of ten years; and Anna M. In 1901 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Mary Oakey of Madison, Wisconsin. For several years she was a teacher in the schools at Sheboygan.

Charles Asmundsen. The present sheriff of Oneida county, Wisconsin, represents a family which has been identified with this state for more than thirty years, and which in the years since coming strangers to a strange land, its members have won substantial places in their various communities, and have in several instances been honored with

official position and responsibility. Charles Asmundsen was elected to his office as sheriff in November, 1912, and took office on January 6, 1913, succeeding Charles S. Crofoot. Mr. Asmundsen was under-sheriff to Sheriff Crofoot from January, 1911, to January, 1913. In 1901-02 he also served as under-sheriff to Former Sheriff Kelley. Sheriff Asmundsen has been a resident of Rhinelander since 1890. His first employment in this city was in a lumber yard. He worked for two or three years as a sawyer in the woods, and then became a member of the local police force, doing duty in that capacity five or six years. That was followed by his service as under-sheriff to Mr. Kelley, and after that he was again on the police force for one year. He then resigned and engaged in farming a quarter of a mile west of the city limits on the Casson Road. At that place he owns a farm of eighty acres and was a prosperous farmer citizen in that locality until his removal to the city to take up his duties as under-sheriff in 1911.

Sheriff Asmundsen is a native of Norway, where he was born April 14, 1869, a son of Asmund and Andrea Asmundsen. In 1881 the family all immigrated to America, settling on a farm six miles from Sturgeon Bay in Dorr county, Wisconsin. The father and mother with five brothers of Mr. Asmundsen, are still living in Dorr county. One of the brothers, Al Asmundsen served as sheriff of Dorr county in 1911-12.

Charles Asmundsen was twelve years old when the family moved to America, and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Dorr county, where he spent about five years. With a practical education, and an ambition to make a place for himself in the world, he then left home, and found work in the lumber camps of upper Michigan, spending about two years there. His next location was in Elcho, in Langlade county, Wisconsin, where he was employed a couple of years in a veneer factory. From Elcho he moved to Rhinelander, and has since been closely identified with the local affairs of this community.

At Taylor, in Jackson county, Wisconsin, in 1893, Mr. Asmundsen married Anna Amundsen, who was born in Jackson county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Louis Amundsen, who with his wife was a native of Norway. To the marriage of Mr. Asmundsen and wife have been born nine children as follows: Albin, Myrtle, Roy, Enoch, Cora, Dock, Eva, Edna, who died at the age of six months; and the next child, the youngest, was also named Edna. In politics Mr. Asmundsen is a progressive Republican.

Hon. Webster E. Brown. Among the significant names in the lumber industry of northern Wisconsin, especially along the Wisconsin River Valley, none has been more prominent during the last forty years than that of Brown. The late Edward Dexter Brown was the man whose energies and remarkable business ability first gave the name its wide-spread importance in the state, and during his lifetime and since

his death his son has taken up and extended the various activities which are familiarly associated, in the minds of all old-timers, with this name.

One of the sons of the late Dexter E. Brown is Hon. Webster E. Brown of the firm of Brown Brothers Lumber Company at Rhinelander, a member of other industrial and financial concerns, and a former congressman, serving as a member of the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses, from 1901 to 1907. He was first sent to Washington as representative of the Tenth Wisconsin Congressional District, and while he was in the office the district was reorganized, and his became the Eleventh District.

Webster E. Brown was born in Peterboro, Madison county, New York, July 16, 1851, a son of Edward Dexter and Helen M. (Anderson) Brown. When Webster E. Brown was five years old the family moved to Portage county, Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Stevens Point. His father at once became identified with lumbering operations in that section of the state, and from that time forward the name has always been potent in lumber circles in Wisconsin. On the home farm in Portage Webster E. Brown was reared until he was sixteen years of age, and in the meantime attended the country schools. His education was advanced by attendance for a year and a half at Lawrence University, at Appleton, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and was graduated in the class of 1874.

Mr. Brown has been actively connected with lumbering in all its departments since 1875. In that year with his elder brother, A. W. Brown he went into the business at Stevens Point, and in 1882 these two brothers moved to Rhinelander, where their father had entered land direct from the government, including the site of the present city of Rhinelander. Their industrial plant established at Rhinelander was one of the first and the most important of local enterprises. Their younger brother E. O. Brown joined them in 1881, and since that time the three brothers have been very extensively interested in lumbering, banking, manufacturing, and other development work in northern Wisconsin.

During the early eighties, the Brown Brothers, then under the firm name of E. D. Brown & Sons, established at Rhinelander, a private bank, which in 1890 was incorporated under the name of the Merchants State Bank, of which Mr. E. O. Brown is now president, and of which Webster E. Brown has been a director since its organization. Mr. Brown is vice president and treasurer of the firm of Brown Brothers Lumber Company, concerning whose operations more is said in the sketch of Mr. A. W. Brown elsewhere in this work. Mr. Brown is a director in the Rhinelander Refrigerator Company, a director in the Rhinelander Paper Company, is president of the Rhinelander Power Company, president of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company, the headquarters of which concern are in Wausau, Wisconsin.

On December 26, 1877, at Lancaster, Wisconsin, Webster E. Brown married Juliet D. Meyer, a daughter of Richard Meyer. They are the parents of five children: Ralph D., Edna M., Dorothy, Richard M., and Allan C. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic Order, and throughout his career since casting his first vote has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its basic principles.

August H. Stange. The career and personality of a strong man are always interesting subjects of study. The scope of accomplishment by such men is almost unlimited, and it is a fascinating occupation to observe how far and in what directions an individual possessing the innate qualifications that belong to real strength of manhood will go. The city of Merrill has had such a man for the past thirty years, in fact since Merrill was a frontier lumber camp. A. H. Stange is a business man whose record would be creditable not only as measured with his immediate contemporaries and associates, but in any group of men of accomplishment and great success.

Mr. Stange's career is another proof that the circumstances of early childhood and youth are never a condition to large and successful achievement. In his own case, he was born near the city of Stettin, Germany, October 10, 1852, and was the son of poor parents. His father and mother were C. F. and Carolina Stange, who when their son was about a year and a half old came to the United States and located in Watertown, Wisconsin. The father was a laboring man, and was unable to give his family more than the ordinary necessities and comforts of life. The son thus grew up without any of the trimmings of college education or of influential connection. His schooling was limited to the common branches, and when little more than a boy he began earning his own living. At Watertown he got his first experience as a lumberman in a lumber yard and planing mill. At the age of eighteen we find him in Racine as foreman of a sash and door factory, planing mill and lumber yard. The years spent in Racine were a valuable preparation for the larger field of operations which opened to him when he came to Merrill.

Mr. Stange came to Merrill in 1881 in company with the late Henry W. Wright, and soon after became a member of the Wright Lumber Company. A few years later Mr. Stange started in business under his own name, and in 1895, organized and incorporated the A. H. Stange Company with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This business now is the largest of its kind in the Wisconsin River Valley. The company manufactures lumber, sash, doors, blinds, boxes, etc., and its goods are sent not only all over the United States and Canada, but there is a large export of its products to foreign countries, principally to the British Isles and South Africa. The saw mills have a capacity of over one hundred and fifty thousand

A. H. Stange

feet of lumber daily. About eleven hundred men are employed in the company's mills, factories and logging camps. The monthly payroll averages between thirty-eight and forty thousand dollars. The Stange Company gets its raw material from land of their own, and at this writing there is a sufficient supply to meet the demands of their mills for many years to come. The company owns its own logging railroad, and a complete equipment of the varied apparatus needed in logging and lumber manufacture.

The upbuilding of such an industry as that just described and outlined is not the result of chance. A mind capable of planning and a will equal to the heavy responsibilities involved in materializing ideas into results are necessary precedents to any such achievement. No doubt thirty years ago Mr. Stange had the vision and the ambition which all these years of work have enabled him to realize. Large and satisfying as the business of the A. H. Stange Company is, that has by no means been the only avenue through which his career has been worked out. In 1897 he was chiefly responsible for the organization of the Lincoln County Bank at Merrill, an institution of which he has since been president. This bank was opened on August 1, 1897, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and the capital has since been increased to one hundred thousand dollars. With its large surplus and undivided profits, it is one of the largest and most substantial financial institutions in the Wisconsin River Valley. At the organization fifteen years ago a fine bank and office building was erected on Main Street, but the increasing business caused the erection of a new building in 1912-13, the new structure being devoted exclusively to banking purposes, and is one of the best equipped banking houses in the state. Mr. Stange is president of the E. W. Ellis Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and president of the Mount Emily Timber Company of LeGrande, Oregon. He is also interested in a number of other timber, land and lumber companies, as well as banks.

Men who bear the largest and most complex responsibilities have often been observed to perform a great variety of functions in civic life with a minimum of worry and bluster. Men of small caliber create much noise in attending to duties half as great and important. Long known as one of Merrill's most public-spirited citizens, Mr. Stange has again and again taken time from his business in order to serve the public. He was mayor of the city four successive terms. In fostering and supporting movements for the betterment of Merrill, he has done as much, if not more, than any one man in the city. He erected the beautiful Badger Opera House in 1907, an amusement house that compares favorably with any in the country. In the same year he built the magnificent Badger Hotel, one of the most modern in the state. It is an evidence of his firm faith in the city's future

that he founded these two institutions, for at this time Merrill has not advanced sufficiently to support through normal patronage a theatre and hotel of this size.

However, perhaps the finest memorial to his public spirit is beautiful "Stange Park," lying along the banks of the Prairie River. It was named in his honor, the title having been adopted by popular vote after many other names had been suggested. Stange Park contains forty acres, donated to the city by Mr. Stange. Within its limits have been erected the handsome Merrill high school and the T. B. Scott Free Public Library. The remainder of the park grounds are used as a public playground.

He also gave the grounds and sufficient funds for the erection and completion of the German Lutheran church, with all the furnishings, costing about thirty-five thousand dollars, one of the most beautiful houses of worship in Merrill. He also gave the larger portion of funds necessary for the construction of a German schoolhouse, which cost more than fifteen thousand dollars. In this school building Mr. Stange arranged that a large room should be set aside and used as a free library, and soon after the completion of the building, he donated a sum of money sufficient to stock the library shelves with several thousand volumes of choice books.

While a resident of Racine, in February, 1874, Mr. Stange was united in marriage with Miss Emily Miller, a daughter of William and Hattie Miller, natives of Germany. They have six children: Hattie, Charles, Adelaide, August, Emily, and Lydia. Personally Mr. Stange is a modest, unassuming man, very approachable and a genial entertainer.

Dr. W. F. Malone. The founder and proprietor of the Hanover Hospital in Milwaukee is a Wisconsin man whose distinguished ability in the field of medicine is too well recognized to require comment. During a quarter century of professional activity, Dr. Malone has accepted the best opportunities for high and useful service and his career has many distinctive records of achievements.

Dr. William F. Malone was born in the little village of Rochester in Racine county, June 1, 1862. He is a son of Irish parents, Andrew and Mary (Coleman) Malone, both natives of the city of Dublin, where the father was born February 16, 1820. Within a week after their marriage in 1844, they started for the United States, and first settled in Canton, Massachusetts, where they lived about ten years. John Malone, a brother of Andrew, also came to America at the same time and located in Massachusetts. In 1855 the father and mother came west to Rochester, Wisconsin, where they spent the greater part of their remaining years. The mother died in Rochester, Wisconsin, February 3, 1888, and the father in Waukesha, January 15, 1897, while visiting his

son Dr. E. W. Malone. The father was aged seventy-six years and ten months. By trade he was a stone-mason, but for many years followed the quiet pursuits of a farmer. After the death of his wife he spent about nine years in the home of Dr. W. F. Malone, in Milwaukee. There were six children in the family, of whom five are now living, namely: Mary, the oldest, is the widow of Thomas Dowds, of Hastings, Nebraska; Dr. Thomas C. is a physician and surgeon on National Avenue in Milwaukee; Rose, is deceased; Dr. E. W. is the leading physician in Waukesha; Nellie, is the wife of Frank Ferguson of Chicago; and Dr. W. F. is the youngest of the family.

Beginning his education in his home county, and from the first schools entering Rochester Academy, Dr. Malone, when sufficiently advanced, began his career as a school teacher in his home county. At a later time he taught in the State Industrial School in Waukesha. He next became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, at Chicago, where he was graduated with the physicians and surgeons degree in 1888. In that year's graduating class, Dr. Malone was accorded the high honor of the gold medal for proficiency in the work of the class.

Dr. Malone began his practice in the country district, spending two years, and on June 6, 1890, established himself in Milwaukee, where he had an office and was in practice for three years. Few men in the profession in the state have sought wider opportunities of observation and training than Dr. Malone. After this initial period of practice in Milwaukee, he went abroad and spent eighteen months in the University of Berlin and was also in the great medical center at Vienna. On his return to this country he was an attendant at the lectures and clinics in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. This was followed by another six months study in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City.

After this extended post graduate training Dr. Malone returned to Milwaukee, where he established himself in practice as a surgeon and gynecologist. Soon he accepted the chair of gynecology in the Milwaukee Medical College, and held that professorship and also the chair of clinical gynecology from 1896 for five years. He then organized and built the Hanover Hospital on the south side, and at the same time organized the south side training school for nurses of Milwaukee. At the present time Dr. Malone has twenty-one nurses in training, and also has a home for the nurses. The Hanover Hospital, at the corner of Madison and Hanover Streets, consisting of the hospital, the nurses training school and quarters, is one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in Wisconsin. The building cost Dr. Malone more than one hundred thousand dollars, and he has taken great pride not only in its material facilities, but in keeping up the standards of its service to the highest point. Dr. Malone belongs to the Milwaukee Medical So-

ciety, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association and also the Fox River Valley Medical Society. He has no relations with clubs or fraternities, and has found his recreations in his practice and in the pleasures of his home. At his home he has a splendid private library of five thousand volumes.

Dr. Malone was married April 30, 1901, in Milwaukee, to Miss Adelaide M. Peck, a daughter of Henry Peck, one of the old settlers of Waukesha county. Mrs. Malone was educated in Milwaukee, graduated from the Whitewater State Normal and also the Milwaukee Normal, and is a talented and accomplished woman. The home of the doctor and wife adjoins the hospital, being at 324 Madison street. Dr. Malone has his office in the hospital building, and also in the Caswell Block on Grand Avenue.

Had Dr. Malone not chosen medicine as his field and gained such important distinctions therein, he would nevertheless have deserved a conspicuous place as one of Wisconsin's foremost farmers and stockmen. He is the owner of four hundred acres of land, situated ten miles south of the city of Milwaukee, and conducts a fine dairy and creamery establishment. His herd comprises sixty-five high grade Holsteins. The prize winner of this herd is a cow which is by all odds the finest specimen of her class west of the Alleghany Mountains. Dr. Malone paid two thousand dollars for this animal, and he also paid eleven hundred dollars for one of her calves. The Burwood stock farm, as his estate is called, is modern in every sense, and Dr. Malone has introduced in its equipment the same sanitary facilities and standards which he insists upon in his hospital. The entire place including the stables, is lighted by electricity. Another feature of the Burwood farm, is a chicken ranch, with a thousand chickens and also one hundred and fifty thoroughbred Berkshire hogs. Dr. Malone is recognized as having one of the finest stock farms in all Wisconsin.

Carl Freschl. The enterprise of Milwaukee manufacturers has long been a familiar fact to the American public, and it is certain that no one of that group of distinguished business builders was more successful in creating a household word out of his product than the late Carl Freschl, founder of the Holeproof Hosiery Company. After Mr. Freschl, with a singular appreciation of trade demand, and an equal faith in his own output, had established and begun the successful exploitation of his business on its guarantee basis, the "holeproof idea" was freely plagiarized and copied, but the pioneer, the originator, and the most successful in the perfection of his goods, was Carl Freschl, whose name is now recognized as a trade mark by hundreds of thousands. It was a great business achievement, and few greater, and no

more honorable successes in business have been known in commercial annals.

Carl Freschl, who had the distinction of being the pioneer manufacturer of knit goods west of the Alleghanies, and who for nearly thirty years was closely identified with the city of Milwaukee, died at his home in Milwaukee, November 24, 1911, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was born in Prague, Austria. When twenty-six years of age he immigrated to the United States, locating first at Manchester, New Hampshire. From there he moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where in 1872 he founded the Kalamazoo Knitting Works, that being the first hosiery manufacturing plant established in the middle west. In 1882 his plant was moved to Milwaukee, where he continued the business under the same name until 1904. In that year was established the Holeproof Hosiery Company. Never before had manufacturers of hosiery been able to guarantee satisfactorily their products, and it was Mr. Freschl's technical ability to put on the market an article which would stand all the tests of wear, combined with his courage to take the public into his confidence and issue an out and out guarantee, which caused such a revolution in the hosiery business and which well accounts for the remarkable success of the holeproof company. The idea of guaranteeing his product was only a manifestation of his deep-seated honesty. During his years in business, the late Carl Freschl became widely known and was not only admired by all who understood his pioneer work, but was greatly beloved by those most intimately associated with him. For the last four years of his life he was not actively engaged in directing the affairs of the company, but the business has been continued under the form in which he established it, his own sons having the leading part in its management.

The Holeproof Hosiery Company has its chief factory and general offices in Milwaukee, but also has offices in New York, Chicago, and on the Pacific coast, and the extent of the business is indicated by its foreign incorporations comprising the Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Limited, at London, and the Holeproof Hosiery Company at Liverpool, England. Edward Freschl, the oldest son is now president of the company, William W. Freschl is vice president, Max A. Freschl is superintendent, while the secretary and treasurer is Mr. L. Heilbronner.

The late Mr. Freschl was a member of Temple Emanu'El and was well known and popular in various local organizations of the city. Carl Freschl married Rose Alexander who survives him. Besides the three sons there is one daughter, Mrs. Henry Gattman.

General Charles King. Wisconsin must always honor her distinguished soldier and author, General Charles King, whose fame as an author is on a parity with his high reputation in the field of military

science. He is essentially a man of the nation, but Wisconsin is fortunate in claiming him as a citizen and as one who has distinguished this commonwealth by his character and achievements.

The following paragraphs on his life and services are chiefly drawn from an appreciative estimate written by Forrest Crissey, with some modifications and additions, and quotations unless otherwise noted will give credit to Mr. Crissey.

"First meetings with novelists are often disappointing. No such disappointment, however, awaits any reader of General King's stories who may be fortunate enough personally to meet the celebrated soldier-novelist. The best traits of character in the bravest heroes whom he has pictured in his marvelous stories of frontier chivalry are instantly to be discerned in his face by the stranger who has lived with the heroes of his creating. The military side of General King's character is so dominant that it is difficult to realize, while in his presence, the fact that he belongs to the literary cult. He looks like a soldier, and he is a soldier. If anything can be added to this description by way of bringing the personality more vividly before the eyes of the reader, it may be said that the most stirring act of heroism described in any story he has written is more than paralleled by his life as a soldier. The records have it that General King was born nearly seventy years ago, but there is not a line in his countenance or his figure which would appear remotely to confirm this statement. He is erect, active and alert. No observant stranger who chanced to pass him upon the street would fail to recognize him as a military man. He is today as fond of athletic sports as when he was a leader of his associates in the stirring pastimes into which he entered, with all the dash, energy, and devotion of a potential soldier, when in training at West Point."

It is scarcely possible to understand his individuality or to account for the remarkable versatility of his gifts without a glance at the sturdy American stock from which he is descendant. His great-grandfather, Hon. Rufus King, was one of the first eminent statesmen representing the state of New York in the United States senate. This distinguished ancestor was one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States, and was a powerful figure in old English history of the old Empire State. He was twice chosen United States minister to England, and was accorded every high honor by his appreciative country. His grandfather Charles King was one of the earlier presidents of Columbia College, and was known as a man of bright scholarship and broad intellectual powers.

General Charles King was born at Albany, New York, on the 12th of October, 1844, and is the son of General Rufus and Susan (Eliot) King, both of whom were born in the state of New York and the latter of whom was a descendant of John Eliot, the great Indian apostle in America's early history. General Rufus King possessed in larger

measure the dominating qualities which have distinguished the son, as he was both a military and intellectual leader, even as he was one of the distinguished and honored pioneers of Wisconsin. General Rufus King's rare qualifications "were recognized by his appointment as minister to the pontifical states at Rome, a position demanding peculiar endowments of personal tact, poise and grace, together with a ripe culture and a broad knowledge of affairs." Just as he was about to assume the duties of this diplomatic post, the outbreak of the Civil war deflected him from his course. He promptly resigned his position, returned to Wisconsin, assisted in the organization of the early volunteer forces of the state, and became one of the first to receive from President Lincoln appointment to the office of brigadier general. He gave valiant and effective service in behalf of the union as the organizer of the famous "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac, and later as a division commander. Already for sixteen years, from 1845 to 1861, as editor and publisher of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* he had exerted powerful influence in Wisconsin politics, and as an upholder of a united nation. He passed the closing years of his life in New York City, and was long survived by his devoted wife, who died in Switzerland in 1892. Their names merit enduring place among the pioneers of Wisconsin.

General Charles King's first plunge into soldier life was made when he was a lad of sixteen years. "He had been in New York City in attendance at the preparatory or grammar school connected with Columbia College and had just passed examination admitting him to the latter institution when the whole country was thrilled by the echo of the guns at Fort Sumter. Instantly his dreams of his college days were forgotten and before another day had passed, after the Union troops had begun to assemble in Washington, his soldier blood was bounding in his veins and he was on his way to the capital city. There his father's old friends from the Badger state were surprised to greet the face of the boy in the camp of the Wisconsin volunteers. It was plain to these veterans that the lad had not come from idle curiosity for his drum-sticks were in his hand and his finger itching to play the reveille. In spite of extreme youth he was made 'mounted orderly' at brigade headquarters. Early in his active career as a soldier he served as guide for General Winfield Scott Hancock in Virginia. In the course of his service the lad's ability was brought to the personal attention of President Lincoln who gave his promise that the boy should be given a cadetship at West Point. In pursuance of this pledge young King was sent to the United States Military Academy in June, 1862. Two years later he was there made first sergeant of Company B, and in 1865, he became adjutant of the corps of cadets.

"An old companion has said of him that in those days of his training he was distinguished by his sunny temper, and by the fact that, contrary to the prevailing usages of the school, he never failed to have

a good word for the down-trodden 'plebe,' besides which he hated mathematics as ardently as he loved rollicking fun and reckless sport. It is evident, however, that he must have mastered his dislike for mathematics as he was graduated with the rank of number twenty-two in a class of more than forty members.

"Until September, 1866, King remained at West Point in the capacity of instructor in artillery. He left this position to join light battery K of the First Artillery stationed at New Orleans. His next remove was to Fort Hamilton, in connection with battery C. Then he was recalled to West Point to instruct future officers in the mysteries of horsemanship and cavalry and artillery tactics. In 1871 he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Emory, from which position he was transferred to Troop K of the Fifth Cavalry, which was then being removed from Fort D. A. Russell in Wyoming to Camp Hualpai, Arizona. This was an important move and afforded him his introduction to the perils and hardships of frontier Indian warfare. He was in command of Troop K, which did heroic work against the Apaches, a tribe which sustained its reputation for cruelty, cunning and courage. In these desperate encounters he displayed the coolness and indifference to danger which have uniformly characterized his entire military career.

"In the fight at Diamond Butte, May 25, 1874, his bravery was so conspicuous that his recommendation for promotion to the rank of captain was made by the commanding general. It was a marvel to his comrades that he came out of one fight after another without a scratch, for no private in the ranks exposed himself more persistently to the enemy than did the leader of Troop K. There were many doleful prophesies that this exemption from Apache bullets could not continue indefinitely, and the historic fight of Sunset Pass November 1, 1874, fulfilled these unhappy predictions. In the midst of the encounter, Lieutenant King found himself and Sergeant Bernard Taylor cut off from his troopers and the center of a wicked fire from the Apaches. It is not improbable that this country would have missed one of its most entertaining and typically American novelists, had not a naked savage, hiding behind a rock, sent a well aimed bullet into the body of Lieutenant King. His right arm was shattered and he gave peremptory order to Sergeant Taylor to leave him to his fate and save himself. This command the plucky sergeant deliberately refused to obey, and, standing over the body of his fallen lieutenant Taylor fought back the Apaches, until a detachment of troopers came to the rescue. The wound healed sufficiently to permit General King to engage in the celebrated Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, in which he added materially to his laurels and was rewarded by General Wesley Merritt by appointment as adjutant of the regiment. A year later, in the fall of 1877, he was in the thick of the Nez Perce campaign, and earlier had been called to the scene of the railroad riots in Council Bluffs and Chicago.

"His next experiences were in connection with the Bannock uprising. This was followed by more severe mountain scouting in 1878. Next year he had attained to the rank of captain and was in command of Troop A. The old wound received at Sunset Pass, had in time, given him constant and increasing trouble, and at length became so serious that it compelled him to appear before the retiring board for permission to relinquish his active military career. This petition was regretfully complied with, and after his retirement from the service he returned to his home in Wisconsin."

In the general orders issued from the office of the adjutant general of Wisconsin, under date of January 15, 1897, in connection with the application of Brigadier General Charles King to be placed on the retired list of the Wisconsin National Guard, is given the following epitome of his military career:

"Brigadier General Charles King began his military career as a marker in the First Regiment, Wisconsin State Militia, (Colonel Rufus King) in 1856. He was drummer for the Milwaukee Light Guard (Company A, First Regiment, Wisconsin State Militia) in 1859-60, and mounted orderly King's (Iron) Brigade, Army of the Potomac in 1861 He was a private in Company A, Battalion of Cadets, West Point, 1862; a corporal of Company B in 1863; a first sergeant in 1864; and adjutant of the battalion in 1865. He became second lieutenant, First Regiment Artillery, United States Army, 1866, and an instructor in artillery tactics at West Point the same year. He commanded the Gatling Platoon, Light Battery K, First Artillery, New Orleans riots, 1868; was acting adjutant at Fort Hamilton, March, 1869; instructor infantry, artillery and cavalry tactics, West Point, 1869-71; first lieutenant, First Artillery, 1869. He was transferred at his own request, to Fifth Regiment Cavalry, January, 1871, and became aide-de-camp to Major General Emory, 1871-74. In 1872-73, he was acting judge advocate and engineer officer, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, and engaged in suppression of riots during that time. In 1874 he commanded a troop in the Apache campaign in Arizona, and was engaged in actions at Diamond Butte, Black Mesa and Sunset Pass until severely wounded. Brevet captain, for gallant and distinguished conduct in action against hostile Indians, May, 1874 (declined). In 1875 he was on leave, disabled by wounds, but in 1876 he became adjutant Fifth Cavalry, and in the Sioux campaign was engaged with hostile Cheyennes at War Bonnet Creek, Wyoming, commanding advance guard, July 17, and in the combats at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9 and 10. He was acting adjutant general of Merritt's cavalry in suppression of railway riots, 1877, and of Merritt's cavalry command (Third and Fifth Cavalry) in Nez Percé campaign, Wyoming and Montana, 1877. He was promoted captain Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, May 1, 1879; placed on retired list, United States Army, for 'disability resulting from wounds in line of duty,' June 14,

1879. Professor of military science and tactics, University of Wisconsin, 1880-82; colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Rusk, 1882-9, and to Governor Hoard 1889-91, and assistant inspector general Wisconsin National Guard, 1883-89. He commanded the Fourth Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, 1890-92, and was commandant of cadets, Michigan Military Academy, while on three months' leave, 1892. In 1895 was appointed adjutant general of the Wisconsin National Guard, retiring January 4, 1897.

"In all his admirable work in connection with the Wisconsin National Guard, General King has brought into play the valuable experience and ripe judgment gained from such a long and honorable career in the service of his country, uniting with this such rare tact and discretion in dealing with affairs and men that in every direction uniform success has stamped his every effort. He has left an indelible imprint upon the organized military forces of the state, an influence that has had beneficial effect in every branch of the service. He has systematized the work, expanded and perfected the plan of instruction, raised the discipline to a high standard, and by his manliness and kindness won the commendation of critics and the admiration and love of those who served under him."

Still more recently, in a time well remembered by the majority of living Americans, General King was commander of Volunteer forces in the Philippine Islands. Concerning this phase of his career the following brief record has been given. "The outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 found him in better health than he had enjoyed for many years, and stirred his soldier blood as deeply as did the first call for volunteers in 1861. May 27th brought him his appointment as brigadier general of volunteers. He was ordered, June 2, to report to General Merritt, in San Francisco, and left for that city two days later, taking later departure for the Philippines, where he commanded the men of the First Washington, First California, and First Idaho Regiments. General King confesses that he was never so happy in his life as when leading these men against the Filipinos. His only regret is that ill health compelled his voluntary retirement in August, 1899. He commanded his forces with consummate gallantry in the Philippine campaign, and was accorded the highest recommendations for promotion to the rank of major general of volunteers."

Since his retirement from the army, General King has continued to maintain his home in Milwaukee, secure in the love and the admiration of the entire state and known through America not less for his brilliant military career than for his virile writings in the field of fiction. "While he emphatically disavows all literary traditions and declares that his labors in this field were inspired solely by the motive of 'making one woman happy,' and giving his son and daughters proper educational advantages, which would be impossible by any other means within his com-

mand, the strong human interests, the swift movement, and the delicate sympathy and tender pathos of his stories are sufficient proof of the fact that his work is done with a genuine heart interest, and not as a perfunctory task. 'Between the Lines' and 'The General's Double' are General King's favorites of the scores of stories which he has given to the public. His first story was 'Kitty's Conquest,' and was written in the '70s. This was regarded by its author as a passing whim, a pastime to relieve the monotony of an officer's life in a frontier post. This was published in the United Service Magazine of Philadelphia, and immediately attracted favorable attention. This initial story was followed in 1881 by the stirring romance first called 'Winning His Spurs,' but later issued in book form as 'The Colonel's Daughter.' Then Mr. Alden, the venerable editor of Harper's Magazine, reached out for the work of the young military novelist, and secured the charming stories, 'A War-Time Wooing,' and 'Between the Lines.' ''

Virtually all of the literary work of General King has been along the line of experiences in army life, and he is still in command of his forces in this field of work,—a domain in which he has gained high and enduring reputation. Altogether his writings number over sixty, and besides those already mentioned are the following: ''Famous and Decisive Battles,'' ''Marion's Faith,'' ''Captain Blake,'' ''The Iron Brigade,'' ''A Conquering Corps Badge,'' ''Medal of Honor.'' His is a strong and noble personality and in the twilight of his active career he may feel assured that he is one to whom it has been given to approach more nearly than the average person, the castle of his dreams, hopes and aspirations.

General King has membership in many social and military orders, including the Loyal Legion, Army of the Potomac, Veterans and Indian Wars, Foreign Wars, Army of the Philippines, etc. His clubs are the Army and Navy at Washington, the United Service, the Delta Phi at New York, the Milwaukee, and the Old Settlers at Milwaukee.

It is needless to say that the home life of General King has been one of ideal character, and to him home has ever been a sanctuary, a place loved and inviolable. On November 20, 1872, he married Miss Adelaide Lavander Yorke, a daughter of Captain Louis S. Yorke, of Carroll Parish, Louisiana. The glamour of romance attended the meeting and mutual attraction of General and Mrs. King, and the passing of years has done nothing to obliterate this, as they have been one in hope and interest and have found their lives crowned with a goodly share of those things which represent the highest and best in the scheme of human existence. They have three surviving children: The eldest Carolyn M., married Doctor Donald Ross MacIntyre and with their children they are residents of Gwinn, Michigan; the next in age, Elinor Yorke, married Mr. Charles John Simeon of Cheltenham, England. The youngest, Rufus, the only son, is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, and of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, is now

a distinguished young officer in our Navy, and in 1911 was united in marriage to Miss Helen C. Crosby, youngest daughter of Mr. Warren Jefferson Crosby of Norfolk, Virginia.

Marshall Cousins is the son of Henry and Louisa (Preston) Cousins, and has lived in Eau Claire all of his life for he was born in this city. Henry Cousins was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1821, and in the early fifties he came west and settled in Wisconsin, at East Troy in Walworth county. He was a lawyer by profession and after his admission to the Wisconsin bar, he was in active practice in East Troy until 1858. At this time he was elected county clerk and was consequently forced to move to the county seat. He lived in Elkhorn, which was the county seat during his several terms as county clerk and then came the Civil war. An enthusiastic believer that the Union must be preserved and that the Confederacy was fighting for wrong principles, Mr. Cousins was among the first to offer his services. He raised a company of men and was elected captain of the company, but the examining surgeon pronounced him disqualified and he was not able to serve.

After this disappointment he located in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and became a practicing lawyer once more. From then until the time of his death, with the exception of a year and a half which he spent in Tucson, Arizona, as register of government lands, he was one of the prominent attorneys of Eau Claire. He held a number of public positions. For several terms he was district attorney in Eau Claire and he also served the city as alderman and supervisor. He was elected a member of the state legislature and was re-elected several times. He married Louisa Preston in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, and two children were born of this union, Marshall Cousins and his sister, Mary, who is the wife of James T. Joyce, vice-president of the Union National Bank of Eau Claire.

Mrs. Cousins, a daughter of Honorable Otis Preston, who was long prominent in public affairs in Walworth county, was born in White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, Michigan, and is still living. Mr. Preston was one of the organizers of the Walworth County Fair some sixty years ago. This has developed, by degrees, into one of the great county fairs of the country.

Mrs. Cousins, like her late husband, takes a deep interest in public matters and is interested in the work of the charity organizations and the Women's Club.

Henry Cousins died on the 25th of October, 1888, at sixty-seven years of age.

Marshall Cousins was educated in Eau Claire and at his father's death took charge of the estate. At an early age he entered into the banking business by accepting a position as collector with the Bank of Eau Claire, of which bank Honorable Wm. A. Rust was then president. July 1st,

Wm Torrance

1906, the Bank of Eau Claire merged with the Chippewa Valley Bank under the name of the Union National Bank. Mr. Cousins at this time is cashier of this bank, the capital of which is $200,000.

He served with the Third Wisconsin Infantry, in the Spanish-American War, participating in the Porto Rican campaign under General Miles, and was wounded in the battle of Coamo. During the war he served as a Battalion Adjutant, with rank of first Lieutenant. He is now Regimental Adjutant with rank of Captain Third Infantry, under Colonel Orlando Holway.

He served a term in the State Legislature and for many years has been a Fire and Police Commissioner. In politics he is a Republican and reads the New York *Sun*. He is interested in a number of business enterprises, both in Wisconsin and other states. He is a stockholder in several banking institutions.

Mr. Cousins is a member of the Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, Royal Arch Masons; Eau Claire Commandry No. 8, Knights Templars; of the Wisconsin Consistory. He is a member of Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Order of Elks, having served in that organization as Treasurer for many years. He is a member of the Hoo Hoos and of the United Spanish War Veterans. He is a charter member of the Eau Claire Club and now holds position as secretary and treasurer.

William Torrance, of the firm of John Torrance & Son, he being the son, has been identified with this business since 1877, when his father assumed charge of the business of the old firm of Leech & Paul, foundrymen of this city. In addition to his connection with business activities of the place, Mr. Torrance has taken an able and prominent position in the municipal and civic workings of the city, and his life has been one of the utmost value to his community. He is the son of Scotch parents, and was born January 24, 1857, in Airdrie, Kentucky, his parents being John and Isabella (Johnson) Torrance.

Concerning these worthy people, it may be said that John Torrance was the son of Gaven Torrance, and he was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on January 1, 1833, and there received his education. In Glasgow he learned the trade of a moulder, and in that city he worked at his trade until 1852, when he emigrated to America and located in Troy, New York. He remained in that city but six months, and then went direct to Delhi, Delaware, where for six months he was employed in the machine shops of the place. Returning to Troy at the end of that time, he was for two years located in that city, after which he went to Airdrie, Kentucky, and worked at his trade until 1858. In that year he made his way to the middle west and located in Houston county, Minnesota, but his stay there was a short

one. In the spring of 1859 he located in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and from then until now his family has been identified with the place. He secured work in the foundry there operated by Leech & Paul, and his ability in his work soon won for him a promotion to the foremanship of the foundry, in which capacity he continued until 1863. In that year he started a foundry on his own responsibility, locating at the foot of State street, and in association with Archibald Gould, the firm name being Torrance & Gould. In 1865 the shop was burned, the structure being a frame one, and the business was abandoned. Mr. Torrance again entered the employment of Leech & Paul, and subsequently worked with C. C. & E. G. Smith, and also with Thornley & James. In 1877, in company with his son, he established the present business, known as John Torrance & Son, which, guided for many years by the experience of the elder Torrance, together with his most worthy business qualifications, reached a place where it now ranks among the leading foundry and machine shops in the city.

Mr. Torrance was married in Delhi, New York, January 3, 1852, to Miss Isabella Johnson, the daughter of William and Mary Johnson, and six children were born to them, named as follows: Isabella, Mary, William, Nettie, John, Annie and May, the latter named being now deceased, death claiming her in August, 1880. The mother died on November 14, 1866, in Evansville, Indiana. In 1876, Mr. Torrance crossed the Atlantic ocean for the third time, and while in Edinburgh he was married to Miss Mary Gibson, neé Patterson, in May of that year. Mr. Torrance died in 1897, a member of the Universalist church and of the Masonic Order, in which he was affiliated with the Knights Templar and other bodies.

William Torrance was the third child born to his parents. He received a somewhat meager education in the schools of the community in which he was reared, and as a youth he served a full apprenticeship in the foundry of Leech & Paul. When his father died, years after having established the business of John Torrance & Son, William Torrance carried on the foundry under the same name, and the firm is still known by that honored title today.

Mr. Torrance is a man of considerable popularity in La Crosse, and has been particularly active in public life. He is a Democrat and has taken a live interest in the work of the party since he reached the years of manhood. He has given worthy service to La Crosse as an official of the highest order, serving first as alderman from 1892 to 1898; as mayor of the city from 1903 to 1907, and he has also served for three years as supervisor. Again in 1911 he was elected to the board of aldermen, and is now filling that office. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the County Asylum for six years, and in 1908 was appointed Police and Fire Commissioner

of the City of La Crosse, serving one term under the new law requiring five members instead of four. He was named as the fifth member of the board now serving. Mr. Torrance was one of the organizers of the La Crosse Bridge & Steel Company, also of the German-American Bank, now merged with the Batavia National Bank, with both of which he has been honorably and prominently connected.

Mr. Torrance is a member of the Universalist church, as was his father before him, and since 1900 he has been a Mason of the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen.

On September 7, 1885, Mr. Torrance was married in the city of La Crosse to Miss Jennie Gibson. She died in 1894, leaving four children,—William J., Nettie P., Bessie and Lillian. Mr. Torrance was married a second time on June 9, 1908, when Miss Sarah Iola McKown became his wife, the marriage being celebrated at Flandreau, South Dakota. Two children have been born of this latter union,—Elizabeth and Meredith A.

Charles M. Upham. Since the pioneer days of Wisconsin the Upham family has furnished some of the most notable figures in public and commercial affairs of the state. To those familiar with political history perhaps the name which would first come to mind would be that of former Governor William H. Upham, soldier, manufacturer and banker at Marshfield, since 1878, and Governor of Wisconsin from 1895 to 1897. Of a second generation of the same family is Frederick William Upham, one of the foremost business men of Chicago, and a national political leader. Concerning these men and other representatives of the family appropriate mention is made on other pages of this work. For the present consideration is introduced the remarkable career of Charles M. Upham, who for fifty-five years has been engaged in business at Shawano, in Shawano county.

Only now and then is it given to men of affairs to celebrate the semi-centennial of a business career which has been continuously centered about one line of general activity, and in one place. Yet, in 1908, Charles M. Upham, amid the congratulations of associates and the hundreds of his friends and admirers, entered upon the second half-century of his career as a merchant, capitalist, banker, and leading man of affairs at Shawano. In 1858 Charles M. Upham established a small country store at Shawano, walking through the woods from New London and his goods went on a barge hauled by Indians. It was a modest establishment in an old frame building, and from that year to the present he has been continuously in the mercantile business at Shawano, now fifty-five years. His enterprise has grown with the increase of population and with the development of his own remark-

able ability, and for a number of years Mr. Upham has been president of the Upham-Russell Company, controlling half a dozen large stores and business concerns in Shawano. The company has extensive real estate interests in the city and adjacent counties, including several thousand acres of hardwood lumber and cut-over land in northern Wisconsin. Mr. Upham is president of the Upham Hardware Company of Shawano, of the Hub Clothing Company, and for twenty years was president of the First National Bank of Shawano, from its organization until he retired. Concerning the origin of the business in Shawano, and the progress of Mr. Upham's business undertaking, a few sentences taken from a booklet issued at the time of the Semi-Centennial in 1908 afford the proper setting and historical retrospect.

"It is a long look backward," to use the words of the article just mentioned, "from the Shawano county which a stranger sees for the first time today, with its fertile farms, modern farm houses and barns, its school houses, churches and creameries dotting the landscape in every direction to the wilderness of primeval forests absolutely unbroken except for the little settlement at Shawano, trodden only by the foot of wild animals and the moccasined feet of the red men of the forest, which was its appearance fifty years ago. And harder still is it to imagine in the beautiful city of Shawano with its electric lights, paved streets, beautiful homes and modern places of business, the little village of scarce a hundred souls, nestling on the banks of Wolf River, in 1858.

"Into this wilderness in the summer of that year came a boy of twenty-one to start the pioneer store of Shawano county. It was an up-hill fight, for Shawano county boasted no railroads or wagon roads in those days, and he traveled the thirty-two miles from New London on foot, following the Indian trails through the forest.

"His little stock of merchandise—a few groceries, a few provisions, and a few, very few, dry goods, six hundred dollars in all—came by water from New London on a barge poled by Indians. The receiving of merchandise in those days was not the simple matter which it is today. The nearest railroad was at Fond du Lac, one hundred miles away, and mail was carried on horseback from Menasha only once a week. Goods ordered from the distant city took weeks to arrive. But perseverance and pluck won, and from the modest beginning of a six hundred dollar stock made by Charles M. Upham in the little store sixteen by eighteen feet in 1858, has arisen the mercantile house of Upham & Russell Company, with its eighty thousand dollars worth of stock and annual sales close to a quarter of a million dollars. As the county and city have grown during the fifty years, so has the growth of the business founded by Charles M. Upham in 1858 kept pace with it."

Some other facts concerning the history and growth of the business should be added. Associated with the founder of the business at various times have been his brothers Nathan and Calvin Upham, and in 1870 the co-partnership of Upham & Russell was formed, at which time H. C. Russell and G. W. Gibbs entered the business. In 1884 the partnership was merged into a corporation, the Upham & Russell Company, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. In 1858 an old story and a half frame building with a covered porch in front furnished floor space for the enterprise with two hundred and eighty-eight square feet. By 1908 the total floor space occupied by the general store, the meat market and the hay barn, the elevator and coal sheds, clothing store and hardware department amounted to over fifty thousand square feet. From the general store as founded and conducted for a number of years, several of the departments developed until it became necessary to establish them on an independent and individual basis. Thus the clothing department outgrew its space in the general store, and in 1889 a separate store was provided. The business continued to grow, and in 1904 the business was individually incorporated with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The same is true of the hardware department, which was first established in 1872 as a tinshop and a few stoves as the principal stock carried. Two years later its business had grown so that a separate building was provided and from a stock valued at a few hundred dollars, the business in 1908 carried all kinds of hardware and implements to the value of seventeen thousand dollars.

The founder and still the business head of this undertaking was born in the state of Massachusetts, September 21, 1837, a son of Alvin and Sarah (Derby) Upham, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. The younger son of the family was William H. Upham, the former governor of Wisconsin. Mr. C. M. Upham had a common school education in his native state, and in 1852 the family moved to Niles, Michigan. Here the father died, and the mother who had relatives at Racine, Wisconsin, took her family to that city. Her relatives were members of the Raymond family, among the earliest settlers of Racine, Wisconsin. It was in the vicinity of Racine that the mother spent her last years.

Charles M. Upham grew up to manhood in southern Wisconsin, and his first business experience was at Weyauwega in Waupaca county, where his brother Nathan had opened a store. A few years later they determined to extend their business to Shawano, and it was for the purpose of opening up the establishment that Charles M. Upham made the trip across country previously described.

In 1872 Mr. Upham married Julia Parsons, of Racine. Their two children are Robert A., and Sarah B. Mr. Upham has been affiliated

with the Masonic order for a great many years, and though he keeps up his dues, seldom visits the lodge rooms any more. For a number of years he had extensive building holdings in Marshfield, the home of his brother, Governor Upham, but sold out his property there a few years ago and practically all his interests are concentrated in Shawano and vicinity.

Hon. John B. Simmons. The bar of Racine county has no abler nor better known representative than John B. Simmons who for forty years has been connected with his profession in this state and who has practiced continuously during this period, either in Walworth county or in Racine. Mr. Simmons is the son of a lawyer who was for many years prominent in practice in Lake Geneva, so that the name has been associated with the legal profession in this state for well upwards of half a century. John B. Simmons has not only been one of the most successful lawyers, but has done important work as a contributor to legal literature. His name appears on the title page of a work entitled "Simmons' Wisconsin Digest," a large work of three volumes, which is to be found in almost every law office in the state. This work in its general plan followed the lines of a previous work executed by his father who was long known to the profession as the author of the first Wisconsin Digest of practical value. He exercised all the care and judgment of his legal mind in the course of its preparation of the volumes and they are now regarded as probably the most indispensable standard reference book on state decisions to be found in Wisconsin. The publishers of the digest are Callaghan & Company of Chicago.

Mr. Simmons, who is a senior member of the firm of Simmons & Walker at Racine, was born at McHenry county, Illinois, October 26, 1851. His father, James Simmons, moved from McHenry county to Lake Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where for many years he was one of the most successful attorneys. James Simmons married Catherine McCotter, who was born in the state of Vermont, where she acquired her education.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, where he was graduated from the high school and then entered his father's offices in Lake Geneva, where he read law and gained considerable practical experience from observation of the profession and clerical work in the office before his admission to the bar of the Circuit Court at Elkhorn, in 1873. Mr. Simmons was associated with his father in practice until 1896, in which year he formed a partnership with Franklin J. Tyrrel of Lake Geneva. On the dissolution of this partnership in 1898 Mr. Simmons located at Racine, and for the past fifteen years has been regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in this city. Here he formed a partnership with H. A. Cooper, and Peter B. Nelson, under the firm name of Cooper, Simmons & Nelson. First Mr. Cooper

and afterward Mr. Nelson retired from this partnership and Mr. M. E. Walker was taken into the firm, that change occurring in 1907. Since then the firm has become Simmons & Walker, its present title, and these two well known lawyers enjoy a large share of the business in the local courts and office practice at Racine.

Mr. Simmons is attorney of the Commercial & Savings Bank at Racine. He has had a prominent part in local affairs and always lends his influence to any civic improvement and movements of philanthropic or benevolent nature. He was formerly a mayor of Lake Geneva. In 1876 occurred his marriage to Miss Sarah B. Sturges, daughter of George W. Sturges, one of the highly respected citizens of Lake Geneva. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons were the parents of two children, John E., a naval architect in Chicago, and Katherine S., who is a graduate of the Racine High School and of the University of Chicago, and is now the wife of Ralph W. Bailey, of Waupaca, Wisconsin. Mr. Simmons and family have their home at 1013 Lake Avenue.

Everard L. Ainsworth. About forty years ago there came out from the New England state of Vermont to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, a young school teacher. He was one of the early educators in that section of Wisconsin, and the work which he did there as a schoolmaster left an impress and individual character which has not been effaced to the present time. About thirty years ago he became connected with large industrial affairs which occupied his attention and has been identified with the lumber business up to the present time. He has been an official of the American Immigration Company and one of the foremost business men of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Everard L. Ainsworth was born at Roxbury, Vermont, May 20, 1854. His parents were Luther and Betsy (Silsby) Ainsworth. There were four children, two sons and two daughters, and all are living, Everard being the second in order of birth. The father, who was born in Vermont, was one of the families of the old Green Mountain state, was a farmer there and a prosperous and substantial man up to the time he enlisted in the army, and rose to the rank of captain of Company H in the Sixth Vermont Regiment. He was killed commanding his company in the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863. His wife was born in Tioga county, New York, and died in 1858.

Mr. Everard L. Ainsworth, who was thus left without the care of parents when less than ten years of age, grew up in his native state, attended the common school, and later the Vermont State Normal College. By his own efforts he had secured a fair education, and fitted himself for a career as teacher. In 1874 coming west he located in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged as a teacher up to 1882.

He then became an accountant with the Mississippi River Logging Company, and his connection with this important corporation has con-

tinued for a period of more than thirty years. During the last ten years he has been assistant secretary and is one of the active officials in its large business.

He also took part as one of the organizers of the American Immigration Company, and has since been secretary of this corporation.

Mr. Ainsworth is a member of Chippewa Falls Lodge No. 176 A. F. & A. M. of Chippewa Falls Chapter No. 46 R. A. M. and of Tancred Commandery No. 27 K. T., being one of the prominent Masons in this section of the state. In politics he is Republican.

On September 28, 1879, Mr. Ainsworth married Miss Eller Fuller, who is a native of Vermont and a daughter of Stephen G. and Sarah (Woodard) Fuller, both her parents having been born in Vermont. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth is comprised of the following four children: Bessie, who is a teacher of latin in the high school at Chippewa Falls; Mary, who is the wife of E. R. Frissell; Charles, who is connected with the Potlatch Lumber Company at Potlatch, Idaho, and Edward, who is a student in the high school at Chippewa Falls.

Louis K. Luse. Among the native sons of Wisconsin who have conferred honor and dignity on the state of their birth is found Louis K. Luse, senior member of the law firm of Luse, Powell & Luse, of Superior, who has been a leading factor in public and professional life and a citizen who has been loyal to every trust imposed in him. The character of a community is judged by the world by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning and labors of those whose works and actions constitute the record of the state's prosperity and pride. In the legal profession, in the field of politics and in the circles of society, Mr. Luse is esteemed for his ability and genuine worth, and it is, therefore, consistent that he be represented in a work of this nature.

Louis K. Luse was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, May 6, 1854, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Eleanor (Blachly) Luse, natives of Ohio. Mr. Luse's parents were married in their native state, after which, in 1846, they migrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, becoming pioneer farming people of Dane county. Andrew J. Luse was a preacher in the Disciples' Church, and during the Civil war was active in recruiting men for the Union service, two of his sons wearing the uniform: A. B., who was a member of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry; and Heaton L., who belonged to an Illinois volunteer infantry regiment. Mr. Luse was a Republican in politics. He died at the age of forty-eight years, in 1863, while his widow survived him for a long period, and passed away in 1910, when in the ninety-fifth year of her age. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom three now survive, and Louis K. was the tenth in order of birth.

Nellie M Archibald

Louis K. Luse was given excellent educational advantages, attending the common schools and Albion Academy of Dane county, and the law department of the University of Wisconsin. After his graduation from the latter, in 1876, he first located at Stoughon, Wisconsin, where in 1878 he was elected the first city clerk of that place. In the following year he became a member of the Dane county board of supervisors, and in 1880 was sent as a representative to the General Assembly, in which he served one term. From 1887 to 1891 he acted in the capacity of assistant attorney general of the state, and in June, 1895. was again appointed to that office, but resigned the office six months later to go to St. Paul, Minnesota, as general attorney for the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad, a position which he held for four years. Mr. Luse next located in Madison, Wisconsin, where he formed a professional partnership with Judge A. L. Sanborn, now United States district judge at Madison, under the firm style of Sanborn, Luse & Powell, the firm having offices in Madison and Superior. In 1904, with the retirement from the firm of Judge Sanborn, and the admittance of Mr. Luse's son, the firm became Luse, Powell & Luse, and as such it has continued to remain. This has become known as one of the leading legal firms of Wisconsin, being attorneys for some of Superior's principal enterprises, including the Soo Railroad, the Wisconsin Central Railroad, the First National Bank and the Land & River Company. Since coming to Superior Mr. Luse has served something over one year as city attorney, but resigned on account of the demands of his practice. He is a Republican in his political views. Mr. Luse has a well-balanced and discerning mind, and none have a higher ideal than his of what is due the clients whose cause he undertakes. He has taken rank among the best citizens of the progressive city with which he has become identified, his professional and personal excellencies having made him a leader of sagacity and worth.

Mr. Luse was married first December 31, 1877, to Miss Ella Bartholomew, who was born in Lodi, Wisconsin, and who died July 12, 1900, having been the mother of two children: Claude Z., in practice as a member of the firm of Luse, Powell & Luse, who married Gertrude Baker, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Katherine, at home. Mr. Luse's second marriage occurred October 22, 1904, when he was united with Miss Louise Sund, born in Stockholm, Sweden, October 12, 1879.

Charles M. Archibald. A former sheriff and county treasurer of Ashland county, the late Charles M. Archibald was well known in that section of Wisconsin, had a large acquaintance and friendship in different parts of the state, and his career was one of varied and eventful activity. A special distinction attaches to Mrs. Archibald,

his widow, in that she has succeeded her husband in the office of county treasurer, and now holds that position by regular election, being the only woman who has ever thus been honored in the state of Wisconsin.

Charles M. Archibald was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 2, 1864. His father, James R. Archibald, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and the mother was likewise a native of Ireland. In 1868 the family left Chicago and located in Minnesota, at Hokah, where Charles M. Archibald was reared and attended the common schools. When he was nineteen years of age, leaving home, he entered the railroad service as a fireman on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. With three years of experience as a fireman, he was promoted to engineer, and continued actively as a railroader until 1894. In that year, having been a resident of Ashland for some time, he was elected sheriff of Ashland county and served two years. During the great gold excitement in the Klondike, he went to that region as a gold seeker and remained there until the fall of 1898. During the next four or five years he was one of the operators in the oil fields of California. His return to Ashland was in 1903, and in the following year he was elected county treasurer. His term was for four years, and his faithful and efficient administration was interrupted by his death on June 4, 1906. Mrs. Archibald finished out his term until January 1, 1907, and then continued to act as deputy county treasurer until the fall of 1911, when she was regularly elected to the office. No other woman in the state has been honored with choice to so important a position as county treasurer. Of all the various incumbents of the office at Ashland, none ever made a record of greater fidelity or more systematic management of the county finances than Mrs. Archibald.

Mrs. Archibald was born at Hokah, Minnesota, September 28, 1867, her maiden name being Nellie M. Brown. She and Mr. Archibald were married at Hokah, January 1, 1891, and four children were born of this marriage, namely: Esther, Ruth, Helen, and Charles. For eight years previous to her marriage she had taught in the public schools and is a very capable business woman and very popular in her home community. For the last twenty-two years she has been an active member of the Presbyterian church.

Walter Kempster, M. D. The appointment in December, 1872, of Walter Kempster as superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh brought to the state of Wisconsin one of the most eminent alienists and psychologists whose names and achievements have adorned the history of American medicine during the last half century. Dr. Kempster has for forty years been a resident of this state, and for that reason Wisconsin may properly claim his citizenship and the credit of his many distinguished services. But in truth Dr. Kempster's rank as a physician

is among the world's leaders, and in the profession his name is as familiar in national and international circles as it is in his home state. One of the greatest figures in the medical world have expressed the rank and appreciation of the services of Dr. Kempster in such manner as needs no comment nor amplification. The Venerable Noah S. Davis said that for twenty-five years he had held a high rank among the more eminent psychologists of our country. Another great authority in American medicine spoke: "As an expert medical witness in court he has no superior. He is an earnest, industrious student of men and affairs, kind-hearted, true to his friends, fearless of his enemies, and dauntless in his aims and undertakings. As a public debator he has few equals; as a writer he is clear and pithy; and as a citizen he is patriotic and public spirited. He despises shams and charlatanry, and withal is a courteous and affable gentleman."

Still another tribute speaks of him as for nearly thirty years occupying a commanding position in America as an alienist, "and it is in this particular department of medical science that he is best known to the general public, as well as in the profession at large. As health commissioner of the city of Milwaukee he showed himself equal to the handling of great problems in sanitary science, for during his term of office he handled with consummate skill and success the greatest and most fatal epidemic of smallpox that ever visited this city." As indicating the vast resources and scope of his services, another eminent physician speaks of him as "the first physician in the United States to make systematic microscopic examinations of the brain of the insane, and to make of these micro-photographs." He read a paper before the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876, exhibiting these photographs with a descriptive lecture that was regarded at the time a very great contribution to the Pathology of Insanity. One year before this meeting he had been requested by the officers of the International Medical Congress to prepare the foregoing paper in order that the alienists in attendance from all parts of the world might be made familiar with pathology of insanity. This address was published in the volume of *Transactions*.

The photo-micrographs demonstrate perfectly the several microscopic changes occuring in the various stages of degeneration; from the first granular speck, denoting departure from the normal tissue, to the complete obliteration or destruction of the part involved. The examinations of which these illustrations were the result, extended through a period of seventeen years, during which time more than two hundred brains of insane were thus examined, besides many of the lower animals. Summing up the results of his observations, Dr. Kempster stated in his address that it was necessary to appeal to the microscope for an explanation of these mysterious phenomena which, under the name "insanity," so long have baffled the philosopher, theologian and physician; by means of

this instrument, the pathology of this dread disease would be revealed, its character understood, and effective measures of treatment established. The original slides and the photo-micrographs were exhibited to the members of the Chicago Pathological Society in 1875 by Dr. Kempster, and he was then made an honorary member, the first physician who had received this distinction. It has been Dr. Kempster's aim to demonstrate by the study of pathology, that insanity is a symptom of diseased brain tissue, and not a disturbance of the mental faculties independent of disease, and his investigation, based upon his long experience demonstrates this truth. As a result he has been an ardent advocate for the care of the insane in hospitals, instead of confining them in houses of detention or asylums. The results of his observations have been published from time to time in medical journals, transactions of medical societies, etc., from 1869 down to the present date, his articles being the earliest contributions upon the subject made in the United States disclosing the results of personal observations. He is entitled to credit as the first American laborer in this important field.

Thus in a brief manner have been outlined the chief parts in the career of this eminent Wisconsin physician. By the quality of his character and service, no citizen of the state during the last quarter century deserves a more distinctive place in this history. The history of his personal career which follows is of high value in itself, as the biography of an eminent man whose work has been on the highest frame of beneficent activity. In particular is the biography a contribution to Wisconsin history in that portion which details his work as health commissioner of the city of Milwaukee, and in behalf of good government that portion of this personal sketch might be well emphasized and repeated in every history of this state or the city of Milwaukee.

Walter Kempster was born in London, England, May 25, 1841, a son of Christopher and Charlotte (Treble) Kempster, and comes of an old family of England, of Norman extraction. Authentic accounts of the earliest ancestors extend back to the year 1180. Christopher Kempster, the father, came to America with his family in 1848 and located in Syracuse, New York. By profession he was a botanist and horticulturist, and he became well known in that line, and also made a name in other fields of thought and endeavor. He identified himself promptly with the cause of abolition of slavery, and was a personal associate in that work with such men as Garrison, Phillips and others. He also devoted much time to the advancement of the Young Men's Christian Association, an organization which was then in its infancy. Prison reform was then seldom mentioned or thought of, and he was one of the most vigorous advocates of reform of prison conditions, as well as one of the earliest in this country.

Seven years of age at the time the family came to America, and reared in a home and environment which was vivified by such high principles

and thought as were constantly present in the speech and action of his father and intimate friends, Walter Kempster had every encouragement and incentive to higher undertakings and noble courses of life. He heard the abolition addresses of the most famous of the Anti-slave leaders of the times and when the war came on he was ready for the service both on the grounds of patriotism and the cause of steadfast devotion to the principles involved. He promptly put an end to his preparation for college, and volunteered at the first call for three months troops, becoming a private in Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry. The regiment reached Washington, D. C., May 13, 1861, and camped on the White House grounds, Company H being located on the present site of the conservatories. While they were in these grounds President Lincoln frequently talked with the soldiers, and on one occasion approached young Kempster, who was of slender build, and, placing his hand on the youth's head, said, "My boy, my boy, what are you doing here? You should be at home. We don't want such children as you here; run in the house and play with my children." The sadness that overspread his grave countenance was but the index of what he knew to be in store for the volunteers. At the time Dr. Kempster considered the remark as almost a reflection upon his qualifications for the army. It is now remembered as a benediction.

On May 24, 1861, the Twelfth crossed the long bridge and encamped on the soil of Virginia. Its chief work was in picketing the Potomac river until the beginning of the Bull Run Campaign, when it became part of the brigade under Col. I. B. Richardson. At the close of the sharp skirmish at Blackburn's Ford on July 18, 1861, young Kempster, who had already commenced to study medicine, was detailed on duty in the hospital, and had the immediate charge of the wounded men. At the battle of Bull Run the Richardson brigade covered the retreat from Centerville, and soon after that first great disaster to Federal lines, Mr. Kempster's service expired. He was honorably mustered out and then re-enlisted in the Tenth New York Cavalry in November, 1861, for three years, receiving the appointment of hospital steward. He participated in all the movements of the regiments until April, 1862, when he was detailed for duty at Patterson Park General Hospital in Baltimore. As assistant to the surgeon, Major R. W. Pease, he aided in organizing this large hospital, at one time containing more than twelve hundred beds, constantly filled with sick and wounded men. He was continuously on duty caring for the wounded and sick, until January, 1863, when he applied to the Adjutant General of the United States Army to be relieved from duty in the hospital that he might rejoin his regiment, which was then in the field near Aquia Creek, Virginia, preparing for the spring campaign. Thereafter he took part in all the engagements of his regiment, near Fredericksburg, the Stoneman raid, and the fierce cavalry battle at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863. Immediately after

the battle of Brandy Station, Dr. Kempster was promoted to be first lieutenant of Company D of his regiment, the commission bearing date of June 9, 1863. He took part in the cavalry battles of Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville and the almost constant skirmishing necessary to locate the several commands of the Confederate troops and ascertain their destination; and long before they reached the historic field of Gettysburg Pleasonton's cavalrymen knew that the Confederates were aiming for that locality, and so advised General Hooker, then commanding the army, but at the time the advice was disregarded. Dr. Kempster was present during the terrible fighting at Gettysburg, and in the engagements following, during Lee's retreat to Virginia. During the time occupied in this campaign, the regiment was without its complement of surgeons, and Lieut. Kempster was called upon to care for the sick and wounded as well as to perform his duties as first lieutenant. Study and medical reading were kept up during field service, but as books were bulky and could not be carried, successive chapters were cut out and sent from home from time to time. While picketing with his men on Hazel river, preliminary to the battle of Mine Run, he received an injury which incapacitated him from performing full field duty, and in consequence he resigned. During the period of convalescence he completed his medical education at Albany Medical College and was graduated from Long Island College Hospital in June, 1864. He immediately re-entered the army as acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army, being assigned to duty at Patterson Park General Hospital in Baltimore. Soon afterwards he was promoted to be executive officer and remained in active service until the close of the war.

After the war Dr. Kempster at once took up the study of nervous and mental diseases, so that almost from the outset of his career his attention has been directed to the field in which his ability has found its greatest achievement. He received appointment as assistant superintendent of the New York State Hospital Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, where he remained during 1866-1867. In the autumn of 1867 he was appointed assistant physician in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, where he remained until 1873. During that time in 1867, he established the first laboratory in any such institution in the United States for the study of microscopic and macroscopic histology and pathology of the brain. He was also associate editor of the *American Journal of Insanity,* contributing to the Journal reports of cases, reviews and other matter.

In December, 1872, he received the appointment of superintendent of the Northern Hospital for Insane near Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1887. During his twenty years experience among the insane more than eleven thousand persons thus afflicted came under his observation and care. Dr. Kempster was the first physician in the

United States to use carbolic acid internally for the treatment of diseases, the results being published in the American Journal of Medical Sciences and in the United States Dispensatory. He was the first to introduce and use in this country chloral as a sleep procuring agent, and was the first to introduce hyoscyamine in the treatment of certain forms of insanity. His investigations and experiments have been constant and profound from the very beginning of his professional career. The history of the profession records the methods and details of many of these experiments, but this sketch must merely record the important results.

Dr. Kempster made a notable record while superintendent of the Hospital in Wisconsin. During the twenty years of his superintendency there was not one instance of suicide, a death by violence, or serious bodily injury to either the insane or officials. The laboratory established in the institutions was one of the best equipped in the United States, if not in the world, being provided with every instrument necessary to the prosecution of such investigation. The reports of the higher health and lower death rate in the institution attracted the attention of the English Lunacy Commission, who sent one of their members to the Northern Hospital for the Insane to investigate the methods pursued there.

Dr. Kempster has made many notable contributions to the literature of medicine. Some of these articles which attained wide circulation were as follows: "Some of the Preventable Causes of Insanity;" "General Paresis of the Insane;" "The Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity;" "The Care of the Chronic Insane;" "Mental Hygiene;" "Why Brains Wear Out;" "The Pathology of Insanity," with reports of cases; "The Character of the Diseased Tissues Found in the Brains of the Insane," illustrated by photo-micrographs. The annual report issued by Dr. Kempster while superintendent of the Northern Hospital contained much information concerning the history of insanity and its jurisprudence. His resignation from the Northern Hospital was occasioned by a complete change made by the legislature of the state in the management of the public institutions, including the hospitals for the insane. This new law in Kempster's opinion, imposed such conditions as to lower the efficiency of the hospital and prevented the best standards in the care and treatment of the insane.

As an expert in the Jurisprudence of Insanity, Dr. Kempster has received distinguished recognition in America and abroad. Among the important trials to which he has been summoned were those of Gen. George W. Cole, charged with the killing of L. Harris Hiscock, in Albany, New York in 1867; the trial of the assassin Guiteau, for the murder of President Garfield, to which he was called as "medical counsel" by the United States Government; and the trial of E. M. Field at New York, as well as many others of importance. He was

once summoned as a witness at a trial in Wales, and the character of his expert testimony was such as to have an important effect on English practice, and attracted attention all over the British world. At the trial, Dr. J. Batty Tuke, the most eminent authority on insanity in England, was enthusiastic in his remarks about the testimony, saying "You have accomplished in thirty minutes what we have been trying to do without success for twenty years," and he was also congratulated by the court officials and attorneys. This was the first time in English courts that the American method was used by the judge, and it was the direct result of the testimony given by Dr. Kempster, as stated by Dr. J. Batty Tuke, who was present at the trial, as well as by the lawyers who conducted the case. This precedent established a distinct advance in the trial of insane persons who had been accused of crime, and its adoption was made the subject of favorable comment in English psychological journals and in the Continental press of the day.

Dr. Kempster is an associate author of a two-volume work on the causes of emigration from Europe. In 1891 the United States Government had appointed him to examine and report upon the causes of emigration from Europe, with special reference to the exodus of the Jews from Russia. With others he made a thorough investigation of the whole subject, while traveling extensively in Russia and the other European countries, and his investigations were the subject of the work just mentioned. The report, full of interesting material, was translated and republished in France and England, and copious extracts from it found entrance into Russia, although the Russian government "officially" prohibited the introduction of the report into that country. After the completion of this report he was requested by the Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, to undertake a second mission abroad for the purpose of inquiring into the means employed by foreign governments to check the introduction of cholera and other dangerous contagious diseases into their dominions, and to prevent, if possible, any such disease from being carried into the United States during the continuance of the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, cholera being at that time epidemic in parts of Europe. The inquiries took the investigators over the routes usually traveled by former cholera epidemics, which were carefully studied, and a map prepared. The examinations through the Mediterranean and Asiatic countries disclosed the fact that there was no quarantine worthy of the name at any of the far eastern places where it was most needed, and from which cholera and the bubonic plague spread over the earth. Following this investigation, a report upon "the International Dissemination of Cholera and Other Diseases," containing an account of the conditions seen, was published by the United States Government in 1893. In this work was outlined a method of international quarantine, which would prevent these dangerous diseases from spreading beyond the limits of those countries where they

originate. As a result, the methods of quarantine introduced for the year 1893, prevented cholera from invading the United States during that time, although the disease appeared in several of the European ports where intending passengers to the Columbian Exposition were detained, under the quarantine regulations imposed. No vessel could unload passengers in the United States which did not have a clean "bill of health" from the American consul at the port of sailing, countersigned by a surgeon detailed for that purpose, who was a member of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and under the immediate orders of the surgeon general of that corps.

In 1894 Dr. Kempster was nominated health commissioner by the Mayor of Milwaukee, with the view of placing the health department under Civil service rules. This appointment was immediately antagonized by all the powers and elements of corrupt and inefficient citizenship. An epidemic of smallpox existed at this time, and the aldermen who opposed civil service methods or any other methods but their own, took every opportunity to obstruct and hinder the commissioner and health department from taking proper and effective means to check the spread of the disease. A few aldermen went so far as to publicly harangue the people, inciting them to resist the orders of the health commissioner in his attempts to carry out the plain provisions of state and municipal laws. Their acts and words resulted in mob violence, which was openly commended by them, and which lasted several days, during which time the health officers were violently attacked and forcibly driven away from quarantined houses, through which the mobs walked, thus causing a rapid spread of the epidemic, and seriously affecting the business interests of the city. These damagogues formed a combination in the council, obtained numerous injunctions, intended to prevent the proper care of smallpox patients, and began what they called "impeachment" proceedings, resulting in a long so-called trial, which lasted for several weeks before a "packed" committee of the common council, some of the most active, outspoken and bitter opponents of the commissioner being selected to "try" the case. The whole proceeding was a farce, or worse. The most competent expert witnesses from other cities, as well as from Milwaukee, gave testimony as to the value of the system employed by the commissioner to check the spread of the epidemic, but those gentlemen were dismissed with a sneer. The result was a foregone conclusion even before the farce of a trial began, and the committee of the common council reported in favor of removing the commissioner from office, which report was speedily rushed through the common council. Legal proceedings were at once commenced by the commissioner for a review of the lawless acts of the common council, and in furtherance of such proceedings he obtained an injunctional order from the Superior Court, ordering and restraining the common council from in any manner interefering with the commissioner in the discharge

of his duties or molesting him in his office until the further order of the court. Notwithstanding such injunction and order, and in open defiance thereof, by direction of the common council and some city official, the police forcibly ejected the commissioner from his office. In order to defeat the ends of justice and prevent a renewal by the court of the mock trial proceedings, every conceivable obstacle was interposed by the common council that was possible, but to no avail; the circuit court finally decided that the proceedings of the common council in attempting the removal of the commissioner were unlawful, null and void, and that the commissioner had been unjustly and illegally removed from his office. Although the commissioner was excluded from his office by force, for the space of one year, during which time it was occupied by another person, selected by the common council, the Supreme Court of the state affirmed the decisions of the lower court, whereupon Dr. Kempster resumed charge of his office, and in an action brought therefor, which was taken to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that court held that the commissioner was entitled to the full salary for the entire time during which he was unlawfully and forcibly dispossessed. Meanwhile the state legislature passed a "civil service act" which provides that *all* employes of the city must pass an examination held by the Civil Service Commission, and this is now on a permanent basis.

Probably no single official experience in this state was more signficant than that of Dr. Kempster in the office of health commissioner in Milwaukee. For that reason the details of his fight to retain office have been properly reviewed at length. During his administration arrangements were made for taking daily analysis of milk, and of the city water, these improvements resulting in lowering the infant mortality. A laboratory was provided for this purpose and the office of Analyst and Bacteriologist created. For the first time in the history of the city the bakeries and candy manufactories were regularly inspected and thoroughly cleaned. All other sources of food supply were regularly inspected and supervised. The result brought about a lower death rate for the entire city, and placed Milwaukee on a parallel with the healthiest cities of the United States. Also during his term as health commissioner which continued until 1898, was inaugurated a systematic inspection of the sanitary condition of the schools. These investigations disclosed imperfect ventilation, and in several buildings the escape of sewer gas, defects which were at once corrected. A system of co-operation between the teaching force and the health department was established, and this resulted in checking the spread of contagious diseases, the correction of unwholesomeness, and was an important factor in increasing the general health of the entire city. As a municipal officer Dr. Kempster also advocated legislation for preventing of unnecessary noises, for the abatement of the smoke nuisance, and for prevention of a contaminated water supply, by proper disposition of the sewage, which for years had been discharged into the lake within

a mile of the intake. His recommendations have since been verified and adopted by a commission appointed for that purpose. He formulated plans for the disposal of the city garbage and for a more perfect supervision of all matters affecting the health of the citizens.

Dr. Kempster for a number of years was professor of mental diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has taken an active interest in school and literary affairs, and has delivered several addresses on general literary topics, among which may be mentioned: "A Study of the Mental Epidemics of the Middle Ages;" "Was Hamlet Insane?" "Personal Experiences in the Dominions of the Czar;" "Education in Russia;" memorial addresses on the occasion of the funeral exercises for President Garfield and President McKinley; Memorial Day addresses; and among other contributions to Civil war literature, he is author of "A History of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac;" a study which places many old facts in a new light and is considered an actual addition to the literature and the subject. Dr. Kempster has found delight and recreation in literary and kindred pursuits, in spite of the activity which his professional work has involved. He has devoted time and study to the collection of books illustrating the origin and growth of printing and engraving, and has a number of books, engravings and prints illustrating this subject, among them being some of great rarity—such as Albrecht Duerer's "The Knight, Death, and the Devil," "Melancholia," the series "The Life of the Virgin," eighteen pieces, "The Sword Hilt," "St. Christopher," and others. His collection of engravings, and of coins which illustrate the progress of coinage from about 700 B. C. and many specimens and photographs illustrating anthropology, the development of the art, and many kindred subjects, is probably the finest owned by any individual in the state of Wisconsin. The doctor is enthusiastic on all matters pertaining to the history of the Civil war, and spent more than twenty years in collecting material for his history of the "Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac."

Dr. Kempster is a member of Wolcott Post, G. A. R. and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was elected commander in 1901. He also holds membership in the Society of the Army of the Potomac and other military organizations. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of numerous minor associations and societies of the profession. He has served as president of the Wisconsin Chapter of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega fraternity. He is affiliated with Masonry, and with other benevolent and literary bodies.

On December 2, 1892, Dr. Kempster married Frances S. Fraser, of Milwaukee, daughter of William Shillaber Saunders and Sarah (David) Saunders, both of Massachusetts.

Colonel John G. Clark. The life and works of John G. Clark, long a resident of Lancaster, Wisconsin, and identified with many of its most worthy public enterprises all the years of his connection with the community, are of such an order that a detailed account, were such available must prove of the utmost interest to all who have any knowledge of the man; but failing to present such a record, substitution is made of as full and complete an account of his active career as may be had. Long years of service in the legal profession have brought him honors in plenty, and his public service has been of a quality and character such as to place and hold him high in the esteem and regard of his fellows, who have long recognized in him all those admirable qualities that make for the highest type of citizenship and render the possessor a most genuine friend of the people. His military career alone would have shed sufficient lustre upon his life for one individual, but it is characteristic of the man that in whatever field of activity he finds himself, there shall be employed the noblest attributes of his nature. Born in Morgan county, Illinois, on July 31, 1825, Colonel Clark is the son of Thomas Pye and Isabelle Clark, and it is particularly fitting that in a sketch of this nature mention be made of the parents and ancestry of the subject.

It may be said at the outset that the father of the subject bore the patronymic of Pye at birth, and maintained that name until his marriage with Isabelle Clark, when by act of legislature, he assumed the name of his wife, instead of following the usual custom. Thomas P. Clark, then, was born in Pemberton near Wiggin, Lancashire, England, on June 26, 1781, and was but fifteen years old when he came to America in company with an elder brother. He first stopped in Pennsylvania, working upon a farm in summer and attending school in winter. Later he went to New York City, then a budding metropolis, and entered the employ of a mercantile house, where he spent several years. Naturally a man of very independent character, he decided to go into business on his own responsibility and fixed on Havana, Cuba, as the field for his future operations. While enroute with his stock in trade, the ship was seized by pirates and everything was lost except some fine silks which he was able to conceal upon his person. The lives on the captured ship were spared and the men were landed upon the island of Cuba. He spent several years following his disaster clerking in a store at Havana, then returned to the states, to Augusta, Georgia. It was there he married Isabella Clark, who was born in that city on January 11, 1786. In 1822 they moved westward stopping one winter in Tennessee, arriving the next year in Morgan county, Illinois, settling on a farm where the Lancaster attorney and public man was born. Here he acquired a very large tract of land involving himself very largely in debt for that purpose; and then, when everything was so promising, the panic of 1837 came and in the payment of his debts, lands, personal property, everything was lost. The family then moved to Missouri, locating near Marion College, in Marion county, in order

that the children of the family might have better educational advantages. The father was unusually well educated, considering the times and opportunities, and he was ambitious that his four sons be similarly or better equipped for their struggle with the world. Here followed several uneventful years in which the senior Clark devoted himself to agriculture in which he was always greatly interested and became a local authority. But farming in a new country such as Illinois then was without means of transportation or markets must necessarily grow irksome to one of his restless energy, and it is in no wise surprising that when the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California spread over the country he determined to go there. In 1850 he went to New Orleans to fit out an expedition but in the midst of it was stricken with cholera and died in the course of a few hours. The widowed mother died in the same year. The children of these parents were as follows: William, Thomas C., Charles I., and John G. The first born, William, died in California of which state he was for many years a resident. Thomas was educated for the medical profession, and is said to have lost his life while serving as a surgeon in the Confederate army which he joined under compulsion. Charles I. went to Texas in 1853 or 1854, and was there pressed into the Rebel service, although himself a Union man in principle.

John G. Clark as a youth possessed that independence of spirit that caused him to early seek his own maintainance, and he began in a humble way, taking employment as a day laborer. While yet under twenty, he gave up work and entered Marion College, near the family home in Missouri, and in September, 1845, entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, and two years later was graduated from that institution. It is but fair to him to say that during his college career he further manifested his naturally independent nature by discharging part of his college expenses through performance of janitor work and teaching, but when he was graduated he still owed a considerable part of his course which he later paid with generous interest.

Returning to Missouri, he found that he could not earn a living wage as a teacher and no other suitable labor presented itself. He accordingly, in 1847, went to the lead regions of southwestern Wisconsin which were then in a flourishing condition. After trying his hand as a miner for two years, except during the winter months when he taught school, he engaged himself to James E. Freeman, a government surveyor, and departed with him and his men for the northern part of the state of Wisconsin. Although he went out as a man of all work, opportunity had nevertheless knocked at his door. Surveying northern Wisconsin because of its numerous lakes and obstructions was difficult work calling for a great deal of triangulation, and Freeman was greatly pleased to avail himself of his knowledge of higher mathematics. Soon Freeman placed in his hands a solar compass with the use and adjust-

ment of which he directly became very expert and was then placed in charge of a party. Such was the beginning of his career as a surveyor, a calling which he followed for several years on his own account working in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. In the course of this work he encountered every hardship that could be imagined in connection with the wilderness work of this order. Twice in his surveying experience did he winter in the near vicinity of Lake Superior, without shelter beyond such as might be provided by a chance gathering of pine boughs when quitting work for the night. These hardships came to be lightly regarded by himself and his men, and it is undeniable that many dormant qualities of good were fostered and brought into action by the contact with rough and rugged nature in the wilderness in which their duties called them. It is probable that Colonel Clark in his day as surveyor explored and surveyed as much virgin territory as any man in Wisconsin who might be named. He located a portion of the state line between Missouri and Iowa in 1852 and surveyed the adjacent lands, and many other government contracts were carried out by him with zeal and accuracy.

The public service of Colonel Clark began in 1853, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Grant County. In the following year he was elected clerk of said court and succeeded himself in 1856 and again in 1858. In 1860, so well had he acquitted himself in his minor office, and so capable did he show himself, he was the choice of his party for state legislature, and he was still serving in that office when all lesser interests became engulfed in the War of the Rebellion. It may be assumed that he was one of the first to offer himself to Wisconsin and the Union. When the first call was made for volunteers he went to Madison to enlist, expecting to become a member of the second regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, but upon the earnest request of the Governor who desired his services and had other plans in view for him, he deferred enlisting at that time. He was not to be kept out of the service very long, however, and on the 14th of June, 1861, he was commissioned and went to the front as first Lieutenant and Quarter-Master of the Fifth Wisconsin. In this capacity he passed through all the experiences of his regiment from that time until May, 1863. He took part in the Seven Days battles in June, 1862, in the battle of South Mountain in the following September, and in the battle of Antietam a few days later. He also participated in the battles along the Rappahannock in the following December, and in May, 1863, in the battle of Fredericksburg at that sanguinary part of the field known as Marye's Heights. In May, 1863, he was appointed by Secretary of War Stanton to the post of Provost Marshal of the Third District of Wisconsin, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, headquarters at Prairie du Chien, an office he continued to hold until February 19, 1865, when he was commissioned Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, of

which he took immediate command with headquarters at Jefferson City, Missouri. This regiment was scattered with other troops over some half dozen counties and for a while Colonel Clark had command of all. In July the Fiftieth Wisconsin was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and there Colonel Clark came for the first time in actual personal touch with all of his regiment, which had previously served in companies or subdivisions wherever needed. Shortly after this he was sent with his command to the upper Missouri to do service on the frontier, controlling the Indians and performing other duty for which his men had not enlisted and which they were loath to perform. All were anxious to return to their respective vocations, and the colonel and his men felt with every reason that an injustice had been done them. It is undeniable, however, that the excellent standing of the regiment at headquarters with regard to drilling, discipline, etc., was mainly responsible for this state of affairs, and while the Colonel resented the unjustifiable continuance of duty on the part of his regiment, he was also pardonably proud of the splendid reputation that had made such continued duty desirable. However, he and his regiment were mustered out June 19, 1866, and the irksome duties ended.

While clerk of the court, Colonel Clark had improved his leisure time reading law and shortly prior to his enlistment had been admitted to the Bar; and in 1867, shortly after his return to civil life, he opened a law office in Lancaster. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of law in Grant county except for some four years as Federal Judge of Oklahoma, to which office he had been appointed by President Harrison. The opening up and settlement of Oklahoma gave rise to many new and difficult questions of law and many questions were carried for review to the supreme court of the United States. Analysis of the decisions of the latter court will show that the decisions of Judge Clark were invariably affirmed and upheld by the highest court, a matter of justifiable pride and satisfaction to him.

For a number of years Colonel Clark served as mayor of Lancaster, and also gave some years of service as chairman of the town and county boards. While chairman of the town board the construction of the railroad through this part of the state was carried on, and he at that time was most active in the interests of the city, assuming responsibilities of a financial nature, it is said, that must have ruined him had failure attended the plans of the railroad people. He is known to be the practical builder of the first iron bridges and school houses that have been erected in Grant county, and while mayor of the city of Lancaster, he acted as chairman of the committee that secured, and superintended the construction of one of the first and best county asylums for the insane to be built in the country.

In 1874, Colonel Clark was a candidate for the nomination for Congress by the Republican party, of which he was one of the organiz-

ers in 1853 and 1854, and of which he has all his life been an active member.

Colonel Clark has distinguished himself by having held the office of the Master of the Masonic Lodge, Lancaster Lodge No. 20, for fifteen years, a most unusual record. He is a member of the G. A. R. and has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1861, and served that order as Grand Master. He also served as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for a number of years.

Colonel Clark was married February 19, 1852, to Minerva Ann Pepper, the daughter of Harvey Pepper of Mineral Point. Their two children are Alice, now Mrs. Tiel, a resident of California, and William Harvey, a resident of Oklahoma City. The Colonel and his faithful wife make their home in the residence that has sheltered them for the past sixty years in Lancaster.

Despite his long years of activity in varied business relations, Colonel Clark is still hale and hearty, and is one of the men whom Lancaster reckons with when important affairs are on foot in the community. His position is as secure now as it was in the days of his young manhood, and Lancaster honors and esteems him as one who has contributed no small portion to the best activities of the city and county.

Louis G. Bohmrich. With offices in Suite 809 Wells building, Mr. Bohmrich holds a place of definite prestige as one of the strong and popular representatives of the bar of the city of Milwaukee, where he controls a substantial practice of important order. He is a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, has been an influential factor in connection with political affairs in Wisconsin, and his sterling character and genial personality have gained to him unqualified popularity. He has served in various offices of public trust and in 1900 was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of governor of Wisconsin,—a fact which indicates his status in the state of his adoption.

Mr. Bohmrich was born in the province of the Rhine, Germany, on the 26th of October, 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Amalia (LeClair) Bohmrich, who passed the closing years of their lives in 1895-1897, the father having been a successful manufacturer of furniture and a citizen of steadfast rectitude. He whose name initiates this review was afforded the advantages of the excellent educational institutions of his fatherland, and in his collegiate course he gave special attention to the study of physics and political economy. He was a student in a college at Koenigsberg, Prussia, from 1875 to 1878, inclusive, and here made particular research and investigation concerning the anatomy of grain, its chemistry and the practical handling of its products.

In 1879, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Bohmrich came to America, and in 1885, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, he became a

naturalized citizen of the United States. From 1880 until 1885 he held the position of superintendent of the Cincinnati Warehouse & Malting Company, and thereafter, with residence in New York city, he was representative for the eastern states of the M. L. Pettit Malting Company, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, until 1892, when he became superintendent of the company's business at its headquarters, in Kenosha. He retained this position until 1895, and thereafter he was engaged in active business as a general expert in grain and its products until June, 1897, in the meanwhile continuing his residence at Kenosha. He began reading law under effective private preceptorship and finally entered the Chicago College of Law, which is the law department of Lake Forest University. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897 and from the same he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the Wisconsin bar and has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. He maintained his home at Kenosha until April, 1901, and had in the meanwhile an office in Milwaukee as well as that place. Since the spring of 1901 he has resided in Milwaukee, and he is one of the essentially representative members of the bar of the Wisconsin metropolis, where he has been concerned with much important litigation in the various courts and where he is legal representative of various corporations and prominent individual interests. In 1897-8 he served as city attorney of Kenosha, and by re-election he continued the incumbent of this office during 1899-1900. In 1897 he received, through General Fairchild, appointment as a member of the committee of one hundred, which had in charge the arrangements for the Wisconsin semi-centennial. From 1903 to 1906 Mr. Bohmrich was a member of the directorate of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and in his home city holds membership in the Deutscher Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

From the time of receiving the right of franchise in the land of his adoption the Democratic party has numbered Mr. Bohmrich as one of its stanch adherents, and he has been an active and effective exponent of its principles and policies as well as an influential factor in its councils in Wisconsin. In 1900 he was the candidate of his party for governor of Wisconsin, and he made a most spirited canvass of the state in the campaign of that year, his opponent having been Hon. Robert M. La Follette, who was elected for his first gubernatorial term. Mr. Bohmrich made a most excellent showing at the polls but his defeat was compassed by normal political exigencies. In 1892 Mr. Bohmrich made, in the Democratic state convention, the speech nominating Hon. George W. Peck for governor, and it will be recalled that in the ensuing election Mr. Peck was victorious. In 1911 Mr. Bohmrich was appointed by Governor McGovern, a member of the

Wisconsin Perry's Victory centennial commission, and he has given most effective service in this position.

In the primary election of 1906, when Francis E. McGovern was defeated for renomination as district attorney of Milwaukee county, as the result of the manoeuvers of what was termed a combination of the anti-graft-prosecution forces, Mr. Bohmrich made, at the Pabst theater, the opening speech for McGovern in the latter's independent campaign for the office of district attorney, to which he was re-elected. In November, 1912, Mr. Bohmrich was elected one of the presidential electors at large on the party ticket in Wisconsin, and thus had the distinctive satisfaction of witnessing the great Democratic victory, through which he had the privilege of casting his vote for President Wilson in the electoral college.

Essentially broad-minded, liberal and public-spirited in his civil attitude, Mr. Bohmrich is ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures, enterprises and policies which he believes for the best interests of his home city, county and state, and through his character and services he has honored the commonwealth in which he has long maintained his home and to which his loyalty is unswerving. The family attends St. Mark's Episcopal church.

On the 12th of September, 1882, in Cincinnati, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bohmrich to Miss Elizabeth Knauber, who was born and reared in that city and who is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Knauber. Mr. Knauber came from Germany to the United States in 1848 and became one of the prominent and successful representatives of the pork-packing industry in Cincinnati, where he built up an extensive business, with which he continued to be actively identified until 1890, after which he lived virtually retired until his death, which occurred in 1911. His widow, who is eighty-nine years of age at the time of this writing, in 1913, still resides in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Bohmrich have three children—Mrs. Stella von Cotzhauerr, Mrs. Brunhilda Kellogg, and Miss Louise, the last mentioned remaining at the parental home.

Dr. Charles Edgar Albright, prominent in Milwaukee for many years as a physician and later as a solicitor for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Darcyville, Tennessee, on January 1, 1867. He is the son of George N. and Barbara (Thompson) Albright, both natives of North Carolina, but who spent the greater part of their lives in Tennessee. The mother died in 1877 leaving a family of six children, five of whom are still living. The father, at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Seventh North Carolina Infantry of the Confederate Army, and he served in all the battles of the war in which his regiment participated, including the first battle of Bull Run and the Wilderness fight. At the former battle he

came within a few yards of the guns of the Third Wisconsin. Near the close of the war, Mr. Albright was captured and remained for several months a prisoner in the Federal prison at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, off the coast of Ohio. Previous to this he had been made a second lieutenant, and as such was mustered out of the Confederate service.

Dr. Albright completed his preliminary training in the common schools of his home, after which he entered Rush Medical College where he graduated in medicine in the class of 1899. After two years of practice as an interne in the Presbyterian hospital he became connected with the medical department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He remained with the company in his medical capacity until 1903, and then resigned to spend one and one-half years in European travel and study. Upon his return home Dr. Albright again entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life, this time as a solicitor, and as such he has since been actively engaged in and about Milwaukee. His success in this line of work has been phenomenal, and he has within the year 1913 captured the company's first prize for the greatest volume of business written, this being the seventh consecutive time that Dr. Albright has carried off that honor.

With reference to the wonderful career of Dr. Albright in this field of work, we here quote verbatim an article which appeared in a Milwaukee publication in August, 1912, under the heading "Wisconsin Portraits," by Ellis B. Usher. The article follows: "When a man beats a world's record, people sit up and look him over. When a Wisconsin man does it we feel the 'Rah Rah Rah' spirit rise within us for the 'home' man. At the recent national meeting of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, it developed that Dr. C. E. Albright had not only captured the Company's first prize for the seventh consecutive time as the greatest writer of insurance, but he had distanced the record of every insurance writer in the world, writing $1,850,750 of business in twelve months. This is a very wonderful achievement in itself but the victory is more notable, in comparison with insurance writing of former days, because it demonstrates that the men of great business turn more and more to life insurance as an intelligent method of protecting their commercial enterprises as well as their estates. And this fact gives Dr. Albright his opportunity. He was educated in medicine, is an accomplished scholar and a man who has seen the world. As a director of the Wisconsin National Bank and the Wisconsin Securities Company of Milwaukee and a stock holder in other financial concerns, he is in constant contact with large commercial enterprises, in short, an intelligent man of affairs, who talks life insurance to men of large interests who appreciate expert advice. He gives them personal service. The subject is never forced upon unwilling people. This is his secret. The figures given represent the business done for the

Northwestern. The company's limit is $100,000 on a single life. Last year he wrote one man for $600,000 so the surplus had to be placed elsewhere, a suggestion of a still larger aggregate as his actual accomplishment. Dr. Albright is an excellent illustration of the value and the necessity of 'finding oneself' in these days of specialization. The winner in these days must be a specialist. He must know something of value and know it better than anybody else.

Dr. Albright is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and is prominent as a Shriner and in other branches of Masonry. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Deutscher Club, the Town Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Midday and University clubs of Chicago, and the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and Union League Club, New York. He is a Republican in his political faith and he and his family are communicants of the Emanuel Presbyterian church.

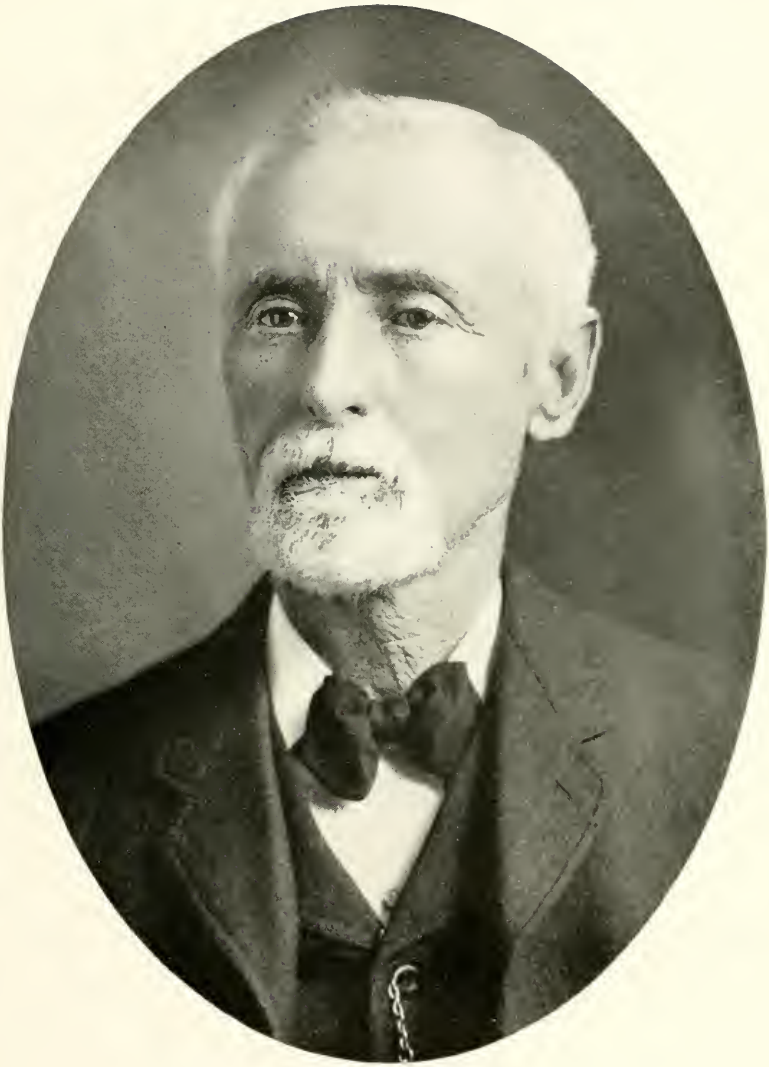
On November 21, 1899, Dr. Albright was married to Miss Laura Uihlein, the daughter of Henry and Helena (Kreutzer) Uihlein, both pioneer residents of Milwaukee. Mr. Uihlein has been president of the Schlitz Brewing Company for many years and is prominent in other business enterprises in this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Albright have two daughters—Lorraine and Marion, and a son, David.

Peter Truax. In a lifetime of activities few men are able to encompass so broad interests and such accumulations of material prosperity as the late Peter Truax, of Eau Claire. Fifty-four years of his life was spent at Eau Claire and vicinity, where he was one of the pioneer lumbermen, the owner of a large property in lands and industrial and financial concerns, and long regarded as one of the most resourceful and enterprising factors in the business affairs of the Chippewa Valley. Death came to him at his country residence on Truax Prairie, near Eau Claire, on March 18, 1909. A brief outline of his career is consistently a part of Wisconsin history, and no citizen of Eau Claire more justly deserves such a permanent memorial.

Of eastern birth and family, Peter Truax was born in Steuben county, New York, February 24, 1828, so that he was eighty-one years of age when called by death. During his boyhood his parents moved to Allegany county, New York, and it was in the schools of New York State that Peter Truax received all the book education which was granted him, and which was limited in accordance with the facilities of all public education in his time. In 1853 the family came west to Wisconsin, settling in Walworth county. The father of Peter Truax died in Eau Claire when more than one hundred years of age. Peter Truax had four brothers, all now deceased, namely: John Truax, of Menominee; Nathan, also of Menominee;

Mrs Peter Truax



Peter Truex

David, of Eau Claire; and Joseph, whose home was at Eau Claire. There were also three daughters, and the only one to survive the late Peter Truax was Mrs. Wylie of Black Creek, New York. In 1855 Peter Truax moved to Eau Claire, and located on what later became known as Truax Prairie. His energies were devoted chiefly to farming until 1865, in which year he took up his residence in the town of Eau Claire, and was identified with general merchandising until 1873. It was in keeping with his broad business capacity that his interests were seldom confined to any one line. While farming and merchandising occupied the earlier years of his residence in Wisconsin, it was at an early period of the great lumber industry in this section of the state that his investments began in timber lands and in the practical work of logging. Besides his large holdings of timber lands, his investments comprised large amounts of real estate, not only in Wisconsin but elsewhere. For several years before his death, Peter Truax was estimated as one of Eau Claire's wealthy men. Besides real estate in the cities of Superior and Eau Claire, his interests extended to saw mill properties with the Cloquette Lumber Company, and to stock in an electric railway in the state of Idaho. One of the largest buildings in the early days of Eau Claire was known as Music Hall, at the corner of Barstow and Kelsey streets, a structure built by Mr. Truax. Many of the older residents recall the theater on the top floor of that building. Subsequently the music hall was replaced by the present Kahn-Truax Building. In Eau Claire is located a fine residence erected by Mr. Truax some years before his death, but it was little frequented by him since his preference was for his country home on Truax Prairie, and it was at the latter place that his death occurred. For a number of years his chief occupation and diversion was the raising of fine trotting horses at his farm on Truax Prairie, and as a part of his farm he built and maintained the fine track, on which to exercise and develop his stock. All over the state he was known as one of the most prominent figures of trotting horses, and in his stables were to be found some of the most valuable trotters in the country.

It would take many pages to describe in detail the business career of Mr. Truax, but from what has been stated in preceding paragraphs it will be seen that he was one of the most substantial and one of the ablest business men of Wisconsin. The chief source of his success lay in his own character. He possessed great foresight and judgment in business affairs, and his acquisition of wealth was due to his native ability to take advantage of opportunities. His strong characteristics were his honesty, his shrewdness, his straightforward disposition in all his dealings with others. There was in the late Peter Truax no tendency to sacrifice his convictions of right in behalf of his own personal advantage or of expediency. This is

illustrated by his devotion to the cause of the Prohibition Party, of which he was long one of the leaders in the state, and often allowed his name to go on the ticket of that party, though he recognized that he was only the leader of a forlorn hope. In every way his was a type of citizenship which is of the greatest value to any community or state.

During his residence in Allegany county, New York, Peter Truax was married September 23, 1852, to Miss Cordelia Avery. Mrs. Truax, who survives her late husband, is one of the venerable pioneer women of Northern Wisconsin, where her home has been for more than fifty-five years. It is by no means as a result of her many years of residence in Eau Claire and vicinity that Mrs. Truax holds so high a place in the esteem and affection of the people of this locality. In the domain of practical charity it is doubtful if any other resident has been so instant in giving and so steady in sustaining and upholding the broad purposes and activities of benevolence. Of her immediate aid to the poor and deserving, given in many cases, there can be no record, and she would be the last to wish any memorial of her unostentatious charity. In this respect it may be said that hers has been a life "of many unremembered acts of kindness and of love." In some special instances, however, her contributions are matters of public knowledge. In the building of the handsome Young Men's Christian Association Building at Eau Claire, her contribution amounted to sixteen thousand dollars. To the churches and other organized charities her purse has ever been open, and her resources may be said to have largely built two church edifices in that city. She is herself one of the very active workers in the First Congregational Church of Eau Claire.

Charles E. McLenegan. A thorough academic training, a wide and varied experience in dealing with educational institutions, an inherent sympathy with the uninformed attitude of many people toward books as educational tools and as friends, a faculty for bringing disassociated elements together in a common cause, and a sincere appreciation of the library as a public institution—there are the qualifications which have made Charles E. McLenegan's administration as librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library one of the best the city has known, while his unfailing courtesy, his infinite tact and the ability to meet all kinds of people under varying circumstances have resulted in his universal popularity among those who have occasion to visit the institution under his charge. Since young manhood, Mr. McLenegan has been associated with work of an educational nature, and his comprehensive knowledge of human nature, gained through long years of experience as a teacher, has aided him materially in discharging the duties of his public position. Mr. McLenegan is a product of the farm,

having been born near Beloit, in Rock county, Wisconsin, January 23, 1858. He received his early education in the Beloit public schools, and later attended Beloit and Racine Colleges, being graduated from both institutions. On completing his collegiate course, he commenced to read law, but shortly thereafter decided to engage in educational work, and subsequently became an instructor in Racine College. He later held a like position in Kenyon College, and then became head master of Markham Academy, head of the English department, Milwaukee High School, and of the same department in the Boys' High school, Brooklyn, New York. At the time of the establishment of the West Division High school, in Milwaukee, Mr. McLenegan returned to this city to become its principal, and from 1893 held that position until he was appointed to his present position, October 12, 1910. He entered upon his duties on November 15th following.

Mr. McLenegan possesses a personality enabling him to take his proper part on public occasions, and business acumen fitting him to plan and administer large projects. He has introduced a number of innovations which have added to the efficiency of the technical machinery and credit is largely due to his efforts for the great power that the Milwaukee Public Library has become.

Joseph P. Carney. Despite the fact that the preliminaries of the most exciting national presidential campaign in years were in progress the Milwaukee municipal election of April 2, 1912, attracted more general attention from press and people than any other political event of the month. The previous Socialist administration in one of America's largest cities had been watched closely, and not without some anxiety, and when the time came for a new decision by the local electorate the result was of more than ordinary significance in the nation.

On the non-partisan ticket which was successful at the polls and turned the Socialists out of office, the candidate for the city treasurership, Joseph P. Carney, led all the other candidates in his majority, and this too in the face of a concentrated attack from the opposing forces. Mr. Carney proved himself an excellent campaigner, and through his personal popularity and on his fine record as alderman in previous administrations he received a vote of confidence such as has seldom been given in Milwaukee elections. In the conduct of his office Mr. Carney has aimed solely at the best interests of the city and the people without regard to class or faction, and every citizen receives the same courtesy and privileges in this branch of municipal service.

A native of the city which has so justly honored him, Mr. Carney was born on January 1, 1871, a son of James M. and Bridget Carney, the former a native of Milwaukee and the latter of Ireland. His father is an employe in the water department of Milwaukee. Joseph P. Carney was a student of the ninth district public school, finishing

there at the age of twelve in 1883, and then attended the East Division high school one year. His practical career began when he was thirteen, at which time he was taken into employment in the editorial office of the Milwaukee *Journal,* and he has long been identified with the typographical trades in this city. After serving out his apprenticeship as printer, he remained in the employ of the *Journal* for eight years, and was foreman of the composing room on leaving that office. He then went to the *Daily News* and had charge of the composing room for that paper fourteen years.

Mr. Carney has been prominent in the civic and social life of his home city for many years, and enjoys the esteem of all classes of citizenship. At the age of eighteen he was mustered into the Wisconsin National Guard in Company G of the Fourth Infantry, was elected first lieutenant and later captain of his company.

Politically he is a Democrat of the progressive type, believing in the rights of the common people exercised through regular forms of the constitution and statutes. His principles and his experience have aligned him in absolute opposition to Socialism, and his record in public office is sufficient testimony on this point. At the April election of 1908 he was chosen alderman-at-large for a term of four years, and from this office entered upon his duties as city treasurer following his triumph at the polls in 1912.

Mr. Carney has been a member of the Milwaukee Typographical Union for the past twenty-four years, representing the union for many years in the Federated Trades Council, and was its delegate to the International Typographical Union at Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Carney and his family are communicants of the Catholic church and he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Carney home in Milwaukee is at 786 Fortieth street. His domestic life has been one of rare felicity, and in the modern generations of Americans he has reason for particular pride in his large family of children. He was married in this city on May 19, 1891, to Miss Frances Kleiner, daughter of John and Margaret Kleiner. Mrs. Carney has always been devoted to home and family, and in the careful training of her children has had little time and less inclination for the less important activities of women in clubs and social affairs. Thirteen children have come into their home circle, ten of whom are living, namely: Joseph E., born November 30, 1893, now with the Sterling Wheelbarrow Co. of West Allis; Irene M., born June 30, 1895; Clarence J., September 14, 1897; Roland H., February 13, 1899; James G., January 17, 1902; Cyril G., May 27, 1903; Margaret F., September 25, 1904; Frances J., March 16, 1906; John H., February 8, 1908; William C., April 7, 1911. The deceased children were: A son, stillborn, April 30, 1892; Florence, born September 9, 1896; and Carol G., born March

26, 1900. This is a fine household of strong and alert young folks, and being trained for lives of usefulness and honor.

Burr W. Jones. For more than thirty years Burr W. Jones has been an active member of the Wisconsin State bar, among whose distinguished members, by his learning, industry, ability and character, he has held a high rank, while he is no less valued in the community as a liberal-minded and enterprising citizen. Mr. Jones, now one of the three oldest practicing legists in Madison, was born at Evansville, Rock county, Wisconsin, March 9, 1846, and is a son of William and Sarah (Prentice) Jones, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York. Willliam Jones came to the territory of Wisconsin in 1845, and first located in Walworth county for a short time, then removing as a pioneer to the vicinity of Evansville, in Rock county, where he continued to reside until his death in 1855. After his death, his widow married Levi Leonard, also an early settler of Rock county. There were but two children in the family: Burr W., and a sister who married A. J. Pettigrew and is now deceased.

The early education of Burr W. Jones was secured in the district schools of his native locality, which he attended during the winter terms, while spending the summer months in assisting his father in the work of the home farm. He subsequently attended Evansville Seminary, after leaving which he took up the vocation of teacher, in which he proved himself capable and popular. But however competent he was for the educator's vocation, he took it up only as a means of securing the necessary pecuniary equipment with which to further his education, and as a stepping-stone to the law, to which he aspired as his permanent calling. Thus educating himself, he was twenty-five years of age before he graduated from the law school, although he had completed the classical course in the University of Wisconsin the year previous, and had for classmates several men who have attained more than ordinary eminence in the profession of law. After finishing his law course, Mr. Jones entered the office of Col. Vilas for a short time, but within the year opened an office of his own in Portage, soon thereafter returning to Madison to enter the office of Judge Alden S. Sanborn, one of the pioneer lawyers of the state. This association lasted only a short time and afterwards Mr. Jones practiced alone until 1874, at which date he formed a partnership with Gen. A. C. Parkinson, and later one with F. J. Lamb. He subsequently practiced alone for some time, until forming his connection with Judge E. Ray Stevens, which continued until the appointment of M. Stevens to the bench.

Mr. Jones has not entered very largely into political life, his affiliations with the Democratic party in a state formerly very largely Republican, as well as his own tastes, which are those of a scholarly gentleman, having probably combined to exclude him from positions in

national political affairs which he is eminently fitted to occupy. However, in 1872, at the very beginning of his political career, he was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket and reelected in 1874, and in 1882 he was sent to congress from what was then the Third district, a Republican stronghold which was at the time indulging in a party conflict. During his two years of service he demonstrated his ability to fill the position, but a union of the divided Republican forces prevented his return and substituted Robert M. La-Follette, although the fact that he ran far ahead of his ticket spoke for itself of his congressional record. In 1891 he was elected city attorney and held the office for some time, and was also chairman of the first state tax commission for 1897-8. He has served his own party as chairman of the State Democratic convention in 1892 and as delegate to the Democratic National convention in 1896, and has repeatedly declined to act upon similar occasions. He is an eloquent speaker, and his services have always been in demand above his power to accept for campaign work and other occasions when the persuasive voice of the orator is needful. He has delivered addresses before various state and county bar associations. Mr. Jones has chosen to place the emphasis of his legal work along two lines—primarily, upon the legitimate work of the attorney, and the laurels won in his legal battles, when the ablest counsel of the Northwest have been arrayed against him have been fairly obtained and well deserved, for his learning is extensive and accurate, his judgment in legal matters nearly infallible, and his courtesy, under the most trying of circumstances, unfailing; secondly—upon his work as a member of the faculty of the law school, which position, as lecturer on Domestic Relations, and the law of Evidence, he has filled most acceptably for more than twenty-five years. In this connection he has produced a treatise on the law of Evidence which has gone through several editions and is a standard authority. Mr. Jones' legal attainments are of a solid rather than a showy nature. He is thoroughly grounded in elementary principles, and possessed of a fine discrimination in the application of legal precedents. While he is a fluent speaker, his style is noticeable for purity and accurate use of words. Unlike many, he did not abandon his classical studies when he left college; his literary tastes are those of the student, and he frequently appears upon the programs of the Madison Literary Club, of which he is a member. He also holds membership in the University Club, and socially is widely known throughout the city. Mr. Jones is very active in his habits, and a tireless worker. He is enthusiastic in whatever engages his attention, and takes great interest in the friends and attachments of his early life. With great confidence in the growth and prosperity of Madison, he is a large property holder, being one of the twenty-five heaviest tax payers in the city, and has thus shared in the increase of values.

On December 4, 1873, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Olive Hoyt, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and reared in Madison, daughter of L. W. Hoyt, an early settler of Dane county, Wisconsin, and sister of Frank W. Hoyt, a leading banker of Madison. She was a charter member of the Woman's Club, of which she was presiding officer for some time, and was an active participant in the social life of the city. Her death occurred April 19, 1906, leaving one daughter: Marion B., now the wife of Walter M. Smith, librarian of the University of Wisconsin, who has two daughters: Olive and Janet, and a son, Burr. In 1908, Mr. Jones was married to Katharine MacDonald, a native of Wisconsin, who is widely known in social circles of Madison and prominent in educational work. Before her marriage she was for many years Assistant Secretary of the State Library Commission, and editor of the periodical publication of the American Library Association. She is now a member of the Madison Library Board. The family home is at No. 112 Langdon street.

Charles L. Kissling, Sr., M. D. One of the distinguished early physicians and surgeons of Milwaukee, the late Dr. Charles L. Kissling was in practice in this city about twenty years, and was one of the leading German-American physicians of Milwaukee during the period including the decades of the fifties and sixties.

Charles L. Kissling, Sr., was born at Ulm, Wuertemberg, Germany, March 17, 1827. He was educated in the preparatory schools of Ulm, and graduated in medicine from the University of Teubingen in Wuertemberg. For several years he was an army surgeon in his native province, and in 1851 came to the United States, and after landing at New York went direct to Milwaukee, which was a young but vigorously growing town at that time. He allied himself with the best circles of the little city, and continued to practice medicine there until 1871. On account of failing health he then returned to Germany with his family, locating in the city of Stuttgart, the capital of Wuertemberg, and never returned to America. He died at Stuttgart, February 12, 1878. In 1862 Dr. Kissling was commissioned by the government of Wisconsin as examining surgeon for Milwaukee county in the general order providing for a draft of the militia. He was a Democrat in politics, was affiliated with Aurora Lodge of Masonry in Milwaukee, and was also an active member of the German Musical Society.

Dr. Kissling married Miss Caroline Buehler in Germany before he had come to America. In 1871 all the family returned to Germany, where Mrs. Kissling died February 1, 1883. There were two children in the family, Edwina, and Dr. Charles L., Jr. Edwina, who died in Straasburg, Germany, December 1, 1890, was the wife of Col. Carl Schwartz, who was an officer in the German army, and stationed at Straasburg at the time. Both the children of the late Dr. Kissling, Sr.,

were born in Milwaukee. Dr. Kissling, Sr., was a member of the school board in Milwaukee during the years 1864-65-66-67-68.

Charles L. Kissling, Jr., M. D. A son of the pioneer Milwaukee physician, whose career has been briefly outlined above, Dr. Charles L. Kissling, Jr., is bound to Milwaukee by the ties of nativity and by the loyal affection which has come through his important professional and civic relations with the city in later years.

He was born in Milwaukee, February 14, 1859, was reared in the city until twelve years of age, during which time he attended the public school in the Second ward, from 1865 to 1869, and the German-English Academy from 1869 to 1871. In the latter year, as already related, the father took his family to Germany, and there he continued his studies in the schools of Stuttgart, and at Ulm, from 1871 to 1880. Dr. Kissling is a product of the best university training of Europe, and from 1880 to 1886, was a student in medicine and sciences at the University of Munich, where he was graduated. During the following year he was in the hospitals in Munich, and in 1887, with his thorough equipment he returned to his native city of Milwaukee, from which he had been absent for sixteen years. Dr. Kissling has built up a large practice and is regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city. During 1890 he returned to Germany, during the illness of his sister, and remained there three months. His sister had also for some time attended the school in the Second ward of Milwaukee.

In politics Dr. Kissling is a Republican. He has never been a politician in the usual sense of the term, but has given some very valuable service to his home city as a member of the board of education, of which he has been a member for about eleven years. He was first appointed a member of the board in 1900, serving until 1905. In 1907 he was elected by the people for the regular term of six years, and in April, 1913, was again elected for another term of six years.

Dr. Kissling has membership in the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He is affiliated with Aurora Lodge of Masons, to which his father also belonged, and with Kilbourne Chapter, R. A. M., and Wisconsin Commandery, K. T. He is a member of the board of the German-English Teachers Seminary of Milwaukee.

Dr. Kissling married Miss Grace Gordon Forbes, of London, England where she was born and educated. Her father was the late Rev. Granville Forbes, an Episcopal minister of London.

Carl C. Joys. Nearly sixty years ago, or in 1855, a young Norwegian sailor left the high seas to become a citizen of the United States, but he chose his home along our great inland waters where he could still follow the life of a mariner. The young seaman was

Carl L. Doyle

John Joys and his location was Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the interim since then Milwaukee has taken its place as one of the largest cities and marts along the Great Lakes, and the young man's name, as years passed, became one of the best known and most prominent in this city in connection with marine affairs. He has lately passed from the scene of his long activity, but his sons, one of whom is Carl C. Joys, our subject, are continuing the prominence of the family name in connection with this line of business.

Capt. John Joys was a native of Farsund, Norway, and in his youth as a sailor before the mast he visited many of the great ports of the world, becoming a cabin boy at the age of thirteen. He came to the United States in 1855 and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered the merchant marine service on the Great Lakes that same year. He rapidly worked his way upward and soon became a captain. Later, in company with Frederick Layton and Edward Cole, he built the schooner James Christy, of which he was captain several years, and other craft under his charge during his lake career were the schooners C. G. Breed, Wauconia and Alice B. Norris. He retired from the occupation of sailing master in 1875, in which year he entered the firm of G. D. Norris & Company, ship chandlers. Later, with his brother, Andrew M. Joys, he bought out the old firm and established the firm of Joys Brothers to continue the ship chandlery business. After a long identification with this line of business activity he passed away at his home in Milwaukee May 23, 1910, at the age of seventy-seven years. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of Excelsior Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a member, as he was also of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and a large concourse of marine men and other friends paid respect to the passing of one of Milwaukee's pioneers and worthy and esteemed men. Captain Joys wedded Christine Gabrielson, who died in 1865, and who was a daughter of Samuel Gabrielson, an old pioneer of Milwaukee, who died in 1907. Two children were born to this union, Samuel, now deceased, he having passed away May 8, 1900; and Carl C. Joys, the immediate subject of this review. The father married, second, Emily Lund, and four children were born of this union: Emma, deceased; John Joys, Jr., a resident of Milwaukee and now vice-president of the Joys Brothers Company; Alma, who is now Mrs. Cyrus J. Williams and resides in Los Angeles, California; and Elizabeth, deceased.

Carl C. Joys was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 11, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of this city. In 1875 he took employment in the grain commission house of H. B. Kellogg, but in 1885 he quit the grain business and entered the marine business of the late Capt. David Vance. Two years later he became a partner of Capt. Vance, when was established the Vance & Joys

Company, which is engaged in marine business as transportation and vessel agents and of which Mr. Joys is now president. He is also president of the David Vance Company, the province of which is marine insurance. Mr. Joys has now been a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce thirty years and he is also a member of the Lake Carriers Association. He is not only numbered among the prominent business men of this city, but he has also assumed other responsibilities of citizenship in connection with its public life. In 1900 he served as a member of the city service commission, which looks after the civil service part of the official force of this city, and in 1911 he was made a member of the harbor commission, his term extending to October, 1915. In politics he is a Republican, as a staunch admirer of Senator La Follette, and at all times is an advocate of progress and civic betterment. Fraternally he is affiliated with Excelsior Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, Milwaukee, and with Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, in this city.

On June 2, 1886, the same day of President Cleveland's marriage to Miss Florence Folsom, Mr. Joys was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Saveland, daughter of Capt. Zach Saveland, who became a pioneer settler in Milwaukee along in the early '40s and who died in this city many years ago. Mrs. Joys was born and educated here and passed away February 9, 1903. To this union was born two children, Carl C. Joys, Jr., who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and now resides in Pittsburg, Pa., and Florence, a graduate of Downer College, Milwaukee. Mr. Joys resides at 358 Hanover street and has spent all his life in this same ward in this city.

William L. Pieplow. There is special consistency in according in this publication definite recognition of the character and services of this well known and highly esteemed native son of Milwaukee, for he has not only won success and prestige in connection with business activities of importance but has also shown himself to be animated by the highest of ideals in connection with civic affairs and has been definitely influential in connection with educational matters in the state that has ever represented his home. He is a young man of resolute purpose, well defined convictions and progress spirit, and his high sense of personal stewardship has been shown in many ways. Such loyal and public-spirited citizens represent much in the community life, and it is gratifying to present in this publication a brief review of the career of Mr. Pieplow.

William L. Pieplow was born at Bay View, one of the most attractive residence sections of the city of Milwaukee, on the 12th of April, 1876, and is a son of Charles and Caroline Pieplow, both of whom were born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and both of whom passed the closing period of their lives in Milwaukee, where they established

their home many years ago and where both held secure place in popular confidence and esteem. Charles Pieplow was a sailor on the high seas as a young man and later became identified with navigation interests on the Great Lakes. After his retirement from a seafaring life he held for more than twenty years a position as foreman in the rolling mills of the Illinois Steel Company at Bay View. Both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Lutheran church and Mrs. Pieplow was for many years president of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Lucas Evangelical Lutheran church.

William L. Pieplow gained his early educational discipline in the Lutheran parochial school and the public schools of Milwaukee and supplemented this by effective course in a local business college. He has known personal responsibility since his boyhood days, as he was but fifteen years of age when he assumed a clerkship position in a hardware store. It may also be noted that at the age of twelve years he manifested his musical talent by becoming a cornet player in the Bay View Band. In 1893 he became identified with the American School Board Journal and for ten years he was its office manager and associate editor. In this connection was fostered his deep and abiding interest in educational affairs, and it is pleasing to be able to make the following extracts from an appreciative estimate written by William George Bruce, publisher of the periodical mentioned:

"I have had the opportunity of viewing the subject of this sketch at a close range and to observe from time to time his development and progress. When Pieplow came, some years ago, to the School Board Journal, of which I am the publisher, he was fresh from a business school and inexperienced in the ways of the world. But he realized that he had much to learn, much to acquire, much to digest. He took an accurate measurement of himself, threw all conceit to the winds and applied himself with industry to his task. He not only became an accurate accountant, a good correspondent, but he also mastered the English language so as to make him a forceful writer on school administrative topics. This in itself was an achievement. It not only meant close application to duty but at the same time a broadening of vision and a strengthening in general educational equipment. It required a dogged determination to swing himself into a higher and broader field of useful activity. Thus Mr. Pieplow succeeded in raising himself from a mere office clerk into an editorial writer on school administration of a higher order. During this time he also acquired proficiency in executive labors.

"When Mr. Pieplow entered the school board he at once assumed a commanding position. His familiarity with the subject of school administration, together with the high aims and purposes with which he was imbued and the unflinching attitude on all measures making for the better schools, were soon recognized. When he went to the

legislature to ask for the abolishment of a school board of which he himself was a member it was freely predicted that he was doomed to oblivion. Some of his closest friends were antagonistic to his efforts. The progressive element to which he had allied himself and whose most prominent exponent he had become, won its battle. Instead of oblivion, new honors awaited him. The judges of the local courts, to whom was assigned the task of creating a new school board, placed Mr. Pieplow's name first on the list of appointees. In the whole contest he was a picturesque figure, at all times eloquent and forceful, unselfish and bold.

"Mr. Pieplow holds a responsible position with the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Company, where both his executive ability and educational qualifications are brought into play. He is capable of much work, solving intricate problems and surmounting difficult obstacles. Mr. Pieplow is a fine type of the progressive young man of the day. Let us have more just like him."

After his retirement from active association with the School Board Journal Mr. Pieplow was for two years engaged in the monument business, with Charles Lohr and Edward Boyle. In 1905 he became the advertising manager of the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Company, and a short time later became the manager of the Arcadian Malleable Range Company. From his early youth Mr. Pieplow has manifested deep and intelligent interest in governmental affairs,—national, state and local, and he presided at big political campaign meetings before he had attained to his legal majority. He has been arrayed with the progressive wing of the Republican party and has been a valued factor in its activities in his native state. He has been a member of the Milwaukee board of school directors since 1902, and was re-elected to this important post in 1913, for another term of six years. He was president of the board in 1908-9 and this distinction was accorded him when he was but thirty-two years of age, as a concrete expression of the objective appreciation of his ability, loyalty and effective services. His address in retiring from this office is a noteworthy contribution to the educational history of the city and state, his having been the fiftieth annual report of the affairs of the public-school system of Milwaukee. Mr. Pieplow is a popular figure in the business and social activities of his home city, is a director of the South Division Civic Association, is president of the Security Loan & Building Association, and is president of the Handel Choir, one of the representative musical organizations of an intensely musical city. Both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Layton Park English Lutheran church.

On the 24th of April, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pieplow to Miss Emilie Klingbeil, of Milwaukee, and they have one daughter, Erna, who was born May 6, 1903.

Julius Goll. With the death of Julius Goll in 1896, Milwaukee lost one of her most successful business men, a man who had been a pioneer merchant in the city and whose business had grown from a small affair to large proportions, in keeping with the growth of the city itself. Mr. Goll showed throughout his business career, keen ability along commercial lines and the strictest integrity and honesty, so that his success was due, not only to his active and energetic handling of the affairs of his company, but also to the splendid reputation which the firm of Goll and Frank possessed, and which was due in no small measure to his own personal efforts.

Julius Goll was born at Biberach, in the kingdom of Wurttemberg, on the 16th of February, 1823. Biberach was at one time one of the Free Cities of Germany, and has since grown to be a manufacturing city of considerable importance, so that in the town of his birth Mr. Goll was able to receive the training that aided in making him successful. After receiving a common school education, he became an apprentice to Michel Friess, a dry goods merchant of the city and in his establishment he learned the business from the ground up, and when his apprenticeship was completed he was thoroughly equipped with knowledge that would make him a valuable employee to any dry goods merchant. After the completion of his apprenticeship Mr. Goll spent several years as a salesman in Paris and Lyons, France and in Muehlhausen, Elsass. It was during this time that the western part of the United States was being settled, and the wonderful stories of this land of opportunity were drawing from Europe of the best that she had to give. The tales he heard inspired Julius Goll with the desire to see this new county, and even though it proved a fiction yet he would have gained a greater knowledge of the world and of conditions than by staying at home. This was typical of Mr. Goll to investigate things for himself and not depend on others for information he should have obtained at first hand. He therefore took passage on a sailing vessel bound for New York in 1849.

Upon his arrival he found a position as salesman in a dry goods store in the then famous business section. He only remained a short time, however, the call of the west was still urgently ringing in his ears. He first stopped, on his western journey at Holland, Michigan, but he had not been there long before he was taken ill and had to go to a hospital in Chicago. When he had recovered a few weeks later, he began to look about him for a new location and was attracted by the then rapidly growing town of Milwaukee. It was at this time, in 1850, a town of about twenty thousand inhabitants, many of whom were Germans, and upon viewing the city, Mr. Goll was struck with its possibilities, not only from its advantageous location geographically, but also from the class of people who were beginning to settle there permanently. Mr. Goll determined, consequently to establish a business in

this city, and to make it a "large, prominent and popular dry-goods establishment." He kept these three qualities in mind, intending that it should be "prominent, on account of the amount and extent of its business, and popular, by reason of its liberal, conscientious and straightforward system of conducting its business." All through his career he held to these ideals and carried them out.

He came to Milwaukee in 1850 and opened a small dry goods store in partnership with Henry Stern, on East Water street. It was in 1852 that the firm of Goll and Frank had its beginnings, the business being carried on in the same location, 447 East Water street, only the first floor of the building being used for store purposes. The country around Milwaukee began to become more thickly settled and the firm of Goll and Frank found their business increasing. They soon had the reputation of being industrious, capable and fair-dealing, and even at that time they carried an unusually good line of goods. They not only sold these in the store but owned a horse and wagon and sent a man out on trips throughout the neighboring country, thus spreading their reputation widely. Their trade had increased so much by 1855 that they had to move into larger quarters and so rented a store at 463 East Water street where they began to do a wholesale and retail dry goods and notion business. In 1860 they moved into another store at 443 East Water street, and then came the outbreak of the Civil war, so disastrous to many business firms. Goll and Frank had the foresight to realize conditions, and so in 1862 they sent one of their men to New York and he bought heavily. Mr. Goll having been called to Europe at this time joined him later and together they made even heavier investments. This was a wise proceeding, for prices soared and they made large profits, as well as establishing their credit with the eastern houses. They were now recognized as one of the soundest business houses in the western wholesale trade, and so rapidly did their wholesale business grow that it was necessary to separate it from the retail, the latter being transferred to the corner of Third and Prairie streets. The wholesale business proved all that the firm could well handle and the retail business was discontinued after May 1, 1884.

The wholesale business in 1863 was moved to a larger store at 261-3 East Water street, which in 1872 was struck by lightning, and had to be rebuilt, this being done on a larger scale. The building was added to several times between this time and 1896, and in the latter year the erection of the present modern building was begun. Covering an area of one hundred and twenty feet by one hundred and forty feet, and seven stories in height, it is one of the finest buildings in the city.

This new building was erected after the death of Mr. Goll, though he had been in favor of its erection and probably had he lived would have taken an active part in planning the new building. His health began to fail in 1895 and although he gave up his business and went to

Asheville, North Carolina, yet his health did not improve and he returned home to live only a short time longer, his death occurring on the 1st of January, 1896.

Mr. Goll took an important place in the business world of Milwaukee outside of his own business. He was at one time vice-president of the Merchants Exchange Bank, and was one of the directors, and at the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank of Milwaukee and of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee. His own company had been incorporated in 1885, the firm name being the Goll and Frank Company.

Mr. Goll was of a retiring nature, avoiding anything like display. He was a true friend and in the treatment that he and his partner gave their employees could be found the truest index of his character, they were friends, not servants, and the employees of Goll and Frank did not know what it was to have their salaries cut down in times of panic, or to be dismissed on account of hard times. When misfortune came the firm preferred to bear it themselves and not thrust it on to the shoulders of those much less able to endure. Mr. Goll took no interest in socities, preferring the society of his family, and the loving, tender care which he gave his invalid wife showed more clearly than anything else the depth of his nature.

Julius Goll married Margaret Humble, who was born at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, July 10, 1825. She came to this country with her parents in 1848, and they settled in Milwaukee. She married Mr. Goll when he was just beginning his career as a merchant, and her death occurred October 11, 1901, when she was in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was an invalid for the last twenty years of her life, suffering greatly from rheumatism.

The present firm of Goll and Frank is managed by the following directors: Fred T. Goll, son of Julius Goll, who was born in Milwaukee in 1854 and has grown up with the business; Louis F. Frank and Julius O. Frank both sons of August Frank and Oscar Loeffler. Thus the younger generation are carrying on the work that their father founded. The business is now incorporated with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars and a large surplus. It is one of the largest wholesale houses in the middle west.

George H. Ripley, M. D. For many years engaged in the practice of his profession at Kenosha, Dr. Ripley is an excellent type of the modern and successful American physician. Through his practice he has contributed a large amount of individual service, at the same time has taken a prominent part in the organized activities of the profession, is a contributor to medical literature, has served in a professional capacity, on several boards and organizations in his locality and state, and at the same time has exercised a shrewd business judgment and acquired a liberal material prosperity.

Mr. Ripley is a native of Wisconsin, born in Fond du Lac county, October 22, 1860. His birthplace was in the town of Oakfield, where the family was established in the early days of the state. His parents were Charles T. and Lucy A. (Holton) Ripley. His father, a native of Vermont, was born at the historic old town of Bennington in 1816, was a daguerreotype artist, one of the first to take up that art which preceded modern photography, and coming to Wisconsin in 1852 set up in business at Fond du Lac. His death occurred in the town of Oakfield, October 20, 1861. His wife, who was born in Massachusetts, died in 1887. They were both members of the Congregational faith. Their three sons were Charles S., of Aurora, South Dakota; Frederick W., of Oakfield, Wisconsin; and Dr. Ripley.

George H. Ripley spent his early career on his father's old farm, and lived there until he was grown. Though he was an infant when his father died, he was reared in fairly prosperous circumstances, had a district school education, and later attended the Lawrence University at Appleton. In 1889, after some years of employment in farming and other lines of productive labor, he entered the Hahnemann College in Chicago, and was graduated M. D. in the class of 1891. For a brief while he practiced his profession in Chicago, but soon decided upon Kenosha as offering a better field. For the past twenty-two years he has enjoyed a large clientage in this city. His reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon has been extended far beyond the limits of his home community, and he also stands high in the medical fraternity through his personal relations with the profession, and through his contributions to the leading medical journals of Wisconsin and the United States.

Dr. Ripley is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and is president of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He also belongs to the Kenosha Country Club.

Dr. Ripley has for many years been interested in Kenosha real estate and his judgment resulted in much success. He is the owner of the Ripley business block, located in the heart of the city, occupying a ground space of one hundred and twenty-four by seventy feet. His home at 661 Prairie Avenue is one of the most beautiful residences in that section of the city and was erected in 1901. The doctor owns much other valuable property in Kenosha.

On December 8, 1886, he married Miss Florence M. Fellows, a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Stannard) Fellows. Mrs. Ripley is a member of the Methodist church. They have no children.

Joshua Eric Dodge, former justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and now an active member of the Milwaukee bar, was born at West Cambridge, now Arlington, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1854, and is a son of Joshua G. and Mary F.

(Herrick) Dodge. His parents were both representatives of colonial stock in New England and both resided in Massachusetts until their death. The father had an active career in business. Judge Dodge gained his early educational discipline in the schools of his native state and later attended Westford Academy at Westford in Middlesex county. Going west he entered Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, where he was graduated A. B. with the class of 1875. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the law department of Boston University, and from that institution received his degree as Bachelor of Laws, with the class of 1877. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the same year, he established his home in March, 1878, at Racine, Wisconsin, where he continued in the general practice of law for fifteen years and gained distinction as one of the strong and successful members of the Wisconsin Bar, with a reputation much beyond the limits of his home city and county.

His professional attainments have led to many important public services. In September, 1893, he was appointed assistant attorney general for the United States, and in the discharge of his duties he kept his residence in the city of Washington until July, 1897. His appointment and service were during the administration of President Cleveland. On leaving his Federal post Judge Dodge returned to Wisconsin and established his home in Milwaukee, where he engaged in general practice until November 22, 1898. Then occurred his appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State to succeed Judge Pinney, who had resigned. He continued on the supreme bench approximately twelve years.

In 1892 Judge Dodge represented Racine county in the State Assembly, and on April 18, 1893, he was appointed a member of the board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the different states of the Union. In this, as in all other offices which he has held, he made a record for timely service of great value. On the supreme bench his work was marked by distinctive judicial acumen and circumspection, and his record has become a part of the history of that tribunal. On retiring from the bench Judge Dodge again identified himself with private practice, though he limits his work to that of special counsel for the important law firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, with offices in the Sentinel Building at Milwaukee. The interested principals in this firm are all able representatives of the second generation of their respective families in the legal profession in Wisconsin, since each of the members is a son of a distinguished Wisconsin lawyer, the fathers of the present members having likewise been associated in their practice. William C. and Joseph V. Quarles, Jr., are sons of the late Judge Joseph V. Quarles, who was one of the leading members of the Wisconsin bar and who served with distinction as United States Senator and United States District Judge. Thomas H. Spence, the other member of

the firm, is a son of the late Thomas W. Spence, whose name is one of marked prominence in connection with the history of Wisconsin jurisprudence. Associate members of the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles are Irving A. Fish, and C. S. Thompson.

Judge Dodge holds a place of signal prominence and influence as a member of the legal profession in Wisconsin, and is given particular precedence as a counsellor, by reason of his broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his familiarity with precedence in all branches of the law. He commands high vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of his professional associates at the Milwaukee bar, and is a citizen of unqualified loyality and public spirit, his character and services having gained to him unequivocal popularity in the state that has been his home for nearly two score of years.

Judge Dodge has always been a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has given much practical service to his party success in Wisconsin. He was one of the presidential electors for Wisconsin in the national election of November, 1912, and it is needless to say that the results of that election proved especially gratifying to him. The judge is identified with the Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, and the University Club of Madison, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Reform Club of New York City. He is a bachelor and resides at the Milwaukee club. He is well known in the state of his adoption, has honored the same through his professional and public services, and personally has a wide circle of friends and admirers.

Hon. Don Alonzo Joshua Upham, who for more than thirty years was one of the most eminent legal practitioners of the Wisconsin bar, and whose connection with public affairs had a direct bearing upon the history of the state, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont, on May 31, 1809. His father, Joshua Upham, occupied the homestead and farm in the valley of the Connecticut river that had been first located by his grandfather, William Upham, at the close of the Revolution, and which has been in the possession of the family for more than a century. The family is one of the oldest in New England. In the genealogy of the Upham family, the ancestors of William Upham are traced back to John Upham, who emigrated from the West of England and settled in Malden, near Boston, Massachusetts, about sixty years after the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock.

Don A. J. Upham came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a scholarly and accomplished young man, to begin the practice of his profession in 1837, and his professional and public life covered a period of more than thirty years. When he was sixteen years of age he was requested by his father to determine upon a business or profession to

A. J. Upham

follow for life. After some deliberation he chose the profession of law, and he was accordingly sent immediately to the preparatory school at Chester, Vermont, and afterwards to Meriden, New Hampshire. At the age of nineteen years he entered the sophomore class of Union College, New York, of which the late Eliphalet Nott was then president, and graduated therefrom in 1831 with the highest standing in a class of about one hundred pupils. In the following September he entered the office of General James Tallmadge, in New York City, as a law student, and after remaining in this office about six months he found that it should be necessary to raise means in some way to complete his education as a legist. On the recommendation of President Nott, he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics in Delaware College, at Newark, Delaware, and held this position three years, during which time he wrote editorials for the *Delaware Gazette*, then the leading Democratic organ in the State. At the same time he had his name entered as a law student in the office of the Hon. James A. Bayard, of Wilmington, Delaware, who later became United States Senator from that state. In 1835, after attending a course of law lectures in Baltimore, Mr. Upham was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Wilmington, where he was elected city attorney in 1836, and from 1834 to 1837 was editor and proprietor of the *Delaware Gazette* and *American Watchman*, published at Wilmington.

In the meantime the attention of Mr. Upham had been called to the growing settlements in the then far West, and after the close of the Black Hawk war he was informed that a place called Chicago would soon be a point of commercial importance. In 1836 the territory of Wisconsin was organized, containing within its limits the territory now comprising the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and Mr. Upham determined to explore the western country. Accordingly, in the spring of 1837 he started west, and in June of that year arrived in Chicago, by the route of the upper lakes. The future metropolis was then but a small village, and seemed to be located in an extensive marsh, the only high ground being a few acres on the lake shore, where the old fort was located. The prospect was not appealing to him, and with two friends he traveled through Illinois in a farmer's wagon, by way of Dixon's ferry, camping out as occasion required, and arrived at the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Rock river. He visited Burlington and Dubuque and also the mineral regions of western Wisconsin, and endeavored to find some conveyance through Wisconsin to Milwaukee, but was unable to do so, and was obliged to return by way of Galena to Chicago, and thence by steamer to Milwaukee.

The first settlement of any importance in Milwaukee had been made the year previous, and the situation and prospects so pleased Mr. Upham that he decided to locate here. The difficulties attending

the practice of lawyers who first settled here can hardly be appreciated at this day. There were no stage coaches or other means of conveyance through the territory; the only practical way was to go on horse-back by Indian trails across the prairies. Mr. Upham was one of the most active and industrious of the pioneer lawyers, as the court records will show, and his services as counsel and advocate were constantly sought. It has been asserted by some who were acquainted with the early territorial litigation that for many years the practice of Mr. Upham exceeded that of any other Milwaukee legist.

With further reference to the difficulties that beset the path of the lawyers of those early days, one of Mr. Upham's earliest experiences is here recounted, as an example of conditions and happenings of that time. His first case of any importance was in the supreme court of the territory. At the fall term of the district court a judgment for a large amount had been obtained against one of the most extensive dealers in real estate in Milwaukee, and his new dwelling house and a large amount of property were advertised for sale on execution. He applied to Mr. Upham to take the case to the supreme court and enjoin the pending sale. It was necessary that one of the judges should allow the writ of injunction, and Judges Frazer and Irwin being out of the territory, there was no one who could allow the writ excepting Judge Dunn, who resided in Elk Grove, in the western district, about one hundred and sixty miles from Milwaukee. There were no stage coaches or other means of conveyance at that time, as has already been mentioned, and the only practical way was to go on horseback through what is now Rock and Green counties, and the only road for a considerable portion of the way was an Indian trail across the prairies. He accordingly started to make the trip in this way late in November, and with barely time to accomplish it under favorable circumstances. Mr. Janes had already settled in Janesville, and the miners from the west had settled at Sugar river diggings in Green county. These points he reached after a delay of one day because of the ice and high water in Rock river. He reached Mineral Point and Elk Grove without difficulty, had his writ allowed by the judge, and on his return to Sugar river found he had but two nights and one day in which to reach Milwaukee before the sale, a distance of about one hundred miles to be still covered. He started east for the Janes settlement early in the evening, and as he reached the prairie he found that it was afire in places, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he pursued his journey. As the night advanced it became darker, and toward midnight the wind arose and a scene presented itself that baffled description. On reaching high ground the view was extensive and the fire, with the increasing wind, spread in every direction. The low grounds where the vegetation had

been rank, appeared to be on fire. As far as the eye could reach, and in every direction, the flames seemed to shoot up to the clouds with increasing violence. The night was dark and not a star was to be seen. It seemed as if the last day had arrived and the final conflagration of the world was taking place. The young lawyer found himself surrounded with difficulties of which his knowledge of Blackstone and Coke afforded no solution, and he had at last to draw upon his knowledge of science in order to make his escape. He was lost on the prairie. Diligent search discovered no trace of the trail or track he meant to pursue. He was near half a day's ride from any human habitation and he could not be certain as to what direction he was moving in. By keeping to the high portions of the prairie where the vegetation had been light and which was mostly burnt over, he found himself in comparative safety, but to cross the ravines or low places was impossible or attended with the greatest danger. For several hours he wandered in various directions without knowing where he was going, and at last the clouds seemed to break away at one point and the stars became visible.

The question now was to determine to what constellation they belonged. He was not long in doubt, for two clusters of stars appeared, which he recognized as well known southern constellations. He knew these stars must be near the meridian at that time, and at the extreme south. By keeping them at the right he was now able to pursue as far as practicable an easterly course, and he at last reached Rock river, about two miles south of Janesville. He now had one day and a night in which to reach Milwaukee, a distance of about sixty miles. With a worn out and jaded horse, this was accomplished with great difficulty, and he arrived about an hour before the time set for the sale, much to the astonishment of the opposing counsel and the great joy of his client, who had been anxiously awaiting the arrival of his counsel.

Such were some of the incidents that attended the practice of the profession of law in the early days of Wisconsin.

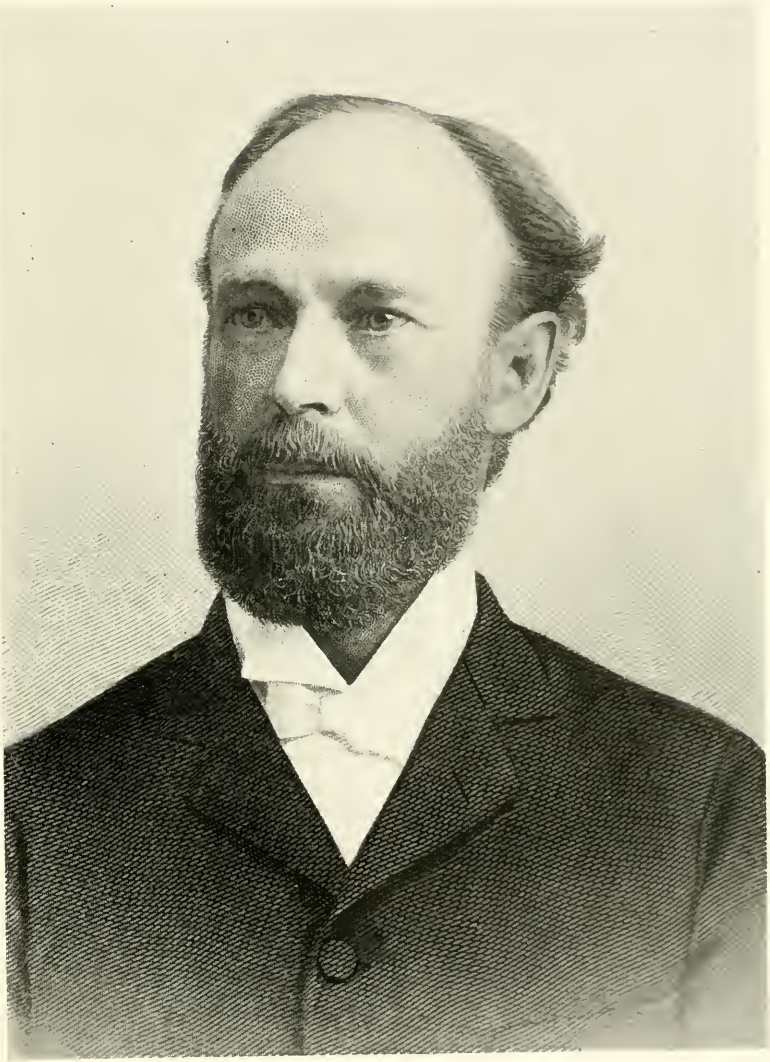
Mr. Upham was not a politician in the generally accepted sense of the word. He had no taste for the bitterness, animosity and personal abuse that prevailed in the party contests. He filled, however, some important positions, being several times a member of the territorial council at the earliest sessions of the Legislature at Madison, and was a member of the first convention that was called to form a constitution for the State of Wisconsin, and was elected president of that convention. He was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of the state to succeed Governor Dewey, but took no active part in the canvass. The contest was very bitter, from dissensions in the party, and the result was doubtful, but the state canvassers then at Madison declared his opponent elected by a small majority. Previously, Mr. Upham had been

twice elected mayor of Milwaukee, being the successor of Mayors Juneau and Kilbourn, and was afterward appointed United States Attorney for the district of Wisconsin, an office which he held for a term of four years. After thirty years of successful practice in Milwaukee, he was compelled by ill health to retire from the profession, and he spent the remainder of his life living quietly and devoting his time to the study of astronomy, which had been his favorite study while in college. His death occurred July 19, 1877.

In justice to the memory of Mr. Upham, it should be stated that he and many of his friends always believe that he was actually elected governor of the State of Wisconsin, but that he was counted out by means of spurious returns which were made to the state canvassers, similar in many ways to the false returns which were made public at a later day in the contest and trial between Bashford and Barstow. The thinly settled condition of the state at the time, the method of conducting elections and conveying the returns, made it possible for the unscrupulous to impose counterfeit and fictitious returns from distant precincts upon the state canvassers, and the lack of means of communication with the remote parts of the state rendered it impossible immediately to discover the impositions. The friends of Mr. Upham later on believed that they had obtained satisfactory evidence showing the errors in votes as counted by the state canvassers, but as this evidence was not obtained until the close of the term, nothing could be done. A comprehensive review of this subject is found in the history of the state, by the late A. M. Thompson.

In 1836 Mr. Upham was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Jacques, daughter of Gideon Jacques, M. D., of Wilmington, Delaware. The Jacques family was one of the oldest in New Jersey and descended from the French Huguenots that came to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Upham had ten children, of whom the following survived infancy: Colonel John J., deceased, late of the United States Army; Carrie J., who is the wife of Colonel George H. Raymond, of Smyrna, Delaware; Addie J., the wife of Henry B. Taylor, of Chester, Pennsylvania; Sallie J., who was the wife of Rear Admiral George B. Ransom, who served on the U. S. Cruiser "Concord," May 1, 1898, at the battle of Manila; Horace A. J., a member of the Milwaukee law firm of Cary, Upham & Black, Wells Building, a complete sketch of whose career will be found on other pages of this work. The mother of these children passed away September 9, 1883, and was laid to rest beside her husband in Forest Home cemetery at Milwaukee.

Horace Alonzo Jacques Upham was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on August 14, 1853, and was the youngest son of the late Hon. Don A. J. Upham, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Upham belongs to a generation of young men who have been called



upon to assume important responsibilities, laid upon them by the pioneers who were their immediate ancestors, and he has ably demonstrated his ability to bear his full share in these responsibilities.

Mr. Upham received his early training in the schools of Milwaukee, after which he entered the University of Michigan and was duly graduated from that institution with the class of 1875. Upon his return to his Milwaukee home he at once began the study of law, first in the office of Wilson Graham, and afterwards with Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, Judge James G. Jenkins, now retired United States Circuit Court Judge, being at that time the senior of the firm. In 1877 Mr. Upham was admitted to the bar and two years later became identified with one of the oldest law firms in the city,—that of Wells & Brigham. In 1852 Charles K. Wells and Jerome R. Brigham had formed a copartnership, and the same had been in force for twenty-seven years, when Mr. Upham entered it as a junior partner, the firm becoming Wells, Brigham & Upham.

With an established reputation as capable and successful lawyers in general practice, the members of this firm became noted as safe, conservative and candid counselors, and especially successful in litigation where large interests and difficult questions were involved. When Mr. Upham entered the firm he took an active part at once in the important matters which the senior partners had formerly in charge, thus making rapid progress in the actual work of his profession. Real estate, corporation and commercial law, as well as the care of estates, the guardianship of trust funds and watchfulness over the financial investments of clients, all have come in for a share of Mr. Upham's attention, and he has at all times given evidence of the tact, good judgment and business ability of a capable man of affairs, as well as the discretion and conservatism of a well equipped and thoroughly competent lawyer.

Among the important legal actions commenced by Mr. Upham is the case of Hawley vs. Tesch, which was eight years in litigation, and in which judgment was finally entered in favor of Mr. Upham's client. This suit came to be noted because of the immense amount of property it involved, and as a result of the continued litigation Mr. Upham's clients not only were awarded judgment, but recovered their property. (See volumes 72 and 88 of the Wisconsin reports.) Thus the heirs of Cyrus Hawley recovered property aggregating $400,000, none of which they would ever have enjoyed but for the successful fight of Mr. Upham.

The death of Charles K. Wells in 1894 and of Jerome R. Brigham three years later left Mr. Upham the sole surviving member of the firm of Wells, Brigham & Upham. On May 1, 1897, the firm of Fish, Cary, Upham & Black was organized by the consolidation of the business interests of the two firms of Wells, Brigham & Upham and Fish & Cary. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Fish in 1900, since which time the firm has been known as Cary, Upham & Black.

Mr. Upham is executor and trustee of the estate of Daniel Wells, Jr., the largest estate ever probated in Wisconsin, aggregating more than $15,000,000. He is also a trustee of the John Plankinton estate.

Mr. Upham is in the fullest sympathy and accord with every progressive movement, or indeed of any movement, calculated to advance the public welfare, and has contributed in many ways to the growth and advancement of business enterprises of large scope and import to the city, as well as to the advancement of social, moral and other reforms. He is a member of the University Club, the Milwaukee Athletic, Country and Town Clubs, as well as of the Milwaukee Club. He and his wife are members of the Unitarian church.

On June 5, 1889, Mr. Upham was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lydia Greene, the daughter of Thomas Greene, one of the oldest merchants of the city and for many years one of the best known of Milwaukee's citizens. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Upham, two of whom are living: Elizabeth, educated at Milwaukee-Downer College, and Caroline who is attending the Seminary at Milwaukee-Downer College at the present time. The third daughter, who is deceased, was named Mary. All three were born in Milwaukee.

William Ward Wight. For thirty-seven years William Ward Wight has been a factor in Milwaukee's intellectual and civic life, and it would be hard to find a man whose activities have been at once so important and so comprehensively varied. Historical and legal erudition, foreign languages, library science—these are the most conspicuous intellectual lines of his gifts and functions which are devoted to public use. But his definite educational service, his practical interests in religious societies, his influence on civic affairs in Milwaukee,—these appeal no less to the citizen's appreciation of what Mr. Wight has meant to the city.

William Ward Wight was born in Troy, New York, on January 14, 1849, and graduated from Williams College in 1869, with the philosophical oration, the first prize for excellence in French and with membership in the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. For two years he was an instructor in the ancient languages at the Delaware Literary Institute, located at Franklin, New York. In 1873 he was graduated from the law department of Union University at Albany, New York, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For a time thereafter he practiced law in partnership with his uncle, Edwin Mather Wight of New York City. Considerations of health presently made a change necessary, and in 1875 Mr. Wight came to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in practice, in conjunction with his other phases of activity. Continuously since that year he has also held the position of librarian in the Milwaukee Law Library.

It was Mr. Wight who was the originator of the plan to found a

public library for Milwaukee by turning over to the city the ten thousand volumes formerly belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association. He also originated the Civil Service Reform Association of Milwaukee, from which has since sprung the non-partisan board of fire and police commissioners of this city. Of this board he was made chief examiner on October 12, 1886, a position which he held until his resignation from it on February 13, 1889. Having been chosen in December of 1888 to fill a vacancy on this board, he entered upon the duties of that office and on March 28, was elected chairman of the same body. As an educational influence in Milwaukee, Mr. Wight has been connected with Milwaukee College and its successor, Milwaukee-Downer College. In 1880 he was made secretary for the trustees of Milwaukee College and in 1887 he was chosen a member of the board of trustees. Since then he has continuously held both offices. When in 1897 the name and financial status of the college was changed, Mr. Wight's offices were continued in the new institution, Milwaukee-Downer College. Mr. Wight's high intellectual status has received special recognition from his own Alma Mater in the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred in 1887.

Mr. Wight's deep interest in historical matters has made his association with various learned societies of that nature a valuable aid to such organizations. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and also of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, of which latter organization he has served for six years as president and for two years as vice-president. He is a member of the American Historical Association; of the Minisink Valley Historical Association; and of the Dedham (Massachusetts) Historical Society. He was one of the organizers of the Parkman Club of Milwaukee, founded in December, 1895, and of the Wisconsin Sons of the American Revolution, founded in 1890, the latter society requiring his services as president for some time and still retaining him as registrar. The Wisconsin Society of Colonial Wars has included him in its list of original members and he has served it, also, as an officer. In the Wisconsin Bar Association Mr. Wight is chairman of the committee in necrology and biography. He is counted a most superior authority on genealogical and historical facts as was indicated by his being chosen for the honor of representing the Lake Shore Region at the Historical meeting of the semi-centennial held in Madison in June, 1898.

The multiplicity of Mr. Wight's duties has not prevented him from issuing from the press some of the results of his combined research and judgment. The books that have come from his pen are of a technical nature and with an appeal chiefly to the interests of lawyers. Mr. Wight's practice has been for the greater part confidential office counsel and related lines.

The Young Men's Christian Association has benefited largely by

Mr. Wight's co-operation and assistance. In 1890 and 1892 he served as president of the Milwaukee organization of that society, but declined a re-election to the position. Since 1896 he has been a trustee of the Immanuel Presbyterian church of the city. Of organizations for combined social and educational purposes, he holds membership in the Deutscher Club.

Mr. Wight's home is located at 404 Keene street. His family life began one year after his coming to Milwaukee. On June 29, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Emily West, who died on February 1, 1877. Mr. Wight remarried some years later, Miss Olivia Brockbury becoming his wife on June 16, 1884. On July 24, 1885, her young life came to a close. The Wight home is now presided over by Susan Elizabeth Lowry Wight, a resident of Milwaukee from Girlhood, her marriage to Mr. Wight having taken place on March 21, 1893. The two children of the family are both grown. Edward Brockbury Wight is a resident of Seattle, Washington, and Miss Elizabeth von Benscoter Wight is a student in Vassar college.

Mr. Wight's biography is one that requires no complimentary remarks to grace it. The thirty-seven years of his life here tell their own story of efficiency of local patriotism, and of high and definite standards of life, well demonstrated in the activities of the man.

Henry Fink, collector of internal revenue for the First District of Wisconsin and a veteran of Company B, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, was born September 7, 1840, in Bavaria, Germany, and is the son of John Engelhart and Catherine (Diehmann) Fink. These parents when their son Henry was twelve years old, removed with their little family to the United States, locating on a farm in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. The father lived on the farm until his death on the 8th of January, 1880, but the mother passed away while her sons were serving in the Civil war, her death taking place on February 9, 1864. Thus were their seven children left motherless, being Mary, Henry, Engelhardt, Jacob, Simon, Helena and Louise. Of this family Engelhardt and Helena are deceased. Engelhardt lost his life at the battle of the Wilderness in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry.

Henry Fink worked on a farm until he was twenty years of age, after which he secured work as a clerk in a store in Milwaukee, continuing in that work until August 17, 1862, when in the height of the war excitement in Milwaukee, the young man found himself no longer able to resist the martial spirit which inflamed him, and he enlisted as a private in Company B, of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. On October 5th following their regiment left the city and state for the scene of action, going direct to Fairfax Court House, where it became a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Eleventh Army

Corps, and with it participated in the expedition to Thoroughfare Gap, New Baltimore and Warreton. The winter was spent in camp at Stafford Court House and in the spring the regiment was one of those said to be "stuck in the mud" with General Burnside. On April 27th, the Eleventh Corps under Major-General O. O. Howard, left Stafford Court House in the start of the Chancellorsville Campaign. The crossing of the Rappahannock was made at Kelly's Ford, and on May 1, the corps took position on the right of the Federal line. In the Terrible onslaught of "Stonewall" Jackson's corps on Howard's Command, before which the Union line wavered and then fell back, Mr. Fink was wounded, a musket ball piercing his right arm and rendering it useless. He was taken from the field and placed in Hospital at Falmouth, where he received medical aid and was later sent to the Judiciary Square Hospital in Washington. On June 26th he was transferred to Fort Schuyler, New York, and in November to David's Island, where he remained until removed to the Harvey hospital in Madison, Wisconsin, on January 7, 1864. In the following March, he was mustered into the Invalid Corps and remained there until his discharge on May 10, 1864. He then returned to Milwaukee, and for three years thereafter he was employed as a traveling salesman.

In 1876 Mr. Fink engaged in business on his own responsibility, becoming a dealer in wool, hides and furs. This occupied his time and attention until 1878, when he sold his interests in that enterprise and entered the land business.

Mr. Fink is a Republican and served four years on the county board of supervisors, his term of service extending from 1870 to 1874. In 1876 and 1877 he served in the state legislature, and in the latter year was appointed United States marshal, continuing in the office through the administrations of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, presidents. He closed his service in that capacity on May 10, 1885. On June 13, 1889, Mr. Fink was appointed collector of internal revenue for the First District of Wisconsin, and he still remains the incumbent of that position.

Mr. Fink has no fraternal affiliations beyond that of his membership in the E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has long been a member.

On May 13, 1866, Mr. Fink was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Streiff of Milwaukee, and three children have been born to them—Albert, Edward and Emma. The wife and mother died on January 6, 1883, and on September 12, 1883, Mr. Fink married Miss Rosa Blankenhorn, of Cedarburg, Wisconsin. The home of the family is located at No. 562 Murray Avenue, while Mr. Fink's office address is the Government Building.

Walter Palmer Bishop. The great city of Milwaukee, with its multiform industries and far reaching commerce, owes its marvelous

growth and prosperity to its position as a distributing center of the products of a vast country, and its concentration of production. A typical branch of its business, and one of the leading sources of its wealth, has been the preparation and distribution of the products of the farms which cover the vast prairies of the Northwest. The growth and extent of the grain business are marvelous and express the productive powers of the wide region tributary to it. One of the best known grain commission men of the city is Walter Palmer Bishop, who has had a long and successful experience in the grain business, is vice president of the grain commission firm of E. P. Bacon Company, and recently retired from office as president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Walter Palmer Bishop was born at Solon, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, August 9, 1850, and is a son of Sanford Holmes and Fannie Melissa (Cannon) Bishop, his father being a farmer, teacher and merchant. Mr. Bishop is a direct descendant of John Bishop, who was born September 30, 1685, and who was the youngest son of Samuel Bishop, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who was a son of Thomas Bishop, one of the founders of Massachusetts Bay Settlement, who lived and died in Ipswich. His daughter, Temperance, married Capt. Dr. David Holmes, the father of Rev. Abiel Holmes, whose son was Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., LL. D. Joseph Bishop, born December 19, 1772, son of John Bishop, married Mary Palmer, of Preston, Connecticut, and their oldest son was Sanford Holmes Bishop, the father of Walter Palmer Bishop. John Bishop and his brother, Samuel, were early settlers in Norwich, Connecticut, subsequently known as Newent Parish, and later as the incorporated town of Lisbon. Their descendants include a long line of legists, theologians and physicians, and the Bishops of the Ipswich-Norwich stock were noted not only for their professional abilities, but for their patriotism and public-spirit, temperance and probity.

Walter Palmer Bishop attended the country district schools in Ohio, until he was seventeen years of age, which was his only schooling excepting that secured during a term in the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, when he was eighteen years old. His education has been secured largely by observation, reading and experience, the latter a hard and expensive method, but one which is lasting and comprehensive. His country and farm life served to inculeate in the young man habits of thrift, industry and economy, and gave him that acquaintance which is of material advantage to the young man starting upon a career who wishes to obtain the most from life. On leaving business college he was initiated into business methods and customs in the employ of his brother, entering the latter's cheese and produce business in Milwaukee, in 1868. At that time the cheese industry was in its inception in Wisconsin, and young Bishop was somewhat of a factor in stimulating its growth, becoming an expert in this line, but in 1878 turned his attention to a wider field, entering the grain business and becoming a mem-

ber of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Experience in every phase of the grain business followed, and Mr. Bishop became an expert in the handling of grain, and carried on a large business with varying degrees of success until 1889, when he decided upon a change, and embarked in the manufacture of cement. This business, however, was not destined to succeed, and in 1891 Mr. Bishop returned to the grain business, entering the employ of E. P. Bacon Company, grain commission merchants. He became a partner in this enterprise in 1897, and in 1909 was made vice-president. In the meantime, from 1897 to 1908 he served as chairman of supervisors of inspection and weighing of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1911 his abilities were recognized by his associates by his election to the presidency, and in 1912 he was again sent to the chief executive's chair, in which he served until April, 1913. In 1911, Mr. Bishop was appointed a member of the harbor commission of the city of Milwaukee by the mayor, and during that same year was vice-president of the National Board of Trade. In 1912 he became a member of the organization committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and was elected councillor of that body to represent the city of Milwaukee. He has always been an active and enthusiastic Republican, and in 1896 served as president of the Fifth Ward Republican Club, and as such organized the only flambeau marching club the city has ever known. In 1879 Mr. Bishop became a member of Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he has served in all the offices and is now a life member of the order. He also holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and has been a member of the Arion Musical Club of Milwaukee for thirty years and its president for some time. He is a member of the Bapist church.

As president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bishop had intimate relations and responsibilities in directing the most vital commercial organization in the city. In commenting upon the growth and development of this institution, a local newspaper recently said: "The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is one of the oldest commercial exchanges in the west, and in many respects has been a pioneer in those matters pertaining to the marketing of grain and other agricultural products. For fifty-four years it has stood for the highest principles of trade and for the commercial and industrial progress of Milwaukee. Its customs and rules have served as models after which associations more recently organized in other cities have patterned, and it has been a power in the commercial life of Milwaukee, achieving and helping to achieve much that has counted for the material progress of the city and of the country.

"Fifty years ago this summer (1911) this Chamber of Commerce pledged itself to raise and did raise, in response to President Lincoln's call for men, two companies which went to the front with the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin. The Chamber of Commerce assessed its members ten

dollars each to form a fund for inducing enlistments, and in this way raised the sum of $2,000. This regiment rendered distinguished service for the Union. The spirit that has governed the members of the Chamber of Commerce for more than half a century is embodied in the preamble to the rules as follows: 'The objects of this association shall be to promote just and equitable principles in trade, to correct abuses, to establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of the city, to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, and to support such regulations and measures as may advance the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city of Milwaukee.'

"Attention may be called to the fact that in following the policy just laid down by the preamble adopted at the organization of the Chamber ten years after its organization, the association established the first weighing department as an adjunct of any grain exchange, thus removing the element of personal interest from the weighing of property handled through members of the Chamber of Commerce and guaranteeing to the country shipper an accounting for every bushel of grain contained in his car. The weighing of grain sold in this market under the supervision of sworn weighmen in the employ of the association, and having no connection, even the remotest, with the commercial side of the grain business, is now recognized as one of the most important functions of the Chamber of Commerce, and insures absolute accuracy in the matter of weights, as nearly as such a thing is possible. These weights are official, and are the basis upon which payment for the grain is made.

"Today the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce stands as one of the leading exchanges of the country, and the business conduct of the merchants engaged in business at this point has been such as to render Milwaukee particularly free from the criticisms of sharp practices which have been from time to time directed against the grain trade in general. Considerable pride is taken in this fact and it may be recalled here that Milwaukee was among the first of all markets to abolish the custom, quite common at one time, of allowing the buyer to make a deduction of a certain number of bushels from every car of grain unloaded on the theory that such an allowance was necessary to offset the average amount of dirt, etc., in the car. In many ways, such as this, too many indeed to mention in a brief recounting of the steps in the progress made, the Chamber of Commerce has shown itself to be an active agent for reforms that were known to be needed, and has identified itself with all movements which meant the promotion of good morals in business life."

In his report at the annual meeting in April, 1913, Mr. Bishop, as retiring president, set before his associates a practical admonition for progress in these words: "These are days when greater business equity is demanded and the little sharp practices that are sometimes resorted

to in hopes of getting a start of a competitor must be eliminated in order to maintain the standing that has heretofore been established by our predecessors, and reach a still higher position among other business organizations."

On October 20, 1875, Mr. Bishop was married to Mary E. Graham, of Milwaukee. Her parents N. M. and Mary Louise (Foster) Graham, were formerly residents of Port Byron, New York. Mrs. Graham's brother, Jacob T. Foster was colonel of the First Wisconsin Battery during the Civil war, and her son, Warren M. Graham, enlisted in the First Regiment, and was wounded in the battle of Falling Waters. He subsequently died in a hospital, and was the first soldier of the Civil war to be buried in Milwaukee, his funeral being conducted with military honors. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have two sons: Sidney H. Bishop, born October 17, 1878, and Warren J. Bishop, born November 23, 1879, and two daughters, Adelaide V. Bishop, born May 10, 1882, and Myrtle B. Bishop, born December 17, 1885. The pleasant family residence is situated at 904 Summit Avenue, Milwaukee.

Hon. Christian Widule of Milwaukee is an exceptionally fine example of that substantial class of foreign born Americans who become not only model citizens of the United States, but also take leading positions in vocational, civic and other important phases of our public life. Unpretentious, but self-respecting; unofficious, but purposively determined; unobtrusive, but of thorough integrity,—this type of man forges to the front almost unconsciously, through the sheer wholesomeness of his character and its salutary effect on those about him.

Mr. Widule's native country was the Province of Silesia, in Germany, and in the community of Tarominitz, of that region, lived his parents, Gottlieb and Johanna (Wiegenauke) Widule. They were both native Germans, the father a tailor by trade. In their Silesian home, July 10, 1845, was born the son whom they named Christian, and who is the subject of this review.

When the boy was four years of age, the Widule family emigrated to the United States and became residents of Milwaukee. There the father became an employe for the old Galena railroad, which he left to accept an appointment as sexton for the Gruenhagen Cemetery, remaining in the latter work until 1855. In that year he returned to the tailoring business which he continued to follow in Milwaukee for the ensuing twenty-three years, retiring in 1878. He lived with his son, Christian until the close of his life at the age of seventy-two. He was the father of two sons and two daughters, the daughters being now deceased. Gottlieb Widule, Jr., brother of Christian Widule, is still living, a retired merchant. He has three children, Geo. C. Widule, of the law firm of Widule & Mensing; Louis G. Widule, county clerk of the Milwaukee Co., and Lillian Widule residing with her father.

During his boyhood years, the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee contributed to the educational development of Christian Widule, while early vocational experiments added their quota to the business knowledge of the youth. Having left the schools at the age of fourteen years to accept an apprenticeship at Garnera drug store, he received during the term of his service there first fifty cents and later one dollar a week. He next acted as office boy for the Justice of the Peace, with which work he combined some evening study, and also did billposting in odd moments, to secure his tuition, and it was after a period of activity thus spent that he was able to continue his studies and eventually enter the drug business in a capacity decidedly more to his advantage than that in which he had served in previous days. For five years he was engaged in the work in connection with Henry Fess, Jr., and he then formed a business relation with J. H. Fesch, also in the drug business, so continuing for several years. After spending two years in the city of St. Louis, and Brunswick, Missouri, Mr. Widule returned to Milwaukee in 1868 and established a drug business of his own at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets where it is still located. His more than forty years of activity in the business at that point have gained for him a solid business reputation among the people of the city, and his place, although he is no longer the active proprietor is popular and prominent in its locality.

In the matter of public service, Mr. Widule has never been found wanting. He has given freely of his time and talent in all capacities to which the people have called him, and his service has been of a wholesome and genuine quality, reflecting in generous measure the many excellent qualities that have characterized the man. He is a stanch and true Republican and varied and significant have been the honors that this party has placed upon him. He has been on many occasions a delegate to party conventions, and he is especially proud of the fact that he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Hon. William E. Smith for Governor. In 1898 President McKinley appointed Mr. Widule assistant postmaster of Milwaukee, which position he filled with such marked ability that he was re-appointed to the same office in 1906, since which time he has continued to hold the position. In 1876 Mr. Widule was defeated when he was a candidate for the General Assembly, but he was triumphantly elected to the office in 1878, serving one term. In 1886 he was elected to the office of state senator, and at the session of the senate his splendid qualifications were found to fit him for the chairman of the committee on education, and this committee reported favorably on the now famous statute, known as the Bennett Law.

On January 17, 1868, Mr. Widule was united in marriage with Miss Emelia, daughter of Henry and Christine Huck, of Milwaukee. To them were born a family of ten children, of which number six are now living, having reached a most creditable maturity and attained estimable

positions in life. Emma is the wife of E. C. Meske; Oscar C. is manager of the drug store established by his father; Mrs. Rosa Messner; William H., a registered pharmacist, and recently appointed deputy county clerk of Milwaukee county; Anna is the wife of Theodore Schaefer; Charles resides in Pontiac, Michigan. On February 20, 1913, the mother of these children was called by Death, her passing taking place at the family home at 370 Twenty-first street, after an illness extending over a period of three months. In the death of Mrs. Widule Milwaukee lost one of her oldest and best loved citizens, Mrs. Widule having come to this city in 1851, when she was four years of age. She was born in West Point, New York, in 1847, and accompanied her parents hither in the year mentioned above, her marriage to Mr. Widule taking place in 1868. For many years this kindly and open-hearted woman was prominent in church and philanthropic work in Milwaukee, and many deeds of charity and beneficence have been accredited to her by grateful souls whom she knew so well how to minister to in their hours of need. She was long a member of Trinity Lutheran church, and the many departments of that church with which she was prominently connected will long remember her and the worthy work she performed as a member of the church body. Besides her husband and six children, she is survived by ten grandchildren.

Mr. Widule and his family are connected with the Trinity Lutheran church, of which he has been a life-long member. For many years he has been one of its valued officers and a member of its choir. The Concordia Young Men's Society of the church was organized with his assistance many years ago, and now in his later years, the organization has complimented his generous and able services in various capacities of the church,—especially its musical interests,—by making him an honorary member of the society.

Of the secular organizations with which Mr. Widule is connected may be noted the professional and political, including Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association and the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association of both of which he was at one time president; and the Postmasters' Association, of which he is now secretary-treasurer. He is also connected with the West Side Club and the Milwaukee Mutual Aid Society, of which he has been president for one term, having previously served as its secretary-treasurer for seventeen years; and the Old Settlers' Club counts him as a highly esteemed member, as well as one who is indeed an authority as to many of the earlier phases of life in Milwaukee.

Mr. Widule is a man who never does things by halves, his temperament being that of a man, who, when he once sees where duty points, moves in that direction, steadily and without hesitation. He shows remarkable executive ability in supervising his many interests. His drug business is now given into the care of his son, in order that his

duties of assistant post-master may have the fullest attention. Cheerful and courteous in the performance of all his duties, Christian Widule is most highly regarded and genuinely respected by all who know him because of his unfailingly upright and manly qualities. His home, so recently bereft of that kindly spirit that made it a center of hearty and happy social life, is located at 370 Twenty-first street. The home is now presided over by the widowed daughter, Mrs. Rosa Messner, and her four children give cheer and brightness to the surroundings.

George Yule. The unique position of George Yule in Wisconsin manufacturing centers has been the subject of much comment. "There are a lot of men, in Kenosha," to quote one sentence from an article in a Kenosha paper, published in July, 1913, "who have held positions with the big industrial institutions of the city for a term of twenty years, a smaller number have records of twenty-five years, a few thirty years, and one or two fifty years, but George Yule, the president of the Bain Wagon Company has probably the most notable record of any man in the responsible position with a big manufacturing concern in this city. Today Mr. Yule rounded out his seventy-first year in the employ of the Bain Wagon Company."

Throughout that period of time, more than threescore and ten years, the usually allotted life-time of any individual, he was connected with one firm and its various successors in business. It is said that on the day beginning the seventy-second year of service, Mr. Yule was at his office as early as any of his employes, and seemed to accept as a matter of course his continued service in the active direction of the great corporation of which he has been for so many years president.

No happier tribute to this great industrial executive and brief biography of his career can be found than the concise article written by Mr. W. W. Strong of Kenosha, and published under the title "Notable Wisconsin Citizens," in Municipality, in September, 1913. In view of the decidedly unusual character and length of George Yule's career, the magazine went outside its usual field of attention, and devoted several pages to Mr. Strong's article. The sketch is herewith presented in full:

"The ancient leader of Israel tells us that 'the days of our years are three score and ten, but if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, then is their strength but labor and sorrow.' Dr. Osler in recent years has endorsed that idea and has declared that after a man has reached the age of sixty years he is of no further use in the world, and suggests that he be quietly chloroformed. Kenosha, however, has a very active living exception to both of these theories in the person of Mr. George Yule, the president of the Bain Wagon Company of that city, who celebrated his seventy-first anniversary

as a wagon maker on the first day of July in this year. The occasion was remembered by his associates in the office of the company, who felicitated him upon his long business career. Mr. Yule declares that he is not yet ready to retire from active service, but intends to continue to make wagons for a good many years to come.

Mr. Yule was born in Rathen, near Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 31, 1824, and is therefore eighty-nine years of age. While a young lad in 1840 he came to America with his father, and settled on a farm in the town of Somers, Kenosha county, at that time part of Racine county. In July, 1842, he began what was to be his life work as a wagon maker in Southport (now Kenosha) for the firm of Mitchell & Quarles. The last named member of the firm was the father of the late Hon. J. V. Quarles, United States district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin. He continued in the employ of this firm until 1852, when the late Edward Bain purchased the business and began to make the Bain Wagon. Mr. Bain recognized the ability of Mr. Yule as a wagon maker and made him the superintendent of his factory. Under Mr. Yule's management the Bain factory soon became the leading industry of the town, and its product earned for itself the reputation which it now maintains. When the Bain Wagon Company was incorporated in 1882, it was one of the largest manufactures in southeastern Wisconsin. Upon the incorporation, Mr. Yule was elected vice president of the Company, which office he held until the death of Edward Bain when he was chosen to the presidency. Mr. Yule is, of course, a practical wagon maker and has not yet forgotten his trade. Despite his age of nearly ninety years, and contradicting the Osler theory, he still retains his interest in the operative side of the industry and his desire today is that the Bain wagon should maintain its reputation as it was sixty-one years ago when he helped to establish it.

"Mr. Yule of late years has spent his winters in California, and is enthusiastic over the climate of that state, but will admit that sometimes they do have unusual weather there. When in Kenosha, however, every day finds him at the office of the Bain Wagon Company, and nearly every day he makes a tour of the great factory, taking a keen interest in watching the operation of making wagons, which was his own occupation for so many years. Many of the workmen now employed in the shops are the sons and grandsons of those who worked at forge or bench with Mr. Yule, and for them he always has a smile or a cheerful word.

"Although the wagon business is Mr. Yule's chief interest, he also finds time for other matters. He is vice president of the First National Bank, and also holds the same office in the Northwestern Loan and Trust Company, both of Kenosha, and as a director in both takes an active interest in the operation of both institutions.

"In 1896 when the Kenosha public library association was organized Mr. Yule took great interest in its success and was the first to make a liberal donation for the support and was a frequent contributor until it was succeeded by the Gilbert M. Simmons Library in 1900. In that year Hon. James Gorman, then mayor of the city, named Mr. Yule one of the board of directors of the new library, and at the new organization of the board Mr. Yule was chosen vice president, which office he has held continuously until the present time.

"While Mr. Yule does not play golf, he enjoys being part of a gallery when a match between two good players is on. He has contributed liberally to the sport in his sons and grandsons, who have a wide acquaintance among the devotees of the 'ancient and honorable game' all over the country. One of his grandsons, William H. Yule, has been state champion of Wisconsin and another, Gordon Yule, this year holds the title of champion of Yale. Every golf player in Wisconsin knows the 'Yale Cup,' a very valuable trophy which is contested for at the annual tournament of the Wisconsin Golf Association by five-men teams representing the constitutent clubs of the association, and many of the crack players of the state are the proud possessors of the beautiful gold medals which are given to each member of the winning team in this contest. The cup and gold medals, together with an endowment for their perpetuation, are the gifts of Mr. Yule.

"Although Mr. Yule is the owner of an automobile, he says he only has it for his wife, but for himself he prefers his horse and buggy, and nearly every day he may be seen driving his horse through the streets of Kenosha, keeping himself posted on the many changes and improvements which are daily taking place in the city which has been his home for so many years.

"In politics Mr. Yule is a Republican and was one of the members of the first Fremont and Dayton Club when the Republican party first came into existence. He is a Baptist in his religious connections and has always been a liberal contributor to the First Baptist Church of Kenosha, and to the activities of the church in general. Kenosha is proud of this citizen."

Some matters of personal and family history may very properly be used to supplement the preceding article on Mr. George Yule. His parents were Alexander and Margaret (Leeds) Yule. Alexander was one of the early settlers in Somers township of Kenosha county, became a large land owner and for many years farmed on an extensive scale. Born in Scotland and of old Scotch farming stock, Alexander Yule was the only one of his immediate family to come to America. He was born four or five years before the close of the eighteenth century, was married in his native land, and his first wife died there in 1835. The eight children by that marriage were: Wil-

liam, who died in Kenosha county at the age of seventy-six; James, who died aged seventy-one; Alexander, who died after a brief scholarly career in Ireland; Beatrice, who married George Smith; John T., and Cutes and Mary, who died in infancy. Mr. George Yule was fourth in order of birth among these children. Alexander Yule married in Scotland for his second wife Miss Jane Watson, and had eight children by that marriage. Alexander Yule brought his family to America about 1840, and bought two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land in the new country near Southport. His death occurred in 1871, when seventy-six years of age, and his second wife died in 1896.

Mr. George Yule received all his schooling in Scotland, being sixteen years of age when he came to America. When he went to Southport and found work with the Mitchel & Quarles Company in 1842, that establishment had only a few employes, and the business was conducted on a very small scale. All parts of wagons were made by hand, and the plant's annual capacity was from ten to fifteen wagons, and a small number of plows, most of the work being that of repairing. The motto and life principle of Mr. Yule may be said to have been that of hard work, and the results have been a generous prosperity which, however, has been worthily won. He has been fortunate in the possession of good health, and is said to have worked twenty-five consecutive years without a day's vacation. Another characteristic is his modest and unassuming demeanor, and he has always been content to let his work speak for itself. As a matter of fact this has been sufficient as a tribute to a more ambitious man, since the great Bain Wagon Factory is an institution more in the nature of a monument to his individual character and ability than to any other one man or group of men who have been associated with the business in the past.

On January 1, 1848, at Kenosha, George Yule married Miss Katherine Mitchell, who was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, a daughter of William Mitchell. To their marriage were born six children, namely, Maria, who died in childhood; Louise, who married the late William Hall; Ada, who died in childhood; George A., who was born in Kenosha in 1858, has been connected with the Bain Wagon Company a number of years, and is president of the Badger Brass Company, the first concern to manufacture acetylene automobile lamps; William L., also identified with the Bain Wagon Company, and whose son is George Gordon, previously mentioned; and Harvey, who died young.

G. E. Spohn. Probably no educational institution in Madison has a more practical relation to the business community and to the individual welfare of many young men and women than the Capital City Commercial College, of which Mr. Spohn has been president since 1908. It has been the aim of Mr. Spohn who has been identified with com-

mercial education in Madison for more than ten years to make his school as thoroughly equipped and as complete in every detail as any commercial college in the state.

G. E. Spohn was born December 15, 1878, in Sutton, Clay county, Nebraska. His parents were N. and Catherine (Burbach) Spohn, both natives of Germany, the family coming to America in 1878, the parents then having one child. They located at Sutton, where the father, who was a butcher by trade, operated a retail meat business for six years. From Nebraska he moved to Kansas where he was a farmer, and still continues to cultivate Kansas Land. There were only two children in the family.

Mr. G. E. Spohn up to his fifteenth year attended the public schools, and then entered the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, where he was a student for three years. He was next in the Kansas Western University at Salina, and during 1900 was a student in the McPherson College at McPherson, Kansas. After a commercial course in the State University of Kansas, in 1901, Mr. Spohn came to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was a teacher in what was then known as the Northwestern Business College. After two years as an inspector, during which he demonstrated his thorough ability as an educator in this particular field, he bought out the college, and in 1908 it was reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Capital City Commercial College, of which he has since been president. The other officers are E. M. Douglas vice president and L. D. Atkinson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Spohn is a member of the First Baptist Church and is a Republican in politics. He was married June 3, 1900, in Hillsboro, Kansas, to Miss Julia A. Herbel, a daughter of Fred Herbel of that place. Their three children are Ruby, Frances and George, Jr.

John James. The settlers in La Crosse who came here forty years ago are largely gathered to their final rest. Among the venerable men who until the last year or two have survived, as reminders of the small beginnings and rapid growth of the city, was the late John James, whose death occurred January 10, 1913. He came to Wisconsin in 1874, and settled permanently in La Crosse and for a period of nearly forty years took part in her busy industries and shared in her stimulating life. When he passed away, crowned with years and with the fruits of an industrious life, it was with an unsullied reputation for business integrity and for fidelity to all the public, social and religious relations that surround the citizen. Mr. James was born February 12, 1841, the place of his nativity and nurture being the city of Shrewsbury, England, where he received his education. His parents were John and Emma (Powell) James, and he was descended from Welsh-English stock. On coming to the United States, in 1874, he at once settled in La Crosse, where he purchased the foundry and machine shop of C. C. &

E. G. Smith, in partnership with a Mr. Thornely, under the firm style of Thornely & James. In 1903 he disposed of his interests to his brother, Alfred James, who is now conducting the business, and in December, 1912, retired from active pursuits on account of rapidly failing health. He died after an illness of one month. Mr. James was prominent not only in business and social circles, but was widely known as a church worker. A local newspaper, in this connection, said in part at the time of his death:

"From the time of his arrival in La Crosse, Mr. James was prominently associated with the First Congregational Church, having been on the official board almost continuously. Bethany Mission, located in the 1200 block on South Ninth street, was the Mecca to which Mr. James' feet turned every Sabbath, if possible, since 1876. Into this mission he brought the benison of his smiling countenance weekly through this long stretch of years, winning the respect and love not only of countless hundreds of children, but many scores of parents also, who came within the sphere of his benign and happy influence. He has often gone to Bethany in great feebleness in the last year but the place and the work had a charm for him that was irresistible and such as is given to but few to appreciate. He has lived to see his earlier scholars grow to manhood and womanhood and their friendly greetings as he daily met them through the later years, were a never-failing source of pleasure to him. The value of his Chrisitan character cannot be measured by any earthly standard. 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.'

"Mr. James was a man of sterling character. He possessed a kindly disposition, was always cheerful and sacrificing, and commanded the utmost respect and admiration from the many friends who had grown to know and love him. He was a strong church member and an untiring worker for many benevolences. In his business relations, he was honest and straightforward in all matters and by force of persevering efforts forged to the front rank in his line in the Northwest." Mr. James was buried at Oak Grove Cemetery. Surviving him are a son, Frederic A. James, of Detroit, Michigan, and four brothers, Joseph of Florence, Colorado; William, of Shrewsbury, England, and Abram and Alfred James, of La Crosse. Mrs. James passed away in 1908.

Alfred James, brother of John James, and for years his partner in business, was born June 15, 1856, in Shrewsbury, England, and accompanied his brother to the United States. He learned the machinist's trade with his brother, of whose plant he was made superintendent in 1883, and continued in that capacity until 1903 when he took over the enterprise and has since conducted it under the name of Alfred James. He is a general jobber of foundry and machine shop supplies, dealing largely with the smaller machine shops, and also making railroad iron

and brass castings. The house has continuously supplied the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad with iron and brass castings from the time the road was organized to the present time. Mr. James is a member of the Congregational church, of which he has been a liberal supporter for many years. For four years he has served as alderman of La Crosse.

On December 9, 1880, Mr. James was married to Miss Jessie Wood Spier, of La Crosse, and three sons have been born to this union: James Spier, who is now a mining engineer and expert; Russel Wood, a graduate of Beloit College, and Burton Egbert, who is attending the La Crosse High School.

Zeno M. Host's business career in Milwaukee dates only from 1895, but within the short space of eighteen years he has attained a success such as many men would regard as a triumph if accomplished through a half century of assiduous effort. Establishing the Wisconsin Savings Loan & Building Association when still but a youth, and at a time when the keenness of business competition, particularly in this field, rendered success practically impossible unless through the exercise of sound judgment, allied to a certain degree of venturesome determination, he has secured financial independence and attained a reputation through so ably directing the affairs of this institution as to have made it one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the Cream City.

Zeno M. Host was born at Lyons, Walworth county, Wisconsin, July 1st, 1869, and is a son of Andrew J. and Josephine (Klingele) Host, the former a native of Lyons, and the latter of Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin. The mother still survives and resides at No. 719 Astor street, Milwaukee. The father died July 13, 1913. He was on the road as a traveling representative of the wholesale grocery firms of A. Dahlman & Co. and Dahlman & Inbusch Company, of Milwaukee, from 1882. There were five sons and three daughters in the family: Otto, who is a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Zeno M., of this review; Mrs. George Glassner, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Albert Kunz, widow of the late Albert Kunz, of Milwaukee, who met his death in an automobile accident in December, 1908; Ida, who died in September, 1900, and was laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee; Andrew J., a resident of Milwaukee; Clemens P., who has just received the appointment as state fire marshal from Governor McGovern; and Raymond A., of Milwaukee. All of these children were born at Lyons, Wisconsin, and there Otto and Zeno M. received their early education, later attending the Milwaukee schools and the Spencerian Business College. The other children were all educated in Milwaukee.

After completing his studies, Zeno M. Host, who was an ambitious and enterprising youth, started out to make his own way in the world, and for one and one-half years was engaged at clerking and driving a

wagon for a retail grocer. He was then employed in a coal office from his fifteenth to his twenty-first year, and for two years thereafter was employed as bookkeeper by the National Building & Loan Association, where he acquired much valuable experience. On leaving the employ of this concern, April 16, 1895, Mr. Host organized the Wisconsin Savings Loan & Building Association, which, as before stated has grown to be one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city. Its eighteenth annual statement, issued January 1, 1913, was as follows: Resources: Loans on Real Estate, $732,120.12; Loans on Stock, $16,652.18; Interest Due, $8,809.09; Fines Due, $1,515.41; Real Estate, $26,207.00; Judgments, $5,779.34; Taxes, etc., advanced, $1,972.82; Furniture and Stationery, $672.30; Discount Unearned, $887.17; Rent Due, $215.00; Cash in Bank, $16,613.02; Cash in Office, $2,586.87; Total, $814,030.32. Liabilities: Dues on Installment Stock, $438,210.50; Dues Paid in Advance, $13,870.50; Fixed Dividend Stock, $93,500.00; Contingent Fund, $1,475.33; Due Counsel, $125.05; Interest, etc., Paid in Advance, $434.47; Incomplete Loans, $69,857.71; Matured Stock (Dues, $10,350.00, Profits, $4,650.00,) $15,000.00; Bills Payable, $92,700.00; Interest Accrued, $2,097.15; Dividend Account, $59,927.13; Undivided Profits, $26,-832,48; Total, $814,030.32. A glance at the list of directors and officers of this concern will give an idea of the responsible and influential business men who are behind it: Alvin P. Kletzsch, president, proprietor of the Republican House; Lawrence Halsey, first vice-president, judge of the Circuit Court; William George Bruce, second vice-president, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; Hon. Francis E. McGovern, governor State of Wisconsin; Dr. Mathew N. Federspiel, orthodonist and oral surgeon; Charlton D. Lisle, treasurer, general manager of the Eclipse Installment Company; Zeno M. Host, secretary and general agent, loans, investments, real estate and insurance. On April 1, 1896, less than one year after its organization, the company boasted of assets of $12,087.73; by April 1, 1898, these had shown a rapid growth, having reached $62,854.15; January 1, 1902 showed $100,183.27; January 1, 1908, $268,687.08; January 1, 1911, $479,168.35; and January 1, 1913, $814,030.32. Since the organization of this company it has paid to its members no less than $1,857,560.63. The association is mutual in character, all members, borrowers and investors sharing alike in its earnings, in proportion to their investment. The first offices of this concern were in the Merrill Block, on Grand avenue, but subsequently they were moved to the Mitchell building, in which they remained until April, 1913, when needing more commodious quarters, because of the phenomenal growth of business, the ground floor space at No. 253 Third street was handsomely equipped, and this is the present location.

Mr. Host's rapid rise in the business world has come through no happy circumstance or adventitious chance. His career has been marked by constant industry, and although he has been ever alert to opportu-

nity his transactions have been of a strictly legitimate nature, his standing among his associates being that of a man who has ever respected the most rigid integrity. From 1903 until 1907 he served in the capacity of insurance commissioner. In political matters a Republican, he has for some years been a non-resident member of the great organization of the Grand Old Party, the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He is widely known in fraternal circles, being past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and supreme representative of the Supreme Lodge at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1904, at New Orleans, Lousiana, in 1906, and at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1908. In the Independent Order of Foresters he was State treasurer for a number of years, and attended the Supreme Lodge meetings at Los Angeles, California, in May, 1902, at Montreal, Canada, in June, 1905, and at Toronto, Canada, in June, 1908. After the failure of Elks Lodge No. 46, of Milwaukee, he was prominent in its reorganization in 1894 and now holds membership card No. 1. He is an enthusiastic fisherman, and with other prominent Milwaukeeans belongs to the Pelican Lake Fishing Club.

On July 14, 1891, Mr. Host was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Weiss, who was born, reared and educated in Milwaukee, daughter of Philip and Barbara (Wuest) Weiss, pioneers of Wisconsin. Mr. Weiss for some years was the proprietor of a grocery store located on the present site of Hackendahl's drug store, Jackson and Juneau streets, but later became interested in horses, and met his death in an accident when one of his animals ran away, in 1887. Mrs. Weiss survives her husband and resides in Milwaukee. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Host: Norma, a graduate of the East Side High school, class of 1910, and now a student of the Milwaukee State Normal school; and Zeno M., Jr., who is a member of the Class of 1914, East Side High school.

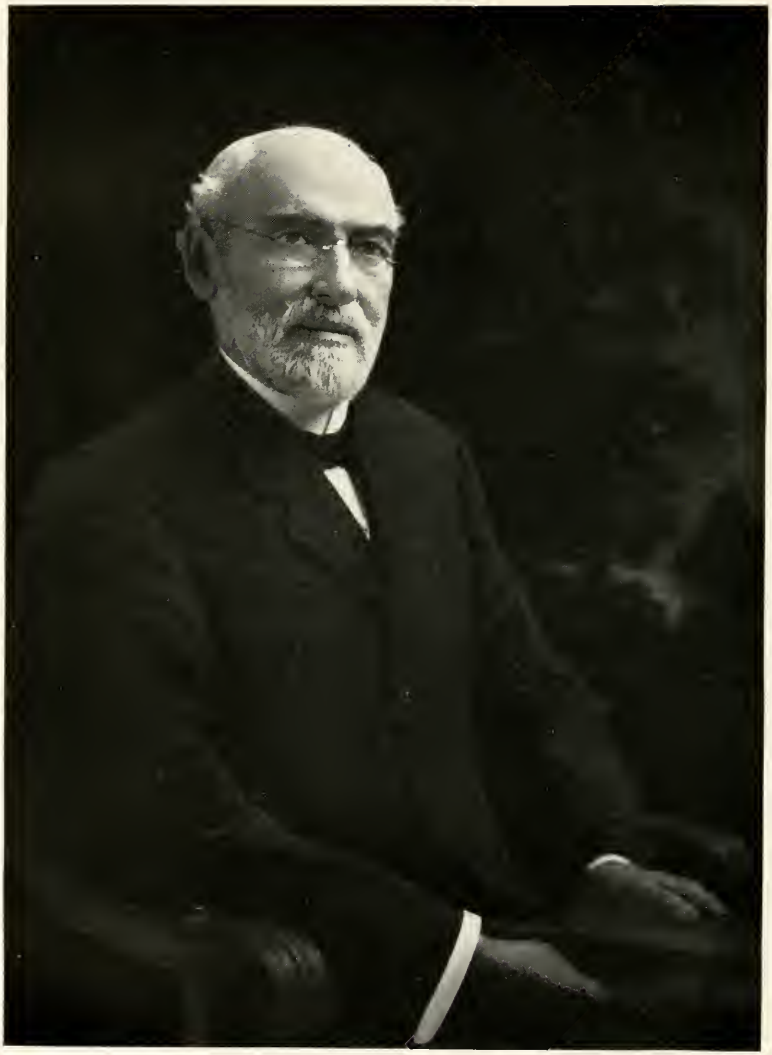
Rufus G. Deming. The mere incidental statement that Mr. Deming was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in the year which marked the admission of the state to the Union, gives adequate testimony to his being a scion of one of the pioneer families of the county in which is situated the fair capital city of the Badger commonwealth, so that particular interest attaches to his career, especially by reason of the fact that he still resides in Dane county and is one of its well known and highly honored citizen. Mr. Deming was long and prominently identified with educational affairs in Madison, where he was for many years associated in the ownership and practical conducting of the Northwestern Business College, and he has at all times stood exponent of broad-minded and progressive citizenship, besides being actuated by the staunchest loyalty and appreciation of his native state, of whose magnificent development and upbuilding he has been a witness. He is now the valued incumbent of a responsible clerical position in the office of

the state railroad commissioner of Wisconsin and in his native county his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

In the township of Vienna, Dane county, Wisconsin, Rufus G. Deming was born on the 10th of April, 1848, and thus he was ushered into the world under the territorial regime in Wisconsin, which became one of the sovereign states of the Union on the 29th of the following month, his birth having thus been virtually coincident with that of the state itself. Mr. Deming is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fisher) Deming, the former of whom was born in Ohio, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state, and the latter of whom was born in the state of New York, their marriage having been solemnized in Illinois. In 1847 Joseph Deming came to the territory of Wisconsin and obtained from the government a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, in Vienna township, Dane county, thus becoming one of the early settlers of this now opulent and favored section of the state. He reclaimed his land from the forest wilds and developed one of the fine farms of Dane county, the while he did well his part in the furtherance of civic and industrial development and progress of a general order. He was a man of industry, energy and integrity, of broad mental ken and of liberal views, and thus he wielded no slight influence in connection with public affairs in the pioneer days of the county, where he lived to view with satisfaction the latter period of opulent prosperity and progress. He continued to reside on his original homestead until his death, which occurred in 1895, his loved and devoted wife having preceded him to eternal rest by exactly eighteen months, so that in death they were not long separated. Of their ten children two sons and two daughters are now living, the subject of this review having been the second in order of birth. Joseph Deming endured the full tension of the hardships and deprivations of the pioneer era and both he and his wife so ordered their lives as to retain an inviolable place in the esteem and good will of all who knew them, both having been zealous members of the Methodist church and he having been originally a Whig and later a Republican in his political allegiance. His name merits enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Wisconsin and of the county in which he maintained his home for nearly half a century. In the later years of his life he gave most graphic and interesting reminiscences concerning conditions and his personal experiences in the pioneer days, and reverted to the fact that during the early period of his residence in Dane county Milwaukee was the nearest market point of any considerable importance. By long and tiresome overland journey he transported his wheat to that market, and as the product commanded only thirty cents a bushel at the time, he usually found himself in debt after he had procured the necessary supplies in Milwaukee and returned with them to his home, as the sum received for his wheat failed to meet the requirements.

Rufus G. Deming, whose names introduces this review, gained his initial experiences under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days, and his memory forms an indissoluble chain linking that formative period with the splendid conditions and opportunities presented in the same county in this twentieth century. He early began to assist in the work of the home farm and thus learned to appreciate the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor. He availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period and continued to attend the same at somewhat irregular intervals until he had attained to the age of twenty years, when he showed his ambitious purpose and definite self-reliance by entering the University of Wisconsin. Through his own exertions he largely defrayed the expenses of his collegiate course, and under such conditions his studies were not carried forward in a definitely consecutive way. He was graduated in the university as a member of the class of 1874 and received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He forthwith put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and utilization by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, as a representative of which he taught for two years in the public schools of his native county. He then, in 1876, purchased an interest in the Northwestern Business College, in Madison, and in this excellent institution he had charge of the academic and preparatory departments during the first seventeen years. Henry M. Wilmot was his partner in the conducting of the college from 1876 until 1880, and Mr. Wilmot then severed his connection with the institution. Mr. Deming thereupon admitted to partnership John C. Proctor, and the college was thereafter conducted most successfully by the firm of Deming & Proctor until 1899. For the ensuing four years Mr. Deming carried forward the enterprise in an individual way and he then, in 1903, sold the college, which is still continued as one of the valued educational institutions of the capital city and the upbuilding of which to high standard was mainly due to the able and zealous efforts of Mr. Deming. From 1903 to 1910 Mr. Deming occupied himself principally with effective service as an expert accountant, and in the latter year, under the civil-service regulations, he received appointment to a clerkship in the office of the state railroad commissioner of Wisconsin, an incumbency which he has since retained, as a valued assistant in directing the affairs of this important department of the governmental service of the state.

In politics Mr. Deming has taken a course consistent with his earnest convictions, and for the past fifteen years he has been an earnest and purposeful supporter of the cause of the Prohibition party. He has ever given his influence in support of measures and objects tending to conserve the best interests of the community, along moral, intellectual and material lines, and his course has been guided and governed



A B W Donell

by the highest principles of integrity and honor. Mr. and Mrs. Deming attend the Congregational church.

On the 24th of August, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Deming to Miss Lucretia M. Randall, who was born in New York state and whose parents were numbered among the honored pioneers of Wisconsin, to which state they came from that of New York in the year 1850. Mrs. Deming completed her education in the University of Wisconsin and was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Deming have three children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Arthur C., February 27, 1882; Rose E., November 15, 1885; and Edith M., July 8, 1890. Arthur C. Deming married Ida Gerer, of Dane county and resides in Madison. He is engaged as special helper to Prof. Chas. Leith of the state university in the U. S. Geological survey. Rose E. resides at home and is special stenographer for the geological professors of the state of Wisconsin at the university. Edith M. is married to William Marks, of Town Bluffs, Wis. They reside at present in the city of Madison, and have one son, named Philip Earl.

Alexander B. McDonell. For forty years a man of power and broad influence in the business and civic activities of Chippewa Falls, Mr. McDonell represents that type of strong manhood which the great lumber industry of Wisconsin did much to develop and present to the citizenship of this great commonwealth. No other industry in Wisconsin has made quite such demands for vigorous, self-reliant and almost perfect men in physical character and with executive and business abilities to correspond, as lumbering, and this class of citizenship has probably exercised a more potent influence on the economy and social character of Wisconsin than any other group of Wisconsin men. Mr. McDonell began his own career as a poor boy, became identified with the work of the great lumber regions, rose from one position to another until he became one of the large operators in northern Wisconsin, and for the past twenty years has been president of one of the largest banking institutions of Chippewa Falls.

Alexander B. McDonell is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born April 17, 1840, a son of Angus and Marjory McDonell. His mother died when he was seven years old, and at the age of fourteen he was an orphan and had to confront the world on his own responsibility. The facilities of a country school were afforded him during the winter terms, and during each summer he worked hard on the farm. When he was eighteen years old he went into the lumber forests, on the Ottawa river, where he made himself useful at a wage of $13.00 per month. Each winter for several successive years he returned to the woods and farmed during the summer. Saginaw, Michigan, was then the great center of the advancing lumber industry, and he was attracted

to that mecca of lumbering in 1861, going into the woods for two successive seasons. Malaria finally drove him out of that territory, and he moved to a less well known lumber district, at Defiance, Ohio, where he was employed in getting out square oak timber, this timber being run to Toledo on the canal. From 1866 until 1873 Mr. McDonell was in the woods and on the river drives about Minneapolis. It was during this latter experience that he first began to accumulate some money, and when he left Minneapolis in 1873 he possessed several thousand dollars capital.

In June, 1873, with the money saved from the earlier ventures, Mr. McDonell became a permanent resident of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. A few weeks later, at the opening of the logging season, he took charge of Edward Rutledge's lumber camp at the south fork of Jump river. Two years later he became connected with the Mississippi River Logging Company, and had various responsibilities, being engaged in the cutting of logs, in scaling and in charge of the drives on the river, continuing in this way until 1881. He became associated with Thomas Irvine of St. Paul in 1879, and the two partners bought a large amount of pine timber lands, and engaged in logging as independent lumbermen. From that time on they were regarded as among the successful lumbermen of northern Wisconsin, and continued their enterprise until 1894, at which time they sold out their remaining holdings at excellent advantage.

On retiring from active connection with the lumber business, Mr. McDonell assisted in organizing the Lumbermen's National Bank of Chippewa Falls and has ever since been president of this institution. He is also a director in the Northern Lumber Company of Cloquet, Minnesota; stockholder in the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Tacoma, Washington; has interests in the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company at Eau Claire; the Calgary Water Company in Ontario, Canada, and is identified with various other enterprises in Chippewa Falls.

Successful in business Mr. McDonell has also given his co-operation and his means to the betterment of his home community. He has for many years been an active Republican and during 1887-88 was Mayor of Chippewa Falls. His administration is recalled as one marked by substantial progress in this city. His name will probably be longest identified with the city in the McDonell Memorial High School, which he built in Chippewa Falls, and which is one of the notable Catholic schools of northern Wisconsin, its educational administration being such that its graduates go directly to college. The Notre Dame sisters have charge of this school. Mr. McDonell is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church in Chippewa Falls, and has been a generous contributor to many charitable and religious undertakings. In later years he has traveled extensively in Europe and elsewhere, and is a man of broad

and liberal views, and a charming and interesting social companion.

In 1881 Mr. McDonell married Miss Mary Eugenia O'Neil of Chippewa Falls. Her death occurred in 1892, and her four children were Alexander A., Emily I., Donald H., and Robert R., all deceased but the oldest child, Alexander A.

Henry M. Lewis, of Madison, whose name occupies a conspicuous place on the roll of Wisconsin's eminent lawyers, during more than half a century's connection with the bar of the state has won and maintained a reputation for ability that has given him just pre-eminence among his professional brethren. In the law, as in every other walk of life, success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose and unfaltering industry,—qualities which are possessed in a large degree by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis claims the old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity. He was born in Cornwall, Vermont, September 7, 1830, and is a son of Martin and Sophia (Russell) Lewis. The father was born in Cornwall, Vermont, July 9, 1795, and he died in January, 1902. His wife was born in Connecticut in 1789 and she passed to eternal rest November 11, 1869. Martin Lewis was a farmer by occupation and in the spring of 1846 he removed from his native state to the territory of Wisconsin, locating in Burke township, Dane county. He was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Wisconsin territory. In 1888 he settled in Sparta, Wisconsin, where his demise occurred in 1902. He was incumbent of a number of township offices during the latter years of his lifetime and during the Civil war period was an ardent Abolitionist. Subsequently he supported the Republican party. He and his wife were devout members of the Congregational church in their religious faith. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were the parents of three children, namely: Harriet T., who is deceased; Charles G., a resident of Sparta; and Henry M., of this notice.

To the public schools of Cornwall, New Haven, Vermont, Henry M. Lewis is indebted for his preliminary educational training. He was a lad of sixteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of Dane county he was matriculated as a student in the University of Wisconsin and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of offices of the well known law firm of Vilass & Remington and later with Collings, Smith & Keyes. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in October, 1853, and for one year thereafter was engaged in the active practice of law at Hudson, Wisconsin. In 1854 he came to Madison, where he has since resided and where he has gained distinctive prestige as a brilliant and versatile lawyer. He has figured in many of the important litigations of the state and federal courts and has held numerous public offices of important trust and responsibility. In his

political convictions he owns allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. For one term he was district attorney of the county, for four terms city alderman from the Second ward, for fifteen years member of the Madison school board and for three years its president and for some three or four years assistant United States district attorney. In the year 1878 he was appointed United States district attorney and he served in that capacity for nearly nine years. In March, 1867, he was appointed collector of internal revenue and he retained that incumbency until July 1, 1872. In July, 1898, he was made referee in bankruptcy and he has held that office during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1913. He is affiliated with the Dane County and Wisconsin State Bar Societies and with the American Bar Association. In the time-honored Masonic order he is a valued and appreciative member of Madison Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Madison Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and Robert McCoy Commandery No. 3. In the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks he is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 410.

September 1, 1858, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte T. Clarke, who was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. She died August 16, 1864. This union was prolific of three daughters: Lottie B., deceased; Jessie R. married Lloyd Skinner, residing in Madison: and Sophia M. is the widow of H. E. Briggs; she lives in Madison. Mrs. Lewis was a woman of most gracious personality and she was deeply beloved by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence.

Although well advanced in years, Mr. Lewis is still hale and hearty and gives his undivided attention to business affairs. As a man he is thoroughly conscientious, of undoubted integrity, affable and courteous in manner and he has a host of friends, with few, if any, enemies.

Hon. Aad John Vinje. There is a certain sameness in the careers of American judges. With some exceptions the common type brings to mind an ambitious and gifted youth, born, if not in penury, in humble circumstances, struggling with ceaseless labor and self-denial to obtain subsistence, while giving his thoughts to the acquisition of an academic and usually a collegiate education. An interval of labor, not infrequently in the school room, opens an entrance into professional schools. A calling to the bar follows; then comes a settlement in some growing community, usually in the West or Middle West. The gaining of a foothold in practice by slow and painful steps ensues; and with moderate success the founding of a home and family life results. After a few years of more marked prosperity, a selection by the bar for judicial honors is followed by popular ratification at the polls, and then comes years of labor, of isolation, of anxious thought, of conscientious devo-

tion to the high calling, of which the highest praise is that of duty done. The career of the Hon. Aad John Vinje has been no departure from the ordinary type. He, too, struggled with limited means; he won a liberal education by his own labor, and spent years in the school room before he came to the bar. His admirable qualities were appreciated by his fellow practitioners, and after serving several appointments with high ability was elected to the Supreme bench of the State for a period of ten years. The highest encomium possible is that he has proven himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him and that he has been an able, impartial and learned judge.

Judge Vinje was born in Voss, Norway, November 10, 1857, and is a son of John and Ingeborg (Klove) Vinje, natives of that country. John Vinje was born in 1823, and died in 1859, having been the father of five children, of whom two are living: Julia, the wife of Andrew H. Dahl, state treasurer of Wisconsin; and Aad John. The widow, who was born in 1824, was married to M. K. Vinje, and died in 1901, having had one daughter, Ellen, by her second marriage. Her husband still survives her and make his home in Marshall county, Iowa, being eighty-three years of age.

Aad John Vinje was twelve years of age when he accompanied his mother and step-father to the United States, the family settling in Marshall county, Iowa. During the winter of 1873-4 he attended Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa, and in the winter of 1874-5 went to Northwestern University of Iowa, at Des Moines. He then spent several years in teaching in the public schools of Iowa, but in the fall of 1878 came to Madison and entered the literary department of the University of Wisconsin, being graduated therefrom in 1884 and from the law department in 1887. He was assistant in the State Library from 1884 to 1888, and assistant to the Supreme Court Reporter from 1888 to 1891. In the latter year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Superior, and August 10, 1895, was appointed judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, holding the office until September 10, 1910, when he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court. On April 4, 1911, he was elected for a term of ten years commencing the first Monday of January, 1912. Judge Vinje is known as a type of the scholarly industry, as a profound thinker, and as an upright judge. He is a Republican in his political views.

On June 5, 1886, Judge Vinje was married to Alice Idell Miller, who was born near Oregon, Wisconsin, and educated in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Four children have been born to this union: Arthur M., David R., Janet and Ethel. The family is connected with the Unitarian church.

Judge John Barnes. Deep and accurate knowledge of law and practice, native shrewdnes and ability, and unswerving integrity have

made Judge John Barnes, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, an excellent lawyer and an admirable judge; high personal character, firm religious convictions, a kind heart and a strong sense of duty, have made him a valuable citizen. A most conscientious public servant, his life guarded by high purpose and sincerity, his dignity and well-balanced legal mind commend him to all who have anything to do with the court, and his sound reasoning and impartial decisions place him in a foremost position among those who have won eminence on the Wisconsin bench. Judge Barnes is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born in Manitowoc county, July 26, 1859, and is a son of John and Mary (Butler) Barnes.

John Barnes, the father, was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, in 1814, and was there married to Mary Butler, born in the same locality in 1822. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to Montreal, Canada, where they arrived after a journey of seven weeks on a sailing vessel, and later they made removal to Lockport, New York, from whence they came in 1858 to Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. Here Mr. Barnes engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupied the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1881, when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife passed away in 1880, at the age of fifty-eight years.

The boyhood of Judge John Barnes was passed on his father's farm, and his early education was secured in the district schools of Manitowoc county, following which he attended the Manitowoc High school and the Oshkosh Normal school. He then took up the study of law in the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1883, and commenced practice in Manitowoc, but in 1885 went to Rhinelander and there carried on a general practice and served as a member of the school board for several years. After serving as municipal judge of Oneida county for four years, Judge Barnes was appointed a member of the State Railroad Commission, but resigned therefrom in August, 1907, and in the following year was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State. He is now serving his second term as a member of that august body. Judge Barnes' mind is of the judicial order, and he would in almost any community have been sought for to occupy a place upon the bench. The high esteem in which he is held as a jurist among the entire profession is the result of a combination of legal ability culture, and incorruptible integrity, with the dignified presence, absolute courage and graceful urbanity which characterize all of his official acts. His political support has always been given to the cause of Democracy. He is a member of the county and state bar associations, and fraternally he is interested in the work of Rhinelander Lodge, B. P. O. E., and Antigo Council, Knights of Columbus.

On July 26, 1887, Judge Barnes was married to Miss Julia A. Koelzer, who was born in Rochester, New York, daughter of Peter J. and Sarah (Doyle) Koelzer, the former a native of Germany and the latter

of Ireland, and both surviving. They came to Wisconsin in 1864, settling in Manitowoc county, later going to Antigo, Langlade county, where Mr. Koelzer was engaged in a general merchandise business, and finally removing to Rhinelander, Oneida county, where they live retired. Of their five children, Mrs. Barnes was the fourth in order of birth. Judge and Mrs. Barnes have had four children: Dorothy M., Beatrice F., Fayne J. and John, Jr. The pleasant family residence is located at No. 104 Langdon street.

Charles C. Brown. For many years closely associated in business with the late Z. G. Simmons and the successor of that splendid financier and manufacturer in the presidency of the First National Bank of Kenosha, Charles C. Brown has had what every one would consider a most fortunate association and career. The facts are, however, that he has won on his merit every promotion, and it is doubtful if any man in Wisconsin stands more solidly on his own bottom than this Kenosha banker. Few banks of Wisconsin have a longer history of conservative and successful management than the First National Bank of Kenosha. It originated as a state bank in 1852, and in the year following the passage of the National Bank Act in 1863, the state institution was reorganized and the charter for the national bank taken out in 1864. The number of the charter was two hundred and twelve, and that charter number has since been retained at subsequent renewals. Throughout its existence the bank has been prosperous through having an able directorate and exceptionally competent executive officials, and has weathered all the financial storms safely. In June, 1913, the aggregate resources of the First National Bank were approximately $3,750,000. Its capital stock is $150,000, and the surplus fund of an equal amount. Its total deposits aggregate over three and a quarter million of dollars. The executive officers are Charles C. Brown, president; George Yule, vice president; and W. H. Purnell, cashier. The directors are all men of the highest prominence in local financial and industrial affairs, and are: George Yule, C. C. Allen, Charles T. Jeffery, Z. G. Simmons, Richard F. Howe, A. H. Lance, and Charles C. Brown.

The old State Bank, from which the First National Bank of Kenosha developed, was organized two years before the birth of Charles C. Brown, who has been closely connected with the executive direction of the bank for more than twenty years and is now president. A Kenosha boy, born May 20, 1854, Mr. Brown when young lost his father, and was obliged to go to work for his own living and the support of his widowed mother. He had some schooling, but aside from that never depended upon any one but himself for assistance. At one time only one among hundreds, so far as his relative position was concerned, he has achieved on merit, the presidency of the largest bank in Kenosha county, and those who

know say he has returned in business service and actual ability, a compensation equal to all the material prosperity he has won.

His parents were Charles C. and Katharine (Lampson) Brown. His father was a native of Massachusetts and the mother of Vermont. The senior Brown came to Kenosha county, in 1849, when Kenosha was known as Southport. Mr. Brown grew up in Kenosha, attended the common schools, and also an academy in Milwaukee. When his educational opportunities were ended, he started out to make his own way in the world, and his first position was as a clerk in the store of Rouse Simmons for seven years. Then in partnership with Gilbert M. Simmons, under the firm name of Simmons & Brown, a general merchandise business was conducted for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Simmons sold out to Seth Doan, who had been the pioneer merchant of Southport. Doan & Brown continued in business for ten years. In 1890, after Mr. Brown had been chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Kenosha, his mercantile interests were sold to William Fisher. Mr. Brown was cashier of the First National Bank until 1907, was vice president until 1909, and then succeeded the late Z. G. Simmons, who had been president of the bank for thirty-eight years.

From an early date in his business career, Mr. Brown was first a valued assistant and later a trusted advisor and associate of Z. G. Simmons. He sat by the side of that business leader and worked with him through two financial panics, and perhaps knew him better than any other man. Mr. Brown was secretary of the great Simmons manufacturing industry from 1907 for two years. Especially during the later years of the senior Simmons these two business men were very closely associated financially, morally and socially. The confidence displayed by Mr. Simmons in his younger associate, has naturally been manifested by the general business public, and it can be said that Mr. Brown never abused this confidence in the slightest degree. He has perhaps as many personal admirers as any banker in the state, and yet he retains the modest and unassuming demeanor and quiet business efficiency which have marked him since youth. Having made his own way in the world, he appreciates many things that escape the notice of men who have not had that experience, and while a thorough judge of human nature and conservative in all his policies of banking, he has at the same time proved a liberal and generous factor in his community.

On May 31, 1877, Mr. Brown married the daughter of his former business associate, Miss Minnie Doan. They have one daughter, Edith M. Brown.

Walter Dickson Corrigan has been engaged in the practice of law since 1897. He has attained high rank in his profession through his learning, industry, ability and character, while he is no less valued in the community as a liberal-minded and enterprising citizen. Be-

Walter L. Corrigan

longing to that class of professional men who value their education the more because it has been self-gained, his career since early boyhood has been one of tireless industry and well-directed effort, finally resulting in the attainment of well-deserved success. He is now a member of the leading law firm of Glicksman, Gold & Corrigan.

Mr. Corrigan is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born December 28, 1875, in the town of Almond, Portage County. He is of Irish and Scotch-English descent. He was reared to manhood on a Portage County farm, by his grandfather, Walter Dickson, who had come as a pioneer to Wisconsin in 1844, and his early education was secured in the district schools of that vicinity. A youth of ambitious ideas, he early decided upon the law as his life work, and with that end in view, devoted himself assiduously to his tasks on the farm and as a school teacher, to secure the necessary means with which to secure an education. After attending the high schools of Grand Rapids and Almond, Wisconsin, Mr. Corrigan entered the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and on graduation therefrom continued to pursue his studies in Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, where he received his law degree in 1896. At twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar and establish himself in practice in Waushara county. Central Wisconsin was his field of endeavor until September 1, 1905, when his advent in Milwaukee occurred. In October, 1906, he became general attorney for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, and November 1, 1908, was made general solicitor for that road, but resigned his position May 1, 1909, to enter general practice as a member of the firm of Glicksman, Gold & Corrigan, with which firm he has ever since been connected. Mr. Corrigan's inclinations have led him to engage chiefly in what is known as trial work, and he has become distinguished in this line throughout the Northwest. He was district attorney of Waushara county from January, 1899, to January, 1901, and assistant attorney general of Wisconsin from January, 1903, to September 1, 1905, when he resigned to commence practice in Milwaukee. He has had no ambition for mere office holding. Within the last few years he has declined to be considered for several important offices, including judgeships, and these declinations have come when there was more than fair promise of success. He has, however, been more or less active for years in giving such time as he could spare to the movement in Wisconsin generally known as the Progressive Republican movement. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and is a highly regarded and very effective campaign speaker. He has, however, made all activities subservient to his professional duties. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1897; the Masons since 1898, and the Elks since 1903. In the matter of religion, to quote Mr. Corrigan's own words: "Like unto each and every man, I have my own religion."

He has a beautiful home on Whitefish Bay, suburban to Milwaukee. His business offices are at 625-630 Caswell Block.

William Wright Vincent. Holding prestige as one of the representative figures in the manufacturing and commercial circles of the thriving city of Kenosha, Mr. Vincent is here president of the Vincent-Alward Company, which is the direct successor of the Windsor Spring Company, the present corporate title having been adopted on the 1st of January, 1913, and the substantial enterprise conducted by the company constituting a definite contribution to the industrial precedence of the city and county of Kenosha. Mr. Vincent is a native son of the county that now represents his home and is a scion of one of the sterling and well known pioneer families of this section of the state. He has had ample experience in connection with manufacturing and commercial activities and his advancement to his present position stands in evidence of his ability and well ordered endeavors. As one of the progressive business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens of Kenosha he is well entitled to specific recognition in this history of Wisconsin.

On the family homestead, in the west division of Kenosha, William W. Vincent was born on the 20th of July, 1869, and he is a son of William C. and Mary (Leach) Vincent, both of whom were born in England. In 1856 William C. Vincent, who was then a young man and still a bachelor, severed the ties that bound him to his native land and came to the United States, where he was assured of better opportunities for the attaining of independence and prosperity through individual effort. He remained for a short period in the state of New York and finally came to Wisconsin. He established his residence at Southport, the little village which formed the nucleus of the present fine city of Kenosha. He engaged in the manufacturing of matches, and after conducting business in this line of industry for a period of about six years he purchased a small farm on what is now the West side of the city of Kenosha, where he turned his attention to market gardening. He built up a prosperous enterprise, gained secure hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community and was known and honored as a loyal citizen of ability and inviolable integrity. He continued to reside on his homestead place until his death, which occurred in 1903, and his wife still survives him, as do also all of their seven children. Mr. Vincent was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his widow also has long been identified as a devout communicant.

William W. Vincent, the immediate subject of this review, attended the county schools of Kenosha until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, when he became a time-keeper and boarding contractor in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company,

with the service of which he continued to be thus identified for eighteen months. Thereafter he did contract work in ballast burning for the Wabash Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in which connection he gained valuable business experience. At the age of 21 years Mr. Vincent entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of tool-making, in which he became an expert workman, and from 1896 to 1898 he held the position of chief engineer for the Simmons Manufacturing Company, of Kenosha. In the latter year he was advanced to the office of assistant general superintendent of that company. His effective service in this capacity continued four years, at the expiration of which he became general superintendent and second vice-president of the corporation noted. This dual office he retained until 1912, when he purchased the plant and business of the Windsor Spring Company, engaged in the manufacturing of sanitary couches and all kinds of springs. This company was organized in 1897, by F. C. Hannah, Frank Chesley and B. F. Windsor, and after the death of Mr. Windsor, Mr. Vincent assumed control of the enterprise, in which he became associated with Vaughn Lee Alward. The enterprise was thereafter continued under the original title until the 1st of January, 1913, when the name was changed to its present form, the Vincent-Alward Company, Mr. Vincent being president and treasurer of the company and Mr. Alward holding the offices of vice-president and secretary. Under the new regime, marked by most progressive policies, the business had been significantly expanded in scope and importance, and Mr. Vincent has secure vantage ground as one of the successful and representative business men of the city which has been his home during virtually his entire life and in the civic and material prosperity of which he maintains a most loyal interest. He is a member of the Kenosha Manufacturers' Association and is a member of the directorate of the Merchants' Savings Bank of Kenosha. He is also actively identified with the Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin, is a director of the Wisconsin Young Men's Christian Association and is president of the Kenosha association of this noble organization.

In politics Mr. Vincent accords allegiance to the Republican party, he has attained to the thirty second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, is actively concerned with the affairs of the Associated Charities of Kenosha, where he also holds membership in the Big Sister Association and the Automobile Club, besides which he is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, a representative organization in the great western metropolis. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Matthew's church, Protestant Episcopal, in their home city, and are popular factors in connection with the representative social activities of the community.

On the 10th of January, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr.

Vincent to Miss Mary Marguerite Vollmer, of Kenosha, and they have three children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: Roger V., February 26, 1901; William W., Jr., June 6, 1906; and Helen V., March 7, 1910.

Rev. Samuel William Herman Daib. A life of service, conspicuous in its accomplishments, has been that of Rev. Daib of Merrill. Nearly thirty years ago, a young recruit in the Lutheran ministry, he began preaching, organizing, and performing the manifold tasks of the missionary in the northern Wisconsin. Many flourishing churches date their beginning from the efforts of the devoted missionary. Then, having proved his power in extending and building up the influence of his church, he was called to the pastorate at Merrill, where he has lived and ministered to his people for a quarter of a century. At the present time as president of "the Wisconsin District of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States," that being the official title of this Synod, Rev. Daib is one of the foremost churchmen of his denomination in Wisconsin, and still full of vigor at the zenith of his career, and with the prospect of many useful years before him.

Rev. Daib is pastor of the St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran church of Merrill, and has served as pastor of this organization since September, 1888. Samuel William Herman Daib was born in Berne township of Fairfield county, Ohio, August 26, 1862, a son of Rev. J. L. and Elise (Zelt) Daib. Rev. J. L. Daib was pastor of a Lutheran church in Berne township of Fairfield county, and a short time after the birth of his son Herman removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he had accepted a call to a Lutheran church. The home of the family was at Grand Rapids until 1870, when the father moved to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, remaining there two years, then became pastor of a Lutheran church in Oshkosh, and it was in Oshkosh that Herman Daib received most of his early schooling, in the Trinity Lutheran Parochial school. After finishing his preparatory course, he entered Concordia College, a preparatory college for theological students, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. While he was a student there his father accepted a call to a Lutheran church in Indiana, and was identified with his pastoral duties in Indiana, until 1892. Then on account of ill health he resigned from his church at Friedheim, in Adams county, Indiana, and his death occurred at Fort Wayne, December 31, 1894.

Rev. Herman Daib had entered Concordia College at Fort Wayne, in 1875, graduated in 1881, and then entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary of St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1884. His first regular work in the ministry was at Wittenberg, Wisconsin, where he took charge of the missionary work over a large field extending up as far as Ironwood, Michigan. His service included his supervision of eighteen

different missionary stations, most of which were organized under his direction. As railroads in northern Wisconsin at the time gave very inferior service for passenger business and none whatever on Sundays, Rev. Daib was quite often a passenger on a hand-car and made use of his "Tie-Pass." To reach the missionary stations, as far as 20 miles from the railroad he had to travel horseback or foot-back. Thus in the days which marked the climax of the great lumber industry of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, he traveled through hundreds of miles of the northern woods and put up with all the hardships and limited comforts of that time and place.

At the end of three years as a missionary, Rev. Daib took charge of the northern portion of his territory, and his headquarters became Antigo. From there he received his call in 1888 to take charge of the present church at Merrill. This place had been started as a mission in 1872, and was organized as a congregation in 1876. During its earlier years the people worshipped in a frame structure at the extreme eastern side of Merrill. In 1892 was built the present fine brick church at the corner of Poplar and Third streets. The first parochial schoolhouse of this congregation was erected in 1883, at which time the congregation received Rev. Paul Lueke as their first resident pastor. In 1901 was built a fine brick parsonage adjoining the church on Third Street and in 1903 a new modern parochial school. "St. Johannes" congregation now has over seven hundred and fifty communicants, while the parochial school has a staff of three teachers and two hundred and fifteen pupils. In connection with the central church organization are a number of auxiliary bodies, including the St. John's church band, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Senior and Junior Young People's Society, the Singing Choir under the direction of William E. Kammrath, one of the parochial teachers.

The Wisconsin District of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States of which Rev. Daib is president is one of the largest districts in this organization. It comprises one hundred and eighty-two pastors, two hundred and eighty-eight congregations, besides seventy-seven mission stations. There are over 110,500 souls and 70,455 communicant members in this district. There are also 231 parochial schools and 10,410 school children.

In April, 1888, Rev. Daib was married to Hermine Dicke of Cecil, Shawano county, Wisconsin, a daughter of the late Rev. P. H. Dicke, a pioneer Lutheran minister of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Daib are the parents of five children, namely: Rev. Herbert Daib, pastor of the Lutheran church at Hope, in North Dakota, and a graduate from the St. Louis Theological Seminary in 1912; Kurt, a student at Concordia College in Milwaukee; Eleanor; Margaret; and Walter.

Henry Haertel. Though a comparative newcomer in Stevens Point, Henry Haertel has since he located here in business come to be regarded as one of the business men of the community who are to be reckoned with and who will make a place for himself in the ranks of the prosperous and successful men of the city. He believes in the efficacy of printers' ink and knows that it "pays to advertise," and as a man of wholesome and steadfast character and principles, is a valuable addition to the community of his choice. As a manufacturer and dealer in granite and marble monuments he is carrying on a thriving business at the corner of Strongs avenue and Crooked Way, and his plant is one of the busy spots in his locality. He has been located here since 1901.

Henry Haertel was born in Chicago, Illinois, on July 23, 1874, and he is a son of Henry Haertel, Sr., a native of Germany, who came to the United States in early manhood with his wife, Augusta Haertel, and one son. They located in Chicago, and there the head of the family followed stone cutting, later engaging in the monument business on his own responsibility and continuing therein most successfully for about thirty years. He did well enough in his business that in later life he was able to retire from active work, and he is now residing in Petoskey, Michigan, with his wife. To them were born a large family, thirteen children in all, of which number ten are yet living. The father came of that thrifty class of Germans who believed in putting the youth of the family to work as soon as it was practicable, and so it came about that each of his sons learned the marble cutting trade under him, and five of them are now conducting monument businesses of their own.

Henry Haertel, the immediate subject of this review, was the third eldest of the living children of his parents. He spent the early part of his life in Chicago, his birthplace, and was educated in the public schools of that city to the age of 15. At that time, when the average boy of the means his parents possessed is still at school, he began working in his father's shop. That was in the days when all the work was being done by hand, prior to the days of pneumatic tools, and the boy learned every detail of the business under the careful direction of his father. After working thus for several years he struck out for himself, and for the next few years he worked at different places, gaining valuable experience in the business and at the same time seeing the country. He visited in forty different states in the Union, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Lakes.

In 1901 Mr. Haertel came to Stevens Point, and here established his present business. From the start it gave promise of being an excellent success, and his expectations have not been disappointed. In 1912 Mr. Haertel erected all new buildings and using all pneumatic tools in the shop, he is prepared to execute all kinds of stone work for con-

struction and cemetery work of every description, including lettering in English, German, Polish, French, etc.

Being a comparative stranger Mr. Haertel has made it a point to make known his business throughout this section of the state, and in 1912 he covered an area of some nine thousand miles in his automobile, canvassing for future business. His business as a result of this judicious advertising extends into nine different counties.

On May 2, 1903, Mr. Haertel was married to Miss Elizabeth Gaetz, a native daughter of Stevens Point, whose parents were early pioneers of Portage county. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Haertel include two living sons, Harold and George, and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Haertel is what might be called a home man. Being at the works all day, he takes a great pleasure in devoting his evenings to making the acquaintance of his little family, the home of which is maintained at No. 342 Water street. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and with his wife, is quite prominent in the city as they enjoy a wide acquaintance, and a host of genial friends are theirs.

Frank L. Gilbert, present popular and efficient incumbent of the office of collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Wisconsin, has gained a position of distinctive priority as one of the representative members of the bar of the state and he has served with marked credit in a number of official positions of important trust and responsibility. He has gained success and prestige through his own endeavors and thus the more honor is due him for his earnest labors in his exacting profession and for the precedence he has gained in his chosen vocation.

A native son of the good old Badger state, Frank L. Gilbert was born at Arena, Iowa county, Wisconsin, March 3, 1864. He is a son of James and Mary (Lynch) Gilbert, the former of whom was born in Greenwich county, New York, in 1829, and the latter of whom was a native of Ireland. The father was educated in the common schools of his native place and came to Wisconsin as a young man, locating in Arena, where he was interested in stage lines. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of the Thirty-third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers and later he was transferred to Company O, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He died in 1864 while in service. He was a Republican in his political convictions and ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in community and national affairs. He and his wife were the parents of three children, as follows: Mary B. is the wife of Edgar Billington, of Arena, Wisconsin; William J. lost his life by accident when thirteen years of age; and Frank L. is the immediate subject of this review.

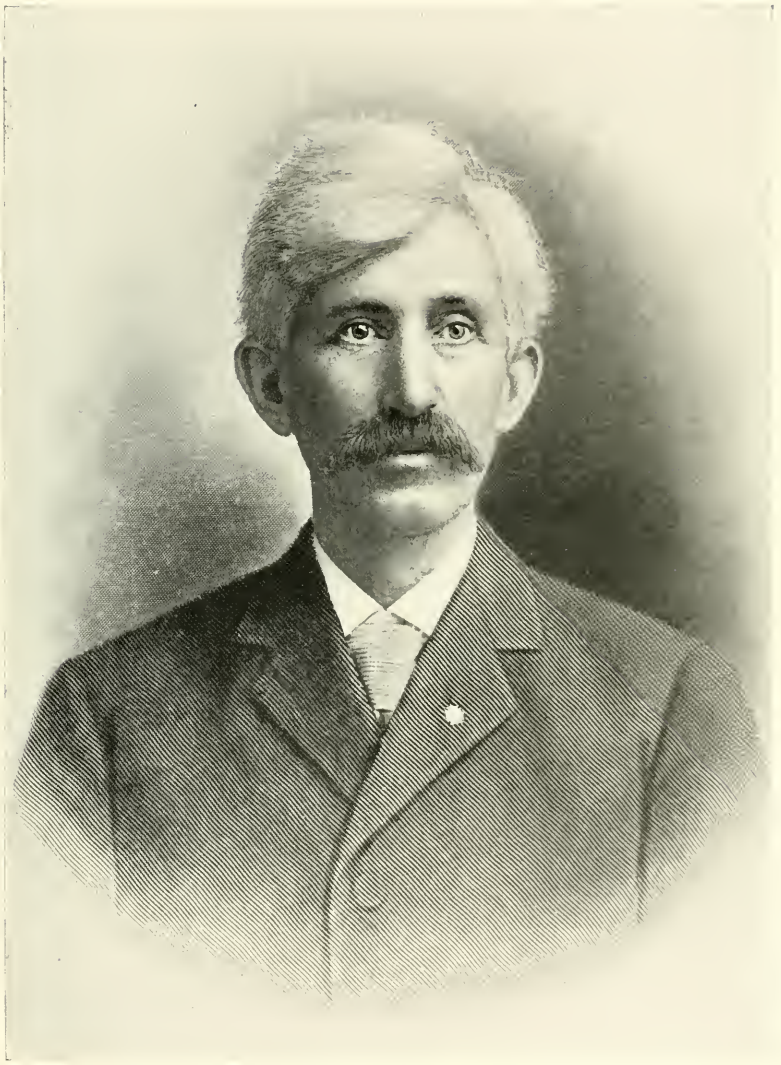
After completing the course of studies required for graduation in the Mazomanie high school, Mr. Gilbert entered the University of Wisconsin, in the law department of which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Madison, entering into a partnership alliance with Russell Jackson. Subsequently the firm became that of Gilbert, Jackson & Ela and the same controls an extensive and lucrative law clientage in Dane county. In 1902 Mr. Gilbert was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of district attorney of Dane county and he was re-elected to that position in 1904. In 1906 he was further honored by election to the office of attorney general of Wisconsin, in which capacity he likewise served two terms. July 27, 1911, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Wisconsin and he is filling that office at the present time, in 1912. In politics he is aligned as a stanch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he has long been an active factor in the local councils of that organization. He is one of the great lawyers of the Wisconsin bar. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, his life stands for the highest type of christian manhood.

In connection with the work of his profession Mr. Gilbert is affiliated with the Dane County Bar Society and with the State Bar Association. In fraternal way he is connected with Knights of Columbus, in which he has held the office of supreme deputy of Wisconsin; and he is likewise a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious matters he is a devout communicant of the Catholic church.

December 6, 1899, Mr. Gilbert married Miss Mayme L. Kylen, who was born in DeKalb, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Andrew H. and Mary (Sawanson) Kylen. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have no children.

Hon. John O'Day. Member of the Wisconsin General Assembly from Lincoln county, now in his second term, Hon. John O'Day has lived in Merrill since 1881, when he was distinguished chiefly as an experienced worker in the lumber industry, but up to that point of his career was only one among hundreds or thousands. The lumber interests of Wisconsin have produced many able figures in the commercial and civic activities of the state, and one of them is John O'Day, who for years has probably done as much as any other individual to uphold the prestige of Merrill as an industrial and business center.

John O'Day is a native of England, where he was born June 28, 1856, a son of Bartholomew and Mary (McNamira) O'Day. When



JOHN O'DAY

he was a baby nine months old, his parents immigrated to America, and when he was four years old they located on a farm two and a half miles from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. It was on that farm that John O'Day grew up and received the influences and training which shaped his character and abilities for his varied accomplishments. Both his parents died in Grand Rapids, the mother in April, 1883, and the father in January, 1900. The country schools near his home at Grand Rapids were the source of his education, and when still a boy he took to the woods to earn his living. As a day laborer he followed the trails and the lumber camps of northern Wisconsin until 1881, and then located at Merrill, which city has since been his residence and headquarters. He came to Merrill to become foreman for the T. B. Scott Lumber Company, but on arriving refused to accept the proposition they made him and instead took up work as driver of an ox team in the employ of that company. He did that kind of work during the winter of 1881-82, and in the spring of 1882 the company accepted his terms and made him foreman. Later he was promoted to the rank of walking boss, and filled that responsible position thirteen years. Then in partnership with the late John Dailey of Grand Rapids he bought the logging output of the T. B. Scott Lumber Company and the firm of O'Day & Dailey became one of the live and enterprising factors in the lumber business of Northern Wisconsin. Its association and business were continued prosperously until 1908, when the partnership was dissolved through the accidental death of Mr. Dailey. Though his lumbering operations covered a large scope of territory, Mr. O'Day made his home at Merrill through all these years. In 1900 Mr. O'Day organized the Merrill Iron Works Company, became president of that industry, owning practically all its stock, and conducted it until the fall of 1912, when he sold out.

Both in business and in public affairs, Mr. O'Day has had a large part in the history of Merrill during recent years. In 1907 he served one term as mayor. He has been vice president and a director of the Merrill Railway & Lighting Company, almost since the inception of that company twenty years ago. He is vice president and a director of the Grandfather Falls Paper Manufacturing Company of Merrill, a large concern organized about 1905, and having a capital stock of $400,000. He is a director in the Citizens National Bank of Merrill. In 1882, Mr. O'Day was married to Miss Mary Stillwell of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, a daughter of the late Oliver Stillwell. Their three children are Ethel M., Guy W., and Leslie J. Mr. O'Day and family are communicants of the Catholic church, he is active in the order of Knights of Columbus, and up to January 1, 1913, served as Grand Knight of the Merrill Lodge. In politics he is a loyal Democrat.

James C. Anckersen. The president of the Anckersen-Hansen Company, wholesale grocers in the city of Oshkosh, has here maintained his home since his boyhood days and in his sterling character and worthy achievement he has proved himself not only a staunch scion of the Scandinavian element which has played a most important part in the development and upbuilding of Wisconsin but has also signally honored the state in which his advancement has been the direct result of his own ability and well directed endeavors. He was a lad of thirteen years at the time of the family immigration to America and has continuously maintained his home in Oshkosh during the intervening period of more than thirty years. Here he has advanced from a position of subordinate order in a local retail establishment to that of executive head of one of the most important and prosperous commercial concerns of the city, so there are manifold reasons for according to him special recognition in this publication. In the most significant sense a representative business man and loyal and progressive citizen of Oshkosh, Mr. Anckersen is well known and highly esteemed in the community that has long been his home and he stands as a true type of the self-made man,—one who has had the ability to grasp opportunities and to make the most of the same.

James C. Anckersen was born in Denmark, on the 29th of June, 1868, and is a son of Christian and Laura (Hansen) Anckersen, representatives of sterling old families of that fine nation of the far Norseland. In his native land Christian Anckersen received excellent educational advantages and there also he learned the trade of watchmaking, in which he became a specially expert artisan. In 1881 he immigrated with his family to the United States and established his residence in Oshkosh, where he engaged in the work of his trade and finally developed a prosperous jewelry business. His life was spared only a decade after he came to America, and his death occurred in 1891. He had gained secure place in the confidence and good will of the people of Oshkosh and was a man whose life was ordered on a high plane of integrity and honor. His wife did not long survive him, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1894, both having been zealous members of the Lutheran church. Of their six children one son and six daughters living, and of the number the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

In the excellent schools of his native land James C. Anckersen gained his early education and he was about thirteen years of age at the time when the family set forth for America. His father's financial resources at the time were very limited and the major part of the further education of the son came as the result of self-discipline and active association with the practical affairs of life. Soon after the family home had been established in Oshkosh he here obtained a position in the grocery store of Voight & Wendorff, and his stipend was set at the figure of two dollars a week. Later he worked for F. Herrmann. He rapidly acquired facility in the English language and in business affairs he soon developed

distinctive ability. He was a youth of vigorous purpose and much ambition, and thus his advancement was virtually assured. He continued in the employ of Mr. Herrmann for thirteen years and became a valued and efficient salesman and executive.

In 1894 Mr. Anckersen initiated his independent business career by opening a retail grocery. This he conducted successfully in an individual way for two years, at the expiration of which, in 1896, he formed a partnership with William H. St. John, with whom he was thereafter most pleasingly associated in the same line of enterprise for a period of seven years, the title of the firm having been Anckersen & St. John and the business having eventually become one of the most substantial and flourishing of its kind in the city. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Anckersen sold his interest in the business and thereafter he conducted in an individual way another retail grocery establishment until he found that his resources justified him in expanding the field of his operations by entering the wholesale grocery trade. In 1908 he became associated with Fred W. Hansen in the organization of a stock company for this purpose, and the same was duly incorporated under the present title of the Anckersen-Hansen Company. The concern has a large and well equipped establishment and the same is one of the leading commercial concerns of Oshkosh. A select and comprehensive stock is supplemented by the best of facilities in all departments, and the house now controls an extensive and constantly expanding trade throughout the territory normally tributary to Oshkosh as a distributing center. Mr. Anckersen is president of the company and his wife holds the office of vice-president. F. W. Hansen is secretary and treasurer and, like his honored coadjutor, is one of the alert and representative business men of Oshkosh.

Mr. Anckersen takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and is ever ready to lend his assistance in the support of measures tending to advance its civic and material interests. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is affiliated with the Danish Brotherhood, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Associated United Commercial Travelers Association.

November 25, 1895, stands as the date of the marriage of Mr. Anckersen to Miss Bertha Elser, of Oshkosh, who likewise was born in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Anckersen have two sons, Leo and Alvin.

Albert Gregory Zimmerman. The life of every man before the public possesses interest to his fellow-citizens, particularly if his abilities have elevated him to honorable office in which he has displayed honest effort and fidelity in the performance of its responsibilities. Pre-eminently is this true when judicial position is involved, and especially is interest excited when the subject is so well known and honored a man as the Hon. Albert Gregory Zimmerman, county judge of Dane county, and a legist

and jurist who has at all times maintained the honor and dignity of the Wisconsin bench and bar. Judge Zimmerman was born at Elgin, Fayette county, Iowa, July 23, 1862, and is a son of George and Henrietta (Capp) Zimmerman.

The paternal grandparents of Judge Zimmerman, Joseph and Maria Ann Zimmerman, came to this country during the early fifties and located in Buffalo, New York. Their eldest son, George was born in the province of Bavaria, Germany, in 1836, and in young manhood drifted West to Ohio, later to Illinois and Iowa, and then to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade of wagon maker, and became a manufacturer of carriages. Soon after his marriage he removed to Elgin, Fayette county, Iowa. Soon after the war he came to Wisconsin where he continued in the same business until 1905, that year marking his retirement from active business affairs, and he now makes his home at Mt. Hope, Grant county, Wisconsin. During the Civil War, he enlisted in Company H, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, and being active in the Siege of Vicksburg, in the storming of Fort Blakeley and in the taking of Mobile. He is a valued comrade of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his political support has ever been given to the Republican party. He married Henrietta Capp, who was born in Prussia in 1840, and they have been the parents of two daughters and five sons, of whom all but one survive. One son, Oscar S., enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, and died in the service while his regiment was in Porto Rico.

Albert Gregory Zimmerman received his early education in the schools of Grant county, Wisconsin, and at the age of seventeen years adopted the profession of educator, passing the next ten years in alternately attending and teaching in the public schools. He entered Valparaiso University, Indiana, being graduated therefrom in 1885, when he organized the high school at Bloomington, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he acted in the capacity of principal until 1889. At that time, having decided upon a legal career, he became a student in the University of Wisconsin, was graduated in law in 1890, and in that year formed a partnership with Mr. Roe, practicing under the firm name of Roe & Zimmerman for a short period, when the firm became LaFollette, Harper, Roe & Zimmerman, and continued as such until 1894. Mr. Zimmerman then engaged in practice alone, and was so engaged in January, 1902, when he became county judge of Dane county, an office he has continued to fill with eminent ability to the present time. For some years he has been attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Western Wisconsin, and for two years was president of the Wisconsin County Judges Association. He has written a number of legal stories for law and other magazines, and is said to be engaged in the preparation of

an extensive work on probate law and practice. In 1888 Judge Zimmerman became a member of Patch Grove Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Grant county, but later demitted, and is now connected with Madison Lodge No. 5, and also holds membership in Madison Lodge No. 410, B. P. O. E. His political support is given to the Republican party.

Judge Zimmerman was married August 17, 1892, to Miss Nell Brown, who was born at Bloomington, Wisconsin, daughter of Daniel F. and Clara (Brooks) Brown, the former a native of Ohio who died in 1905 at the age of seventy-six years, and the latter a native of New Hampshire, died in 1913. Daniel F. Brown came to the territory of Wisconsin in 1846 with his parents, locating at Patch Grove, Grant county, where he resided until 1853. In that year he made the trip overland to California, spending some nine or ten years in mining in the West, and then returning to Grant county and engaging in the general merchandise business at Bloomington. He became one of the prominent men of Grant county, and was widely known in political circles, serving as chairman of the county board and in various other offices. He was a Democrat after 1872, having formerly supported the principles of the Republican party.

Judge Zimmerman has occupied a place of high credit and distinction among the leaders of the legal profession, and he has been a conspicuous and influential force as a leading citizen interested in the important public movements of the day. The sound judgment, the well-balanced judicial mind, the intellectual honesty and freedom from bias which are required in a judge—these attributes have all been his and have enabled him to maintain the best traditions of the judicial office.

JOHN A. KELLY. Though he has passed virtually his entire life in Wisconsin, this well known and representative attorney of law claims the historic old "Hub" city as the place of his nativity. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Oconomowoc and is one of the able and successful members of the bar of the state, even as he is a citizen of utmost loyalty and progressiveness.

Mr. Kelly was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, on the 3d of September, 1856, and is a son of Ferdinand and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Kelly, both of whom were born in Ireland, representatives of staunch old families of the fair Emerald Isle. Ferdinand Kelly was reared and educated in his native land, whence he immigrated to America when a young man, in 1850. He engaged in farming near the city of Boston, where he remained until 1862, when he came to Wisconsin and numbered himself among the pioneers of Waukesha county. He secured a tract of land near the present village of Delafield, and there developed a valuable farm, becoming one of the honored citizens and prosperous agriculturists of that part of the county. He was a man of sterling character and indefatigable industry, alert of mentality and animated

by kindliness and consideration in his association with his fellow men, both he and his devoted wife having at all times held inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew them. They remained on the old homestead farm until 1890, when they removed to Oconomowoc, one of the attractive little cities of the county in which they had long maintained their home, and there Ferdinand Kelly lived virtually retired until his death, which occurred in 1910, his loved companion having passed to the life eternal about a year previously, so that "in death they were not long divided." Both were sincere and zealous communicants of the Catholic church and in politics the father was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. Of the five children one son and three daughters survive the honored parents, and of the five John A., of this review, was the second in order of birth. Ferdinand Kelly contributed his quota to the industrial and social development of Waukesha county and his name merits a place on the roll of its sterling pioneers, for he here lived and labored to goodly ends for a period of nearly a half century.

Reared under the invigorating discipline of the home farm, John A. Kelly gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of the vicinity, and shortly before attaining to his legal majority he entered Sacred Heart College, at Watertown, where he pursued higher academic or literary studies for one year. He began the reading of law under the effective preceptorship of Judge Rufus C. Hathaway, of Oconomowoc, and through his close application and receptive mental powers he made rapid advancement in his technical study, with the result that he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of the state in June, 1884. He forthwith engaged in active practice in Oconomowoc, where he has continuously maintained his residence since thus serving his professional novitiate and where he has gained distinct precedence as a specially resourceful and versatile trial lawyer and well equipped counselor. At the beginning of his professional career Mr. Kelly formed a partnership with Samuel Hammond, under the title of Kelly & Hammond, and this alliance continued one year. For the ensuing year Mr. Kelly was associated in practice with Judge Edward W. Hale, under the firm name of Kelly & Hale, and thereafter he was senior member of the law firm of Kelly & Carswell until 1893, his coadjutor having been Joseph Carswell. Since that year he has conducted an individual professional business, and his practice has long been one of important and representative order, in connection with which he has appeared in many notable litigations in both the state and federal courts of Wisconsin.

A staunch and effective advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Kelly has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause and he has been called upon to serve in various offices of local trust. From 1884 to 1886 inclusive, he was city clerk of Oconomowoc; he has been a mem-

ber of the city board of aldermen; he served eight years as justice of the peace; and he is a court commissioner of said county at the time of this writing. He takes a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and county and is essentially progressive and liberal in his civic attitude. He is a member of the Waukesha County Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association, and is at the present time special attorney for the First National Bank of Oconomowoc. Both he and his wife are earnest communicants of the Catholic church.

Mr. Kelly has been twice wedded,—first, in 1885, to Miss Anna Dougherty, who died in 1898, and who is survived by no children. On the 7th of November, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kelly to Miss Anna Hybers, and of their five children four are living,—Maria, J., Elizabeth, Margaret B. and Thomas A.

Leonard W. Gay, though but in the prime of life, has been instrumental, by his energy and initiative, in the construction of many residences and business blocks in Madison, and in developing suburban property, around Madison. He has also acquired for himself a reputation for sagacity in land investments that extends his business relations to many parts of the state. Mr. Gay is the eldest son of the late Matthew H. Gay, who came to this country from Stroud, England, in 1849 and settled in Madison about the same time that his future wife Sarah Cathcart Story, born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, came to Madison with her mother, Mrs. Beattie. Mr. Gay, Sr., and Mrs. Beattie both by chance bought lots on University avenue, and built homes that stood for half a century. It is on this same property where in 1855 his parents were married and where he and his six brothers and sisters were brought up that Mr. Leonard Gay has recently erected a business block. The deeds to the lots given by Chancellor Lathrop of the University are among the heirlooms of the family.

Mr. Leonard Gay may therefore be literally said to have grown up with the city. Altho for the first ten years of his young manhood, he followed in his father's footsteps as a merchant tailor, he built his first house before he was twenty-one. In 1888 he married Miss Kate Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Lyon, by whom he has five sons. One of his earliest enterprises was the redeeming of the marsh on the eastern side of the city in connection with the making of Tenney Park. One of the streets opened at this time by him bears the name of his second son Sidney, then a baby, now a recent graduate of the State University. In 1899, Mr. Gay published a new Atlas of Dane county, original surveys and plates for this work, being made under his supervision. Mr. Gay is at the present time actively engaged in developing a number of suburban properties. On what is known as Wingra on the old "Marston" farm, which he acquired a few years ago, a veritable village has

sprung up. The Monona Bay Subdivision is being built up with substantial dwellings, and he is one of the controlling spirits in the Lake Forest Land Company that is handling the former Vilas property across Lake Wingra. A few years ago, he entered into partnership with Mr. C. B. Chapman and among their joint enterprises is the erection of the fine business block now in process of construction on the property of the Capitol square which they have taken on a lease for 99 years, the first lease of this sort drawn in Madison.

L. N. Anson. While Mr. Anson has for thirty years been a resident of Merrill, and among this city's most enterprising and substantial citizens, his business interests have been so extensive and widespread as to entitle him to claim identity with the great Northwest. During this time he has been connected with the lumber interests of several States, and has been one of the most extensive manufacturers and largest dealers in paper among the many enterprising men whose vigor and energy have made that one of the leading industries of Wisconsin. Mr. Anson was born in Portage county, Wisconsin, July 3, 1848, and is a son of Jesse and Maria (Sands) Anson.

Jesse Anson was born in New York, a descendant of a old New England family, and at an early age was left an orphan. When still a youth he came West to Illinois, where he met and married Maria Sands, also a native of the Empire State, and, like her husband, a descendant of one of the old Colonial families of New England. In 1843 they came to Wisconsin and located at Plover, where the remainder of their lives were spent, the father dying in 1894, well advanced in years. During the Civil War he fought valiantly in a Wisconsin volunteer regiment in the Union army, and ever showed himself a patriotic and public-spirited citizen.

L. N. Anson was given a good practical education in the common schools of Portage county, Wisconsin, but in March, 1865, laid aside his studies to take up arms in the Union cause, as a private in the Fifty-Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, in Missouri. He then returned to his Portage county home, and soon after went to Chicago, where he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. It was not long thereafter that he received his introduction to the lumber business, and in 1883 he came to Merrill, Wisconsin, and formed a copartnership with George F. Gilkey and John Landers, under the firm style of Gilkey-Anson Company. The firm purchased a mill which became one of the largest and best in the Northwest, but for the past few years has not been in operation. The Grandfather Falls Paper Mills, of which he is president, were located in Merrill in 1905, but while the plant is situated here, the power is secured from Grandfather Falls. This is known as one of the largest enterprises of its kind

Yours Very Truly,
L. N. Anson

in the Wisconsin Valley, and has attained its prestige through the keen foresight, business ability and intelligent management of its directing head. The business qualities that are essential for the manager of so vast an enterprise are obvious. To push and energy, quickness to perceive opportunities and courage to grasp them and breadth and comprehensiveness of mind, there must be added a capacity for organization, as well as attention to detail, and in all of these qualities Mr. Anson excels. He has interested himself in various other enterprises, one of which is the Anson, Gilkey & Hurd Company, of Merrill, one of the largest manufacturing plants of the Wisconsin Valley, which employs 500 men in the manufacture of sash, doors and windows. George M. Anson, Mr. Anson's son, is president of this enterprise. Amidst his active business life, Mr. Anson has found time and manifested an inclination to perform all the duties of good citizenship. As mayor of his adopted city, he gave his fellow-citizens an excellent and businesslike administration, and this was duplicated by his son, George M. Anson, when he occupied the mayoralty chair.

On December 29, 1872, Mr. Anson was married to Miss Hannah A. Meehan, who was born in Canada, and to this union there have been born two children: George M. and Mary T.

Philip Fox, M. D. It is in connection with the sciences of medicine and surgery that Dr. Philip Fox is best entitled to be remembered as one of the benefactors of Madison, Wisconsin, a connection which has continued here for a period covering more than thirty-six years. During this time he has labored assiduously in the alleviation of the ills of mankind, and even now, at an age when most men excuse themselves from the activities of life, he faithfully gives his time and thought and work to the cause which enlisted the earliest sympathies of his boyhood and the mature interest of his later life. Dr. Fox was born in LaGrange county, Indiana, March 27, 1840, and is a son of George W. and Catherine (Keenan) Fox.

William M. Fox, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Fox, was born in Ireland, and received his education in the schools of County Westmeath, following which he engaged in the mercantile business in his native locality. He was later engaged in general merchandising in the city of Dublin, whence he came, during the early thirties, to the United States on a sailing vessel. His first location was the city of Cleveland, Ohio, from whence he moved to Indiana, and finally came to Wisconsin territory and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, building the first church of that faith in Madison, and ending his ministerial career in the church at Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, where his last years were spent.

George W. Fox was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, in May,

1820, and was a lad of fourteen years when he accompanied his mother and the other children to America to join his father, who had preceded them to this country. Arriving in New York City after a long voyage on a sailing vessel, George W. Fox left the family in the metropolis, while he and another young man started to go forward and meet his father, who was coming to accompany the family across the country, but in some way missed him, and finally was compelled to finish the journey on foot to Indiana, where the family was united. George W. Fox completed his education in the schools of Indiana, and engaged in the boot and shoe business at Lexington, that state, but in 1843 made removal to Dane county, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming in Fitchburg township, there passing away in 1894, at the age of seventy-four years. During the Civil war he maintained the stand of a War Democrat, but after the close of that struggle became independent in his views and attitude. His wife was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1820, and passed away in 1907, having been the mother of seven children, of whom one died in infancy, and four of whom are now living, namely: Dr. Philip; Marie, the wife of P. J. Geraughty; Catherine, the wife of Garrett Barry; and Adeline, the wife of Daniel Kiser.

Philip Fox received his early education in the district schools of Wisconsin, dividing his time between securing his education and working on the home farm, and subsequently went to a private school at Sinsinawa, Grant county, Wisconsin. At this time he commenced reading medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. William H. Fox, of Fitchburg, and eventually he entered Bellevue Hospital College, New York City, where he was graduated with the class of 1863. From March to December of that year he was engaged in practice at Fitchburg, and in the latter month was appointed assistant surgeon in the Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the Union army, with which organization he continued until July, 1904. Returning to Fitchburg, Dr. Fox became associated with his uncle, this professional partnership continuing until 1870, when Dr. Fox removed to Janesville, Wisconsin. In December, 1876, he changed his field of endeavor to the city of Madison, and here he has given the best years of his life to the care of a large and representative practice. This practice in Madison has not been merely local, for the reputation that he has acquired for skill and learning has brought patients from all the surrounding country to obtain the skilled treatment that has not been available in the vicinity of their homes. He has been regarded as a master in his profession, and not content with the knowledge which his early study gave, he has kept his eyes open to the progress of medicine and surgery and adopted every improvement that the rapid advancement of the sciences has introduced. Dr. Fox is a member of the Dane County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in the work of all of which he takes an active and intelligent interest. His

acquaintance is large throughout the state, and he has hosts of friends and well-wishers. Dr. Fox is a Democrat in politics, but his time has been so devoted to his profession, that he has found no leisure for public life, nor has he desired personal preferment.

On September 6, 1866, Dr. Fox was married to Anna E. Reynolds, who died in 1894, having been the mother of four children, as follows: Dr. Philip R., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and known as a well known physician and surgeon in Madison; Anna C., who is single and lives at home; Mary J., the wife of Carl Hilbert; and Dr. George W., a prominent physician and surgeon of Milwaukee.

Lyman Junius Nash was born at Shelby, Orleans county, New York, January 18, 1845, a son of Francis and Catherine Van Burgen (Curtis) Nash, the former of whom was born in Spencertown, Columbia county, New York, September 1, 1804, and the latter of whom was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where her birth occurred November 9, 1818. The father was a farmer in New York state up to the year 1851 and was one of the men who helped construct the Erie canal. In 1851 the family home was established in Rock county, Wisconsin. There Mr. Nash was reared to maturity under the invigorating influence of the old homestead farm. He was six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Wisconsin and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of Rock county he attended Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870. Prior to entering college he taught school for two years and from 1870 to 1872 he was principal of the North Side high school at Manitowoc. While filling the position of principal he studied law during his spare moments under the able preceptorship of E. B. Treat. In December, 1872, he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and for the ensuing thirty-seven years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Manitowoc. His first public office was that of justice of the peace at Manitowoc and for nine years he was a member of the school board. He served his city as alderman from the Sixth ward, was a member of the county board for one term, was a member of the Wisconsin board of bar examiners for seven years, and for ten years was president of the Manitowoc Public Library. On February 1, 1910, he was appointed state revisor, with offices at the capitol in Madison, and he is incumbent of that position at the present time, in 1912. In connection with his professional work Mr. Nash is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Wisconsin State Bar Association, of which latter organization he was president for one term. In a business way Mr. Nash is a member of the board of directors of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, a director in several other corporations and for many years was a stockholder and director in the National Bank at Manitowoc.

September 2, 1873, Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Miss Emma Arathusa Guyles, who was born in Waukegan, Illinois, March 31, 1848, and who is a daughter of John F. and Lydia A. (Bacon) Guyles, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Nash have three children, as follows: Archie Lyman, Alice May (Mrs. Kirby White), and Francis John.

Mr. Nash thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. His life has been exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

Dr. Robert J. Walsh. A lifelong resident of the state of Wisconsin and a man whose business and professional career has made him well known throughout many sections of Wisconsin and in different parts of the west, Dr. Walsh has for some years had his residence at Waupaca, and is president of the Roche-a-Cri Medical Company.

Robert J. Walsh was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, August 15, 1863, a son of Pat H. and Elizabeth (Ball) Walsh, who were among the pioneers of Old Columbia county. The doctor grew up on a farm in Columbia county, and took his education partly from the district schools and partly from the Portage high schools. His first regular vocation was that of school teacher, and for several terms he managed a group of scholars in both Columbia and Adams counties. His professional preparation was received in the University of Northern Indiana at Valparaiso, where he was graduated in the class of 1893. After that several years were spent on the road with a special line of drugs, and he traveled in different sections of the west and had his residence in different states. During a portion of the same time he owned and conducted a farm in Adams county, Wisconsin.

As a Democrat the doctor has been one of the party leaders for a number of years, and in 1900 was a candidate in a strong Republican district for the office of assemblyman, making a very flattering showing in the race. During the same year, 1900, Dr. Walsh organized the Roche-a-Cri Medical Company, and has been president of this growing concern ever since. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. For some time Dr. Walsh resided in North Dakota, and was there at the time the old Dakota territory was divided and made into two states, and he served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota. He is a strong advocate of the Temperance cause, and a man of influence both in his immediate community and in the state.

W. J. Schade. Since 1910 W. J. Schade has been proprietor of the Lancaster Sanitarium, which he founded here in that year, and he has carried on a work that has been the means of relieving much of suffering in that time. The gymnasium which he conducts in conjunction with the Sanitarium, is one of the best equipped of its kind in the country and is a popular resort among all classes of people in the city who realize that the secret of health and strength lies primarily in systematic exercise. His work is a highly commendatory one and deserves mention in a publication of this order.

Prof. Schade was born on January 15, 1875, in Chicago, Illinois, and is a son of John and Mata (Schretner) Schade, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1862 and located in Chicago, where he took up the work of a carpenter, in which he had been thoroughly trained in his native land. Both parents ended their days in the city of Chicago, where the subject was reared to years of manhood. A liberal elementary education was given him as a boy, after which he began his independent career as a clerk in a wholesale wall paper house. He continued with them for eleven years, when he was taken ill and after resorting to every approved treatment he was given up to die. He was later healed of his infirmities, and he was so impressed with the possibilities existing in the new treatment that he eventually withdrew from all other interests and has since devoted himself to a form of treatment based upon that employed in his own case, the same meeting with the most unqualified success in his sanitarium.

The Lancaster Sanitarium is a modern institution, and in its operation are employed all of the following methods: Thermotherapy; Hydro-Therapy; Electro-Therapy; Spondylotherapy; Osteopathy; Chiropractic and Massage. These treatments are applied to all chronic diseases due to stagnant conditions and insufficient circulation, and the success that Prof. Schade has already experienced in his work is ample evidence of the efficiency of the remedy and the method of treatment. One of the salient features of the treatment employed here is the Human Bake-Oven, which embodies all the best features of the Turkish bath, and avoids the disadvantages, such as the breathing of foul air in an air tight compartment. The method employed with the Human Bake-Oven provides an air-tight tank, into which the patient, after being robed in Turkish bath robe, mittens and stockings, is placed upon a sliding table and rolled into the tank, all but the head being then subjected to an intense heat which may be increased to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. A profuse but pleasant perspiration follows, driving germs from the blood and destroying pain in the most agreeable manner. This Bake-Oven is regarded as the height of perfection in the matter of applying heat to the body for the relief of pain, a treatment that has for centuries been regarded as a most efficient one in the relief of pain. Modern science has the crude methods of applying heated cloths, stones, etc., to the

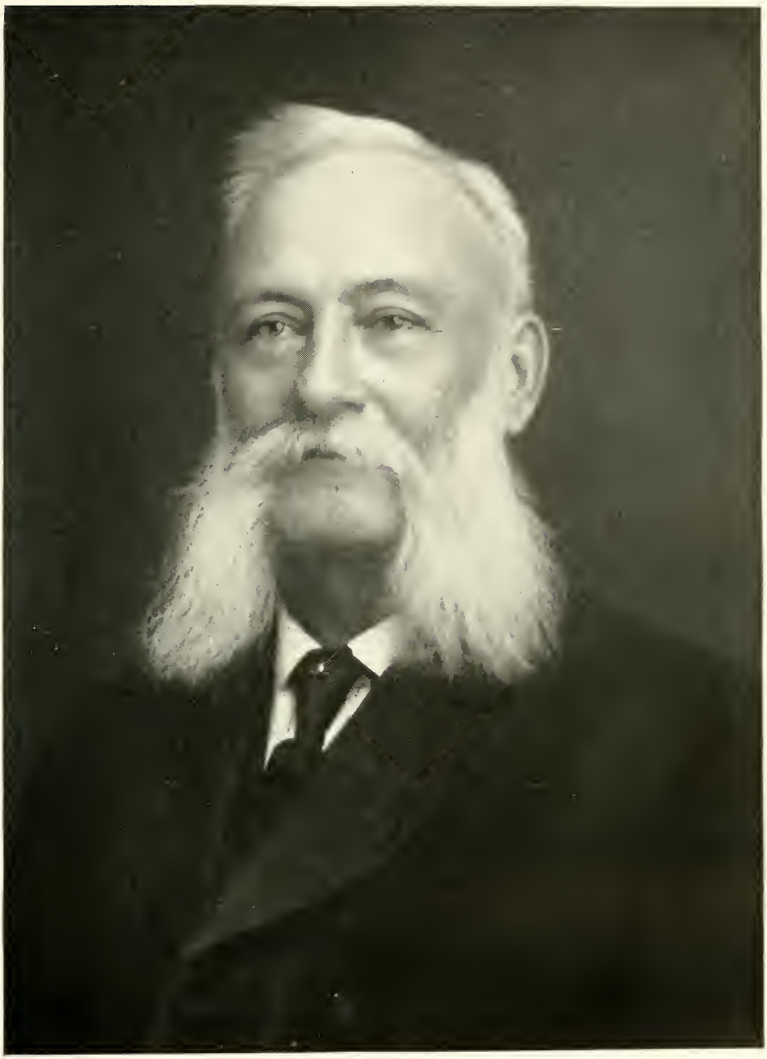
affected parts, and the water bag finally came to be recognized as the boon of humanity, as it still is in many homes. The last word in scientific methods of applying heat would seem to have been said, with the appearance of the Human Bake-Oven as employed in the Lancaster Sanitarium, and there are to be found innumerable people willing to testify to the relief they have obtained from sufferings long endured as a result of Prof. Schade's methods.

The gymnasium and physical culture school in the City Hall Building, of which Prof. Schade is the physical director, is complete in all its equipments. Some of the apparatus in a daily use there are as follows; four double trapezes; four sets of rings; ten Whitley machines; two climing ropes; a climbing pole; a fourteen foot angle ladder; a set of eight ounce gloves; a jumping horse; a spring board; an eighteen foot ring; canvas floor; a home trainer; six dozen Indian clubs; six dozen small dumb bells; six skipping ropes: parallel bars; horiontal bars; two platform bags; three top and bottom bags; one floor bag; one double revolving ladder; one Ferriswheel; a half ton dumb bells, from one pound to two hundred and thirty-eight pounds; shower baths, stomach muscle machine, and many others of equal importance in a modern and properly equipped gymnasium and school.

Many wonderful cures are reputed to have been wrought in Prof. Schade's sanitarium and his instruction in physical culture has been a decided boon to the youth of Lancaster.

Prof. Schade is a graduate of the Mechano-Therapy College and of the National Chiropractic College also. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, of which he was an instructor prior to his coming to Lancaster. He first visited this city as a guest, and his powers in athletics being known, he was induced to remain and open a gymnasium. He accordingly organized an athletic club in which he has continued to be the instructor, and later opened the Lancaster Sanitarium which has had a wide patronage from the first.

R. A. Watkins. One of the best known and most successful law firms of Lancaster and Grant county was that with which R. A. Watkins was for years identified, and though the firm is no longer in existence, owing to the death of several of its constituent members, Mr. Watkins himself still carries on an extensive practice at Lancaster, and, it should be mentioned, has been the longest at the bar of any attorney now in active practice at the Grant county bar. Of other attorneys who were his business partners, some mention will be made in the following paragraphs. Born on a Grant county farm, January 15, 1853, Mr. R. A. Watkins is the son of Stephen D. and Florinda (Hirst) Watkins. His father, a farmer by vocation, moved into Lancaster in 1866, and there his life came to a close two years later. He had settled in Ohio in 1837, when a youth of about sixteen years, hav-



R. A. Watkins

ing moved to that state from Vermont. He lived in Ohio eight years. During the winter seasons he gave some time to the teaching of country schools, and was long a prominent factor in the best activities of his community. The ancestry is further traced back to Grandfather Dr. John Watkins, who died in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1829, and through great-grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

R. A. Watkins had a common school education as a boy, and such higher education as was his came entirely as the result of his own efforts and his utilization of opportunity. At Lancaster he entered the offices of Bushnell & Clark, and there studied law until admitted to practice by Judge Mills in 1876.

He continued as a clerk with Bushnell & Clark for three years longer, and then was invited to enter the firm. In July, 1882, Col. John G. Clark withdrew from the firm, leaving its title Bushnell & Watkins. Thus it continued until January 1, 1895, when Herbert L. Moses became an associate. Since the death of Mr. Bushnell in 1909, and the retirement of Mr. Moses, Mr. Watkins has continued the business in the same offices occupied by the firm for many previous years.

Mr. Watkins has long upheld the principles of Democracy, and has been a diligent worker for the best interests of that party, although never seeking public office at any time. His services to his community have been rather of a more private nature, and his present office of city attorney of Lancaster is perhaps the most important public place he has ever held.

Outside of his profession Mr. Watkins has seldom ventured. However, in 1901, when the Federal government opened the Kiowa, Comanche and the Apache reservation in southwestern Oklahoma, he attended the opening, secured a claim, and still owns the land, which he has developed into a fine farm of considerable value. He takes pride in the place since it represents his only country investments.

In 1881, Mr. Watkins was married at Lancaster to Miss Ellen M. Clark, daughter of Charles I. Clark, and niece of Col. John G. Clark, long and favorably known as one of the eminent members of the Wisconsin bar, and whose career is sketched in other pages of this work. Charles I. Clark was a resident of Texas at the time of the Civil war, and was thrust unwillingly into the southern service. The irony of faith was that he should lose his life as an unwilling participant in the war under the southern flag, though death claimed him before he had actually fought in any battle.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins: Charles S., Ralph B., Margaret, Ellen, and John C. Both parents have long been members of the Congregational church, and Mr. Watkins has given

service as deacon and as secretary and treasurer of the society, while for many years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school, in which he manifests a very enthusiastic and wholesome interest. The family is one that enjoys the highest esteem, and has a wide circle of friends in Lancaster, and they participate in the best social life of the city.

A. R. Bushnell. The life and service of the late A. R. Bushnell as a leading member of the Wisconsin bar were of the highest order, and Grant county will long cherish the memory of his personality, his dignified character, and influential activity. He was for many years identified in practice with Mr. R. A. Watkins, previously mentioned and was the preceptor of that honored member of the Lancaster bar.

Allen R. Bushnell was born July 18, 1833, in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio. His parents were farmers, and he was reared on the old farm in Ohio. At the high school in Hartford he prepared for college, entered Oberlin College, one of the leading schools of the country, and finished his studies at Hiram College, an institution specially well known because of its Alumni among the eminent public men of the country, and also because James A. Garfield at one time president of the United States, was also president of old Hiram. While a student in College, Mr. Bushnell largely paid his way by teaching school in an occasional winter or summer term. In 1854, he went to Wisconsin, taught in the vicinity of Platteville and in Dodgeville studied law in the office of S. O. Paine. Admitted to the bar in 1857, he first had his office at Platteville, and in 1860 was elected to the office of district attorney of Grant county.

His career had only well began when the outbreak of the Civil war deflected the interest of himself as it did those of hundreds of thousands of other young men, both north and south.

Resigning his office, in 1861, he assisted in raising the Platteville Guards, went out as 1st lieutenant, and about a year later was given his commission as captain in Company C of the Seventh Wisconsin Regiment. The regiment was enlisted for three months service, and then reenlisted for three years, and became a part of the famous Iron Brigade. With that command, Captain Bushnell distinguished himself as a brave and honored officer, loved and respected by his men, and was in active service until resigning his commission in 1863 on account of disability.

On the election of Hon. J. T. Mills of Lancaster to the position of Circuit Judge in 1864, Captain Bushnell removed to Lancaster, took over Judge Mills' practice and for a time, again served as district attorney and in 1867 took Col. John G. Clark into partnership with him. In 1880 Mr. Watkins became a member of the firm which continued under the name of Bushnell, Clark and Watkins, until the

withdrawal of Col. Clark in 1882. Mr. Bushnell continued as the associate of Mr. Watkins and as head of the firm until his death on March 29, 1909.

The late Mr. Bushnell was a man possessed of rare ability, as an exponent of the law, and was always known as a safe and conscientious counselor and enjoyed an extensive practice in the higher courts. He gave valued public service as a member of the legislature, to which he was elected in 1872, and for four years served as United States District attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin by appointment of President Cleveland. Mr. Bushnell was elected to the United States Congress in 1890, defeating Hon. Robert M. LaFollette, and served in the 52d Congress. He was not a candidate for reelection. He was the first mayor of the city of Lancaster, assisted in the formation of its municipal government, and his work is also remembered in connection with the Centennial Exposition at Lancaster. He was a man highly honored and esteemed by his fellow men, and his position in Lancaster, as long as he lived there was one of dignity and useful service.

Charles M. Gould, M. D. During the period of years in which Dr. Charles M. Gould has been engaged in practice in the city of Superior, he has been known not only for his skill and assiduity as a physician, but as a tireless worker in its public movements. His professional prestige has been gained by none of the arts of the charlatan, nor has it been sought in special lines of practice, although his extensive education has embraced courses in various branches of medical science. He has been content to follow the beaten track of physicians educated in the highest science of the regular school, and who, loyal to its ethical code, seek rather to merit recognition by their knowledge and skill than to gain notoriety by which less meritorious practitioners frequently find a short cut to public favor. Dr. Gould was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 18, 1849, and is a son of Nathan and Mary A. (Sawyer) Gould.

Nathan Gould was born at Greenfield, Franklin county, Connecticut, in 1819, and as a younger man removed to the city of Bridgeport, where he was engaged in the clothing business until 1861. At that time he came west to Lake City, Minnesota, where he continued to follow the clothing business, but later went back to Birmingham, Connecticut. A short time later he returned to Minnesota, locating at Northfield, where his last years were spent, and there his death occurred in February, 1912, when he had reached the remarkable age of ninety-three years. He was for years a valued member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and his political support was given to Republican candidates and principles. Mr. Gould was married to Miss Mary A. Sawyer, who was born at Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut,

and she died when their only child, Charles M., was less than three years old.

Charles M. Gould was given the benefit of excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending Hamilton University, Minnesota, and Northwestern University, Illinois, and graduating from the medical department of the latter institution with the class of 1882. At that time he established himself in a general practice at River Falls, Wisconsin, and there continued for ten years, in the meantime taking post-graduate courses at New York City. In the fall of 1892 he came to Superior, where he opened offices and engaged in a successful general practice until 1902, when he removed to Tucson, Arizona, and spent about three years in that State and California. He next visited Europe, taking clinical courses at Vienna University and the University of London, and on his return located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the special practice of dermatology and pharmacology. In 1911 he returned to Superior, where he has since carried on a large general practice, and has become known as one of this city's leading medical representatives. On April 23, 1912, he was elected health commissioner, a position he has since continued to occupy. He is a member of the Douglas County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal connections include a life membership in Damascus Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Milwaukee, and he is also affiliated with Superior Chapter, R. A. M., and Milwaukee Lodge No. 46, B. P. O. E. He is not a politician, but has taken interest in the success of the Republican party.

Dr. Gould was married to Mrs. Ida Andrews, nee Powell, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York.

Joshua Hathaway. More than a decade prior to the admission of Wisconsin to statehood Joshua Hathaway here established his home and he left a large and beneficent impress upon the annals of the territory and state with which he thus early identified himself as one of the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee. His name figures conspicuously in the history of this favored commonwealth and during the years of a long and useful life he maintained the most secure place in popular confidence and esteem, as he was a man of distinctive ability, impregnable integrity and high ideals,—a man well qualified to aid in the development and upbuilding of a great commonwealth. The names and deeds of such sterling pioneers merit special consideration in all publications touching the history of Wisconsin and it is gratifying to be able to present in this work a review of the career and family record of him to whom this memoir is dedicated.

Joshua Hathaway was born in Rome, Oneida county, New York, on the 9th of November, 1810, and his death occurred at his home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 4th of July, 1863. He was a son of Joshua

and Elizabeth (Lord) Hathaway. His father was born in Suffield, Connecticut, August 13, 1761, and was a son of Simeon Hathaway, who immigrated in an early day to Bennington, Vermont, where he became one of the first settlers in the territory then designated as the Hampshire Grants. The founders of the American branch of the Hathaway family were three brothers, Ephraim, Isaac and Jacob, who immigrated from the west of England in 1670 and settled at Taunton, Massachusetts. Joshua Hathaway, Sr., father of him whose name initiates this review was a valiant soldier of the Continental forces in the war of the Revolution, in which he and his six brothers fought side by side in the battle of Bennington. He was a man of specially high intellectual attainments, having been graduated in Yale College and having adopted the profession of law. In 1796 he removed to Fort Stanwix, New York, a place now known as Rome, his marriage to Elizabeth Lord having been solemnized in 1789. He became one of the most honored and influential citizens of Oneida county, where he served many years on the bench of the court of common pleas, besides which he held for thirty consecutive years the office of postmaster of the village in which he had established his home. He was a man of broad views and progressive ideas and was one of the earnest supporters of the project of constructing the Erie canal. To further the success of this important enterprise he assumed an extensive contract for construction work, and at so low a figure did he take this contract that his entire fortune was absorbed in its completion. He continued his residence at Rome until his death, which occurred December 8, 1836, and was one of the most honored pioneers of the central part of the old Empire state.

Joshua Hathaway, subject of this memoir, was reared to adult age in his native village and received excellent educational advantages in his youth. He fitted himself for the practice of law and the profession of civil engineer and as a representative of the latter vocation he entered the service of the government and was sent, in 1834, to Wisconsin, which was then a part of Michigan Territory. From Chicago he came by means of one of the primitive lake vessels to Milwaukee, where he was met at the docks by that honored pioneer, Solomon Juneau, who was one of the few white settlers then residing in the future metropolis of Wisconsin. As a civil engineer Mr. Hathaway surveyed a considerable part of the territory now comprising the state of Wisconsin and he otherwise entered fully into the spirit and interests of the pioneer community. Much of his early surveying was in the southern part of the state and during the greater part of the years 1833 and 1834 he maintained his headquarters in Chicago. Upon his arrival in Milwaukee he pitched his tent upon the site of the present University building, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street, and in a more substantial structure which he there erected he continued to reside until 1836, when he built a simple but comfortable residence on the same site. There he continued to main-

tain his home until his death. Through his professional work and his judicious enterprise in the handling of real estate, in which he made large investments, he accumulated a substantial fortune, as gauged by the standards of his time, and he was known and valued as one of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of Milwaukee, as well as a man whose integrity was on a parity with his exalted motives and marked ability. Sincerity and affability marked him as a true gentleman of the old school, and none knew him but to admire and esteem. Upon the organization of the territorial government, in 1836, he was the first to be honored with appointment to the office of district surveyor, a position of great responsibility in connection with the development of the embryonic state, and his commission for this post bore date of July 8, 1836. Further evidence of the unqualified confidence reposed in Mr. Hathaway was given in 1838, when he was appointed to the important office of public administrator for Milwaukee county. This exacting position, compassing in its administrative duties the functions now exercized by the judge of the probate court, were discharged by him with characteristic fidelity and discrimination and further expanded his beneficient influence. He identified himself prominently and extensively with real-estate speculative operation in Milwaukee and other lake counties, and was specially conspicuous in connection with the upbuilding of the village of Kewaunee.

Mr. Hathaway was a man of mature judgment and unimpeachable integrity in all of the relations of life. He was well fortified in legal knowledge and was ever ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. Genial and courtly, he enjoyed greatly the amenities of social life and especially the association with other men of education and culture. He made a close study of the natural resources of the state of his adoption and was known as a geologist and botanist of no mean ability. His office was a place of general resort for those seeking information concerning lots, lands and taxes, and in this field he was a recognized authority. The information which he was able to give was unobtainable from any other source, and concerning his attitude in this connection the following consistent statements have been written by one familiar with his character and services: "Although he might be in the midst of the most difficult problems connected with his business, or making drafts for maps, in which he took a great delight, he always received you pleasantly, answered your questions if he could, and if he could not you might well despair of finding what you sought, for if you left his office unenlightened you would be likely to remain so in so far as information touching Milwaukee lands or lots was concerned."

During the latter years of his life Mr. Hathaway passed the winters in Georgia, where he maintained an attractive residence and also owned a considerable amount of other property, but his interests continued

to be centered in Milwaukee until his death, at the age of fifty-three years. He was the close friend of the leading men of the pioneer epoch in the history of the Wisconsin metropolis and his noble character gained to him the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. In politics Mr. Hathaway was a staunch and well fortified supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was originally that of the Protestant Episcopal church, his wife having been reared a Presbyterian. In the early days in Milwaukee the little company of those of the Episcopalian faith would assemble for worship and the prescribed ritual as provided for the layman was read by Mr. Hathaway before a regular clergyman had been procured. Mr. Hathaway was one of organizers of St. Paul's Episcopal church and became a member of its vestry, but eventually both he and his wife espoused the faith of the Catholic church, the great mother of Christendom, in which they became earnest and devout communicants of the parish of St. John's cathedral, their conversion to Catholicism having taken place about the year 1847 and all of their children having been reared in this faith. In beautiful Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee, rest the remains of both Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, whose names merit enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Wisconsin. It may be noted that on the maternal side Mr. Hathaway was a descendant of John Haynes, who was not only the first governor of Connecticut but also a colonial governor of Massachusetts.

In the city of Buffalo, New York, on the 10th of October, 1842, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hathaway to Miss Ann Jennette Hathaway, who was his second cousin and who was born in Vermont, September 1, 1818, and who survived him by many years. Mrs. Hathaway was summoned to the life eternal, at her home in Milwaukee, on the 25th of September, 1894, and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Concerning her the following statements were published at the time of her death:

"Mrs. Ann Jennette Hathaway was a pioneer woman and one of the last of a coterie of Milwaukee women who were notable for their high character and womanly qualities during the years when the city was developing from a small frontier town to metropolitan pretentions. She was an exceptionally bright and capable woman, possessing the noble characteristics that drew to her a wide circle of friends. She lived in Milwaukee fifty-two years, having settled here in 1842, after her marriage to Joshua Hathaway. Her husband was at first a surveyor, afterward becoming a real-estate investor, and the rise in value of real estate made him a wealthy man. For many years the family residence was upon the corner where the University building now stands, but afterward Mrs. Hathaway removed to a new home, at the corner of Juneau avenue and Astor street, where she lived with her daughters and sons until her death. She was naturally of a domestic and social dis-

position and many old residents remembered her as the life of social gatherings which she attended. In later life she remained a most attractive woman, by reason of her friendliness and geniality. Upon the death of her husband Mrs. Hathaway devoted herself to the management of the important and complicated affairs of the estate, in which connection she developed a marked talent for business details. She was a daily visitor at the office of her deceased husband until her sons reached an age when they were able to relieve her of business responsibility, when she gracefully retired to the duties of her home, which she always made a center of hospitality. She was seventy-six years of age at the time of her death."

Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway became the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The three surviving daughters, Mary L., Jeannette and Sarah B., still maintain their home in Milwaukee, where they were born and reared. The surviving sons are Andrew A. and John E., the former of whom was born in Milwaukee and the latter at the winter home of the family, at Marietta, Georgia. These sons were afforded the advantages of a good education. John E. Hathaway is the executive head of the firm of J. E. Hathaway & Company, of Milwaukee, contractors for public works, and he passes a considerable part of his time in Milwaukee, though he now maintains his home at Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, as does also the elder brother, Andrew A., who is there engaged in the real-estate business and also owns a fine farm of three hundred acres in the immediate vicinity. Andrew A Hathaway removed from Milwaukee to Maryland in 1903 but still retains important interests in his native city, where he erected the Hathaway and the Clement-Williams buildings, as well as the University building, which is owned by the Hathaway estate and which occupies the site of the old family homestead.

Hon Frank A. Ross. Among the members of the Wisconsin bench who have risen to eminence during the past several years, Frank A. Ross, judge of the Circuit Court of the 11th Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, has won approval of the bar and of litigants for their able and dignified manner in which he has upheld the best traditions of his high official position. Judge Ross has been a member of the Wisconsin bar for more than thirty years, and as both lawyer and jurist has ever deserved the high regard and esteem in which he is universally held. He is a native of Grundy county, Illinois, and was born March 24, 1856, a son of George N. and Sarah A. (Hyatt) Ross.

George N. Ross was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and in 1845 traveled overland to Grundy county, Illinois, where he settled down as a pioneer farmer. The gold rush to California called Mr. Ross in 1850, and for three years he was engaged in prospecting and mining, but eventually returned to Grundy county, Illinois,

where he resumed his farming operations. In 1857 he brought his family to Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he resided for some time, later came to Superior, and finally to Duluth, Minnesota, where his death occurred March 9, 1889, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a Republican in his political views, and for several years served as treasurer of Prescott, Wisconsin. Mr. Ross married Sarah A. Hyatt, who was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and she died August 8, 1893, when sixty-two years of age, having been the mother of five children, of whom Frank A. was the second in order of birth.

Frank A. Ross was but an infant when brought to Pierce county by his parents, and here he passed his boyhood, obtaining his early education in the public schools. Later, having decided upon the law as his life work, he studied in the offices of White & Smith and J. S. White, at Prescott, and passed a creditable examination before Judge Bundy and an examining committee, being admitted to the bar at Ellsworth, December 13, 1879. In 1880 J. S. White left for the West, and Mr. Ross succeeded to his practice. On March 17, 1887, he came to Superior, Wisconsin, and here practiced alone until October, 1888. At that time he formed a partnership with W. D. Dwyer, under the firm style of Ross & Dwyer, and in 1890, C. Smith, now judge of the Superior Court of Douglas county, became a member of the firm. Two years later Louis Hanitch and George J. Douglas were received into the partnership, but during the spring of 1893 Mr. Smith was elected to the bench and Mr. Douglas retired, and the firm became Ross, Dwyer & Hanitch. From January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1887, Mr. Ross served as district attorney of Pierce county. When Superior became a village he was elected its first member of the county board of supervisors. On September 12, 1910, he was appointed judge of the Circuit Court, and by election has succeeded himself in office to the present time. He is one of the most popular incumbents of judicial office that Douglas county has known, and the fairness and impartiality of his decisions have never been questioned. In 1892 Judge Ross was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and from 1898 until 1906 served as a member of the State Board of Normal School Regents.

Judge Ross was married December 19, 1878, to Miss Henrietta Viroque Newell, who died October 17, 1894, having been the mother of six children: Leslie G.; Myrtle P., who is the wife of Fred B. Tompkins; Mildred S., who is the wife of John A. Lonsdorf; Wayne A., who died April 25, 1911, at the age of twenty-three years; and two who died in infancy. On June 18, 1896, Judge Ross was married to Carrie Blanche Newell, a sister of his first wife.

Owen L. Jones. One of Waukesha's prominent young business men is Owen L. Jones, the able cashier of the Farmers' State Bank. A native of this county, Mr. Jones is very well known in Waukesha and

its vicinity. He is of Welsh origin, the son of parents whose worthy lives require somewhat detailed mention preliminary to the facts of the subject's career.

William and Mary (Lewis) Jones were both born in North Wales and were characteristic representatives of that earnest, unpretentious, self-respecting and God-reverencing race. William Jones spent much of his early life as a seaman. In 1872 he and his wife came, with the five children who then constituted the second generation of the family, to this land of broader opportunities for the latter. He chose as his home the location at Genesee, Wisconsin, which was the subsequent residence of his family. For one year William Jones worked in Genesee, in the capacity of a laborer. At the end of that time he received an appointment as First Quartermaster of the United States Revenue Cutter Andrew Johnson. From that time until 1897 he continued to serve in that office of seamanship. In the last named year he retired from his long succession of voyages and spent his remaining years at his farm in Genesee township, where his life closed on December 10, 1905. He is remembered with much respect and affection in the community which knew him best, for his were the qualities of combined strength and gentleness that awaken such esteem. He was a sincerely interested and loyal member of the Presbyterian church and one of his deepest, truest pleasures was the daily and continued perusal of the Book which reveals so much of spiritual beauty to him who reads aright. Mary Lewis Jones, the wife of his earthly years, still lives, in the peaceful sunset of her life, having now attained the age of seventy-six years. Of the seven children who were born to William and Mary Jones, six are still living. The youngest of these was born on August 1, 1881, and was named Owen L.

The public schools of Genesee, Wisconsin, and St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, engaged the youthful attention of Owen L. Jones until he had neared the age of twenty. He then studied for one year in the department of Law in Marquette University. Having thus obtained a general and practical education fitting him for life's activities, he spent two years in superintending affairs on his father's agricultural property. While there, he received appointment as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, which he served for three years. At the end of that time he and other men of business ability in Waukesha county had formulated plans for the enterprise which now occupies Mr. Jones' attention.

The Farmers' State Bank of Waukesha was established in November of 1911 by the following founders: Messrs. John A. Rodgers, Robert L. Holt, Thomas L. Jones, Dr. W. A. McFarlane and Owen L. Jones, with a capital of $30,000 and a surplus of $6,000. The bank's official directory is as follows: Mr. Rodgers, president; Mr. Holt, vice-president; Mr. Jones, cashier; Verne E. DeRemer, assistant cashier; Messrs. Rodgers,

Holt, Milo Mickleston, John A. Becker, W. A. McFarlane, George A. Jones, W. A. Foster, John L. Morris, D. W. Roberts, Peter Swart, Jr., and Henry L. Gitner, directors. Mr. Foster resides on Rural Route No. 4, and Mr. Morris on Route 8; and the other directors in Waukesha. In the year of the bank's organization, Owen Jones entered upon the duties of cashier for this commercial institution and has even since continued to hold that position.

Mr. Jones is a business man of that type of which a notable characteristic is close and careful attention to business, and his incumbency of his important position is a matter for congratulation to both directors and patrons of the bank. He holds membership in the Lodge, Chapter and Council of the Masonic Order; his church connection is with the Presbyterian of Waukesha; and his political affiliation with the Republican party.

Morris Fuller Fox. In the solid virtues of citizenship and in substantial accomplishment in the field of business and civil affairs there is probably no family more representative of the best in the life of this state than that of Fox, of which the member named above is prominent in financial circles, and is now a resident of the city of Milwaukee. He was for some years a resident of Chicago, and during 1912 was secretary of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, an organization of about seven hundred members who are prominent in their respective affairs in the city of Chicago, and whose lives are creditable to the state of their origin.

Morris F. Fox is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, having been born in Fitchburg township on his father's farm April 19, 1883. The Fox family have been residents of Southern Wisconsin since 1841. The parents were Arthur O'Neill and Anna Myra (Williams) Fox. The father was born on a farm adjoining that upon which Morris F. first saw the light of day, and the date of his birth was November 2, 1855. The grandfather of Morris F. Fox was Dr. Wm. Herriman Fox, who was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, and was one of the first settlers in Dane county of Wisconsin territory and a signer of the state constitution. The mother of Mr. Fox, a daughter of the late Chauncey L. Williams, another pioneer of this state, was born in Madison December 10, 1859. She died March 5, 1912, and her marriage occurred June 14, 1882. The seven children in the parents' family were as follows: Morris Fuller; Cornelia L., wife of Robert C. Brown of New York City; Anna Myra; Catherine, wife of Samuel W. Burford of Hazel Green, Wisconsin; Neill Williams; Lucia Byrne; and Helen Williams, who died at the age of five years.

Arthur O. Fox, the father, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Dane county, and was educated in the district schools. Subsequently he attended a private school in Detroit, Michigan, and attended the University of Wisconsin for three years with the class of 1876. It

was somewhat unusual for a young college man of that time to devote himself to farming, but it was to that occupation and to stock raising that Mr. Arthur O. Fox gave all his time and energy for a number of years. His farm was the old homestead in Fitchburg township of Dane county, comprising two hundred and sixty acres of land. To this estate he added other lands in proportion to the success of his business, until he was finally the owner of twelve hundred acres of land, and had a reputation all over the United States of an importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. The college-trained farmer had gone far beyond all his contemporaries in the success he had won in an industry which was not then thought to require learning or high technical skill. The thoroughbred bucks of his herd were sold throughout the west to the range sheepmen, and at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 he received over $1,000.00 in cash prizes, besides many sweep-stakes medals on his sheep. He was also almost equally well known as a breeder of fine cattle and horses. In 1895 he removed his home to Madison for the purpose of educating his children in the city schools, and at that time he sold part of his farm. On taking up his residence in the city, he became actively identified with large enterprises there. He became associated with his brother-in-law, Col. William F. Vilas, and organized the Northern Electrical Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of electric motors and dynamos. During the five years of his management, Mr. Fox advanced the output of the factory so that it amounted to $2,000,000 in value per year, and it was a very valuable plant when they sold it to the General Electric Company. Mr. Fox also became one of the directors in the Bank of Wisconsin, and is one of the directors in the Savings Loan and Trust Company, and the Central Wisconsin Trust Company, all of Madison. Since disposing of his electrical interests he has given much attention to real estate investments in the city of Madison, and is one of the largest owners of property in that city. He is a member of the Madison Park & Pleasure Drive Association, a member of the Madison Club, the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, the Union League Club of Chicago and is one of the most ardent boosters of his home city of Madison. In politics he is a Democrat.

Morris Fuller Fox during his boyhood attended the district schools of Dane county, and also the village school at Oregon, completing his public school education in the grammar and high school of Madison. He subsequently entered the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated in the class of 1904, being a member of the first class which graduated in what is known as the School of Commerce of the University. On leaving college he entered the employ of the Nash Lumber Co. in Ashland county, Wisconsin. After one year with this company, he became associated with his father in the real estate business at Madison. For two years he was busy with the varied interests of the property controlled by his father, and in 1908 he and his father organized the Interstate

Light and Power Company of Galena, Illinois. The father became president and Morris F. secretary of this company, and held those offices until in 1910, when they sold out to H. M. Byllesby & Company of Chicago, bankers and extensive owners and operators of Public Utilities. At this point Mr. M. F. Fox became associated with the Byllesby organization and soon after was placed in charge of the financial operations of H. M. Byllesby & Co. in Illinois, and was located in Chicago up to January 1, 1913, at which date he assumed the same duties in Wisconsin, and moved his residence to Milwaukee.

Mr. Fox is a member of the University Club of Milwaukee, The Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Chicago and the Madison Club, and is also a member of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. Fraternally he affiliates with Madison Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and with Madison Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and Psi Upsilon, College Fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married at Chicago June 4, 1910, to Miss Lucy Ripley, a niece and ward of Mr. J. J. Dau, a prominent wholesale merchant of Chicago.

Charles Krenzke. For the past fifteen years one of the rising attorneys of the Racine bar has been Mr. Charles Krenzke, whose success as a lawyer has been notable. Mr. Krenzke entered the practice of his profession, through the avenue of hard work, in preparation and study. Although of a family which has long been in comfortable circumstances, and noted for their integrity, Mr. Krenzke himself began life principally on his own account, and through his own industry and native ability has won his way to his present prominence in the Racine bar.

Charles Krenzke was born in Racine March 2, 1871, and is a son of August and Wilhelmina (Reinke) Krenzke, both of whom were natives of Prussia, Germany. The paternal grandfather was named Friederich Krenzke, who immigrated to America in 1870. In his native land he had followed farming, and after coming to this country worked the farm owned by his son, August, for some years. Subsequently, he removed to Racine, and later to his son's farm in Milwaukee county, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. The wife of this veteran farmer was named Fredericka Kuehne, whose death occurred ten years earlier than that of her husband, when she was sixty years of age. She and her husband were the parents of five children. The paternal grandfather had served as a soldier in the regular army of Germany.

August Krenzke, the father, who had followed the trade of wagon maker in Germany, on coming to America in 1869, located at Racine, where for fourteen years, up to 1883, he was in the employ of the Fish Brothers Wagon Works. For a year or two he followed building and contracting, after which he sold his residence in town, and located on his farm in Caledonia township. He had purchased this land, consisting of

fifty acres, some years before, and the old homestead is still owned by Mr. Krenzke, although for the past ten years, he has lived on a much larger farm in Milwaukee county. August Krenzke married a daughter of Carl and Sophia Reinke, both of whom are natives of Germany. Carl Reinke had followed the occupation of shepherd, and his death occurred in young manhood. His wife subsequently married William Lueckfeld, who is now deceased though she still survives, being nearly eighty years of age. August Krenzke and wife had the following children: Charles; August; Louisa, the wife of George Stecher of Caledonia township; Friederich, also of Caledonia township; George of Racine; Leonard of Oak Creek township, Milwaukee county; Wilhelmina, the wife of Edward Berg of Oak Creek township; William (1) who died aged six years; William (2) of Oak Creek township; and Edward, attending school. Mr. and Mrs. August Krenzke are communicants of the Lutheran church. Reared in Racine, where he remained until about fifteen years of age, Charles Krenzke then began work upon the farm, receiving monthly wages. His education was further continued in St. John's Lutheran School, and he continued at farm labor until he was twenty-four years of age. During his work on the farm, his spare time was spent in the study of law, largely through correspondence law and business schools, and for two winter seasons he attended the Racine Academy, which was then conducted by W. W. Rowlands. A little later Mr. Rowlands having discontinued his school, took up the practice of law, and Mr. Krenzke then followed him into his offices, as a lawyer, and studied law under his direction, for two years. His admission to the bar of Racine, occurred in 1897, and in the same year began his practice in this city, at first in the office of John T. Wentworth, and then for one year with Cooper, Simmons and Nelson. He then became a partner of Judge Max W. Heck, which relationship continued for two years, or until Mr. Heck was elected county judge, and took office, which was in January, 1902. Since that time Mr. Krenzke has practiced independently.

On November 30, 1899, Mr. Krenzke married Miss Ida Berg, a daughter of Edward and Catherine (Seebach) Berg. To this marriage have been born five children named Martha, Carl, Theodore R., Alfred, and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Krenzke are members of the Lutheran church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Deutscher Maennerverein, and the Concordia Jünger Maennerverein. In politics he is a Democrat, and for two years was assistant city attorney. The family residence is at 1948 North Michigan street, where Mr. Krenzke built an attractive home in the fall of 1901

Lucius Boardman Donkle, M. D. Now a Chicago physician and surgeon of high standing and many successful connections, Dr. Donkle is a native of Wisconsin, grew up and received most of his early schooling in his home state near Madison, and belongs to a family

L B Donkle

which for three generations has been identified with Wisconsin from the early territorial period.

Lucius Boardman Donkle was born at Verona, in Dane county, Wisconsin, on his father's farm, October 30, 1877. His parents were Edward and Martha P. (White) Donkle. His father was born at Wilkes-Barre, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1902. The mother who was born in New York state in 1840 is still living at her home in Madison. The parents were married in Wisconsin, and of their seven children five are living, Dr. Donkle being the youngest of the family. The father was a child when the family moved out to the territory of Wisconsin, during the decade of the thirties. Their journey was made overland with wagon and ox teams, and having entered the wilderness of southern Wisconsin, Grandfather Donkle bought land in Dane county at one dollar and a half per acre, being one of the first to establish a home in that section, and take his share in the clearing of the wilderness. Grandfather Donkle spent his days as a farmer, and his son, the father of Dr. Donkle succeeded to the same occupation. His boyhood years were all spent on the farm, and afterwards he was associated with his father, and on making a start for himself bought timber land, and went through the identical toil and stress of developing a farm which his father before him had undergone. The late Edward Donkle became one of the most prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Dane county. He was a lover of fine horses, and on his estate bred and raised many fine animals. The old home of one hundred and sixty acres is still in the family name. In 1893 the father retired from the farm, and built a beautiful home in the capital city of Madison, where he spent his last days. During the Civil war he went out from Wisconsin, as a soldier in Company K of the Forty-Second Wisconsin Infantry, and did not return home until the war was over. He never showed any inclination or aspiration for public office, but did much in the quiet way of a private and industrious citizen. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and assisted in the building and establishment of three churches in Dane county. He served as deacon in his home church for many years, and in matters of morality was a strong temperance man. During his early life he voted the Whig ticket, and afterwards supported the Republican party.

It was on his father's old farm in Dane county that Dr. Donkle spent his boyhood, working during the summer and attending district school during the winter. Later he was sent to the city schools in Madison, and graduated from the high school with the class of 1898. He took his preparatory work for medicine in the University of Wisconsin, and then attended the Illinois University, Medical Department in Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1903. He was elected to the honorary Scholarship Fraternity while at the University

of Illinois in 1902. Twenty-two months were spent as an interne in St. Mary's hospital in Chicago, and in 1904 he opened his office at 1558 Wabash Avenue, at which location he has been known to his large circle of patrons and friends ever since. For some time he was in partnership with Dr. William Hector, but since 1904 has been associated with Dr. Hector. He is a member of the surgical staff of St. Bernard's Hospital since the establishment of that institution. Dr. Donkle has charge of the medical examining board for the Chicago Private Chauffeurs Association, being also a member of its board of trustees. His professional associations are with the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Surgeons Association, and with the American Medical Society at Vienna, Austria. While in the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Donkle was a member of the football team, and has been an interested follower of that sport ever since. During the summer of 1910 he went abroad, taking post graduate work at the great medical center of Vienna, specializing in surgical pathology, and spent two months attending lectures, and clinics in bone surgery under Professor Arthur L. Lane at London. He also attended surgery clinics at Berlin, Paris and in Rome. Since returning to Chicago in the summer of 1911, he has taken up his old practice, and has given increasing attention to surgery in which he ranks as one of the leaders in the city.

Dr. Donkle is affiliated with Golden Rule Lodge No. 324 A. F. & A. M. and is also a member of the Illinois Consistory, a thirty-second degree Mason, and the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican. On November 29, 1910, Dr. Donkle married Francis Peterson, who was born at Butte Des Morts in Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

In connection with the career of Dr. Donkle should also be mentioned that of his brother, Dr. Alfred Donkle, a young physician and surgeon who was beginning a brilliant career when it was cut short by death in 1904. Alfred Donkle was born in Wisconsin in 1870, graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1897, took his medical degree at the medical department of the University of Illinois in 1902, and had already attained distinction in his profession before death overtook him.

William McCleary Sherman. The sterling sons of New England have lived up to the best traditions of the gracious section of our national domain in which they were reared and have left indelible and worthy impress upon the various other states of the Union. A scion of the staunchest of New England colonial stock, the late William McCleary Sherman came to Wisconsin in 1867 and it was given him to gain secure prestige as one of the representative business men and public-

spirited citizens of Milwaukee, in which city he maintained his home for many years and in which his name and memory are held in lasting honor. He was the father of Dr. Lewis Sherman, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this volume.

William McCleary Sherman was born at Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, on the 21st of October, 1822, and thus he was nearly seventy years of age at the time when he was summoned to the life eternal, his death having occurred on the 21st of January, 1891, at Thomasville, Georgia, to which state he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was a son of Sterling and James Sherman, representatives of families that were founded in New England in the early colonial era. In both lines were found noble patriots who gave valiant service as soldiers in the war of the Revolution, even as the respective family names have stood exponent of the best of citizenship in the "piping times of peace," as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life's activities. The parents of Mr. Sherman attained to venerable age and the father devoted the major part of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture.

He whose name initiates this memoir was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native county and his early experience was that gained in connection with the work of the old homestead farm. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until 1865, when he engaged in the general merchandise business and the manufacturing of cotton, in the state of New York. In 1867 he left the Empire state and came to Wisconsin, to establish his home in Milwaukee. Here he engaged in the retail grocery business, for the prosecution of which he formed a partnership with Charles J. Russell. The store of the new firm was situated on Wisconsin street, and after a period of three years Mr. Sherman became associated with his brother, Professor S. S. Sherman, and the late Milo P. Jewett in the coffee and spice business, under the firm name of Jewett & Sherman. This enterprise proved successful and rapidly expanded in scope, so that eventually a stock company was formed for carrying forward the enterprise, which thereafter was conducted under the title of the Jewett & Sherman Company. William Mc. Sherman continued as a heavy stockholder of this representative corporation until the time of his death, and for a number of years prior thereto he had been president of the company. Through well directed endeavors along normal lines of business he gained substantial success, and his name having ever been synonymous with integrity and honor in all of the relations of life. He was a member of a family of seven sons and three daughters, and of the number four are now living,—Professor Sterling S. Sherman, who resides in the city of Chicago and who has attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-seven years, in 1913; Jesse Sherman, who is a resident of Salem, New York; and Miss Mary Sherman, who died in Milwaukee in 1913. There are also

deceased C. A., O. B., H. O., Enoch, Mrs. Maria McNitt and Mrs. Murdock.

Mr. Sherman was not only a careful and far-sighted business man but was also one whose genial nature, buoyant optimism and unvarying kindliness gained him friendships of inviolable order. He had an abiding interest in his fellow men and was ever ready to "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." He gave support to well ordered measures and objects for the general good of the community and his entire life was guided and governed by the loftiest principles, while sympathy and tolerance were marked attributes of his character.

Mr. Sherman became a member of the Christian or Disciples' church when a young man and after a church of this denomination was founded in Milwaukee he continued one of its most loyal adherents and generous supporters during the residue of his life. He was the active elder of the church and also served long and effectively as superintendent of its Sunday school. He had the deepest affection for the children of the school under his charge and twice each year he generously provided special entertainment for them, the greater part of the incidental expense being defrayed by him and the annual Christmas observance and annual picnic trip to the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home being thus guaranteed by his liberalty. Both he and his wife were devoted church workers and they gave the funds which made possible the erection of the Christian church on the south side of Milwaukee, the same being known as the Church of Christ and constituting a noble and enduring monument to their memory. Mr. Sherman had well fortified opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental import and gave allegiance to the Republican party, with which he identified himself at the time of its organization.

On the 15th of February, 1843, in West Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sherman to Miss Hannah M. Lewis, and she survived him by fifteen years, her death having occurred, in Milwaukee, on the 31st of July, 1907, at which time she was eighty-seven years of age. She was a woman of gentle and gracious personality and was loved by all who came within the sphere of her influence. Of the four children the only one now living is Dr. Lewis Sherman, who has long been one of the representative physicians of Milwaukee and of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this publication.

Lewis Sherman, B. S., A. M., M. D. Engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee for more than forty years, Dr. Sherman has long held a position as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Wisconsin. As a citizen and as one of the exponents of his profession in the Wisconsin metropolis he is entitled to recognition in this publication.

Lewis Sherman.

Dr. Sherman is a scion of staunch old colonial stock in New England, that cradle of much of our national history, and he claims the old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Rupert, Bennington, county, Vermont, on the 25th of November, 1843, and is a son of William McCleary Sherman and Hannah (Lewis) Sherman, both likewise natives of the same town of Rupert, where the former was born in 1822 and the latter in 1823, both families having been founded in New England in the early colonial epoch. The Doctor's great-great-grandfather, Reuben Noble, and also two great-grandfathers, Enoch Sherman and Luke Noble, were found enrolled as patriot soldiers of the Continental forces in the war of the Revolution, in which they went forth from Massachusetts. Another of the great-grandfathers, Job William Cleveland, likewise represented Massachusetts as a valiant soldier of the Revolution, and through such worthy ancestral connections Dr. Sherman is of distant kinship with the late General William T. Sherman and the late Hon. Grover Cleveland, former president of the United States. The Doctor is the only survivor of a family of four children and further data concerning the family history are given in the memoir dedicated to his honored father on other pages of this publication, his parents having been residents of Wisconsin for a number of years prior to their death.

In the common schools of his native state Dr. Sherman gained his preliminary education and further scholastic progress was made through his pursuance of his higher academic studies in an academy in Washington county, New York, and in Union College, at Schenectady, from which latter and historic institution he received in due time the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts. In furtherance of his well defined ambition he finally entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In that year Dr. Sherman, who was then a young man of twenty-six, came to Wisconsin and established his residence in the city of Milwaukee, which has continued to be the stage of his professional activities during the long intervening years. Earnest application and close study have marked his professional work from the days of his youthful and ambitious labors to the present day, when he stands as one of the leading representatives of his chosen calling in the state of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, and as an exponent of the benignant school of Homeopathy he is actively identified with its leading organizations, including the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Sherman is a man of advanced scientific proclivities and his study and investigation have covered a wide field. His prominence in this domain is indicated by his identification with the Wisconsin Natural History Society, the

Wisconsin Archaeological Society, the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Wisconsin Mycological Society of which last mentioned he is president. He is a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He is a member of the pharmacopoeia committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy and his labors in this connection have been of value to his professional confreres throughout the Union, as he personally prepared a large part of the extensive data appearing in the authoritative volume covering the field of Homeopathic pharmacopoeia. He has served as president of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society and he has the distinction of owning and conducting the only exclusive Homeopathic pharmacy in Wisconsin, his well equipped establishment being located at 448 Jackson street, Milwaukee.

Dr. Sherman has for many years given special attention to the study of botany, and at his pharmacy he has a large and interesting collection of botanical specimens, as well as of specific scientific publications. A number of years ago he made a standing proposition to the effect that he would present five dollars to any person who would bring to him a plant growth, native to Wisconsin, which he would fail to identify by name and when standing at an appreciable distance from the object. It is sufficient to say that, though many attempts were made, no one succeeded in winning the money thus tendered,—a fact that vouches for the broad and accurate knowledge of the Doctor in matters pertaining to the interesting science of botany. He has also given close attention to conchology and mycology, and in these lines also he has made a large and valuable collection of specimens. In the midst of the manifold exactions of his professional and business activities he has found time and opportunity to extend his reading and investigation to wide limits, has contributed much to the periodical literature of his profession and is the author of a valuable work entitled "Sherman's Therapntics," which has been translated into German and published in that language, besides another, entitled "Handbook of Pronunciation." In 1889 he erected the substantial, three-story building in which his pharmacy is quartered. He erected the Vermont apartment building, named in honor of his native state. This fine structure, modern in design and equipment, is four stories in height, contains sixteen apartments, and is eligibly located on Mason street.

Dr. Sherman has been continuously concerned in maintaining a Homeopathic pharmacy in Milwaukee since 1872 and in this enterprise he was originally associated with the late Dr. J. S. Douglass, who retired at the expiration of two years, by reason of his advanced age. Since that time Dr. Sherman has conducted the pharmacy in an individual way and has kept the same up to a high standard, his professional offices also being maintained at his pharmacy, at 448 Jackson street. He is president of the Jewett & Sherman Company,

which is successfully engaged in the importing of teas, coffees and spices and the manufacturing of baking powder, the headquarters of the company being at 289-91 Broadway.

His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, he has received the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the time-honored Masonic fraternity.

In the year 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Sherman to Miss Mary R. Tuttle, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in which state she was born and reared. Of this union have been born four children, concerning whom brief data are given in conclusion of this review: Miss Gertrude remains at the parental home; Leta was the next in order of birth; Helen, who was formerly an able and popular instructor in the Milwaukee-Downer College, is now employed in connection with the national pure-food department, in the city of Washington; and Lewis, Jr., the only son, is treasurer of the Jewett & Sherman Company, of which his father is president, as already noted in this context. All of the children were afforded excellent educational advantages, as is shown by the fact that all were graduated in the University of Wisconsin. On the 26th of January, 1913, Lewis Sherman, Jr., was united in marriage to Miss Erminie Rost, daughter of Frank Rost, a representative citizen of Milwaukee. The marriage ceremony was performed at St. James' church and the bridal tour of the young couple comprised a journey around the world. The home of Dr. Sherman is at 176 Mason street. Mrs. Sherman died in 1911.

W. H. Berray. Since 1897 postmaster at Wautoma, Mr. Berray is one of the veteran newspaper men of Waushara county and vicinity, having learned the art preservative when a youth, and having been a publisher and editor at Wautoma for over a quarter of a century. He has likewise been a leader and influential factor in local affairs, both through his paper and personally.

W. H. Berray, senior member of the firm of Berray & Holt, publishers of the Waushara *Argus*, a weekly newspaper issued at Wautoma, was born December 15, 1864, in Wautoma, a son of W. H. Berray, who was born in New York State and was a carpenter and builder by trade, having located in Wautoma, Wisconsin, about 1860. His death occurred in 1887. The senior Berray married Hannah Bartlett of New York State. Of their three children one is deceased, W. H. is the third and Oscar lives at Deadwood, South Dakota.

Mr. W. H. Berray received his education in the common schools of Wautoma, grew up in the town and early became acquainted with the printing trade and the newspaper business. In 1886 he bought an interest in the Waushara *Argus*, and in 1905 became a partner with Mr. Holt in that enterprise. They conduct an up-to-date country newspaper, keep its news columns clean and fresh, and maintain a vigorous editor-

ial policy in behalf of good government and local improvement. Mr. Berray was appointed postmaster at Wautoma, June 1, 1897, and has served continuously in that office for the past sixteen years. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and fraternally is well known in Masonry, from the Blue Lodge to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, also being a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On February 2, 1887, Mr. Berray married Sue A. Tennant of Wautoma. Her father, Gilbert Tennant, was one of the early settlers of Wautoma.

James Wickham. As judge of the circuit court, James Wickham is well known and liked through a large circle of acquaintances and friends. A native son of Wisconsin he has spent all of his life within her borders and has given much of his time outside of his profession as well as within, to the service of the state and her people. Possessed of scrupulous honesty and a fine sense of justice his friends and enemies unite in declaring him one of the most competent men who has ever sat on the circuit court bench in this district.

Judge Wickham comes by his ready wit and his ability to grasp a situation honestly, for he is the son of Irish parents. His father, Patrick Wickham, and his mother, Catherine Quigley, were born in County Wexford, Ireland. Patrick Wickham came to this country as a young man and landed in New York City. Here he was married to Catherine Quigley. They removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and later came west to Whitewater, Wisconsin. They eventually settled on a farm in Richland county, Wisconsin, and here they spent the remainder of their days, Mr. Wickham giving all his attention to the care of his farm. He was a Democrat in politics and held a number of township offices. Both Mr. Wickham and his wife died during the same year, 1894. They became the parents of seven children, but of this number only two are living, Thomas, who makes his home in Texas, and James, who was the next to the youngest.

James Wickham was born in Richland county, Wisconsin, on the 31st of January, 1862. He spent his youth on the farm, living a healthy existence, and growing up with a clear, strong mind as well as a strong body. He received his elementary education in the common schools of Richland county and in the Richland Center high school. He taught school for fourteen months commencing at the age of 17 years, at a salary of $22 per month. He afterwards matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, entering the law department. He was graduated from this institution in 1886 and soon after came to Eau Claire and opened a law office. He soon had a flourishing practice and devoted his time exclusively to this practice until the first of January, 1910, when he went on the bench as circuit judge of the 19th judicial circuit, hav-

ing been elected to this office in April, 1909. He had formed a partnership with Frank R. Farr, under the firm name of Wickham and Farr, in June, 1889, and his election to the bench made it necessary to sever this relationship. From 1898 to 1905, inclusive, with the exception of the year 1899 he held the office of city attorney of Eau Claire. His practice at the bar consisted, principally, in the trial of contested cases in the state and federal courts. His extensive practice, both in the trial courts and in the appellate courts, particularly fitted him for the position which he now holds.

Judge Wickham has been twice married, his first wife being Ida Hoskin, a native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. This marriage took place on the 10th of August, 1891, and four children were born of this union, as follows: Arthur, William, Catherine, and Walter. Mrs. Ida Wickham died on December 28th, 1904. Helen Koppelberger, a native of Canada, became the wife of Judge Wickham on the 28th of November, 1908.

Reinhart Meyer. One of the prosperous industries which are giving distinction to Merrill as a manufacturing center is the R. Meyer Box & Veneer Factory, the proprietor of which is Reinhart Meyer, for many years identified with the agricultural activities of Lincoln county, and also prominent in civic and political affairs. Mr. Meyer has operated the factory since 1909. It was established by his brother Emil Meyer about 1904, and Reinhart bought the establishment several years ago. He employs about thirty men, and the output comprises cheese boxes, fruit and other kinds of crates, and has a wide distribution over this section of Wisconsin.

Mr. Reinhart Meyer has lived in Lincoln county since 1893, and his home was on a farm in the town of Corning until 1911, when he moved to Merrill. His Wisconsin residence dates from 1891, and he worked on a farm in Dodge county for a year or two. He was born in Germany, February 1, 1874, a son of Herman and Amelia Meyer. His early years were spent in his native land, where he acquired the substantial education afforded to German children. When he was about seventeen years old, he and his father came to America, and three months later they were followed by the mother and another son. They came direct to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where the son Reinhart found work on a farm, and it was through the avenue of hard work at wages that Reinhart Meyer got his start, and finally achieved independence. In 1893 the family all came to Lincoln county, settling on a farm in the town of Scott. The father still lived there. For two seasons Reinhart Meyer worked on the farm in Dodge county, and during one winter attended school.

Three years after moving to Lincoln county, in the fall of 1896, Mr. Meyer married Louisa Meyer, a daughter of Gottleib Meyer, of the same name, but no relationship. Her father was a farmer, and Reinhart Meyer

was employed on the farm, and began married life there. When he took charge the estate comprised only one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, and Mr. Meyer subsequently bought a section of six hundred and forty acres, which he developed and made one of the best country estates in Lincoln county. This farm was sold in December, 1911, and since February, 1912, the family have had their home in Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are the parents of four children, namely: Hattie, Walter, Edna and Theodore.

Mr. Meyer was appointed by Governor McGovern as a delegate to the second annual drainage congress to meet at New Orleans, but on account of business was unable to attend. Of his public services it should be mentioned that he served as chairman of the town of Corning prior to his removal to Merrill. He is now representing the Sixth Ward in the Merrill City council, and was a member of the Board of Public Works, during 1912. He also gave service on the school board, and as school clerk in the town of Corning for several years.

George Benjamin Miller was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 29, 1881, and is the son of Andrew Galbraith and Martha E. (Goodwin) Miller, and the great-grandson of the late Judge Andrew Galbraith Miller, who was appointed Associate Judge of the territory of Wisconsin in November, 1838, and who gave long and faithful service on the bench of the eastern district of Wisconsin, resigning from his office in 1870, soon after which he passed away.

The father of the subject was born in Albany, New York, but was reared and educated in Milwaukee, and here was admitted to the bar. Both the mother and father are living here at this writing, and the father is engaged as attorney for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

George B. Miller was educated in the Milwaukee Public Schools, and is a graduate of the East Division High School, class of 1901. His high school training was followed by two years in Montana in the Crow Indian Reservation where he was employed as an irrigating engineer, after which he returned to Milwaukee and identified himself with the real estate business. He was connected with The Savings and Investment Association when Mr. W. T. Durand was president of that concern. Mr. Durand was the leading insurance man in the city and had the leading agency in Milwaukee when he died in 1909, and following his death the subject took charge of the agency, combining it with the business of James B. Leedom, who also has a sketch in this work, and continuing the business under the present name of the W. T. Durand-Leedom Agency, which is one of the strongest fire and casualty insurance firms in Milwaukee.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Town Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the City Club, and is prominent socially in the city. He was

married on September 6, 1911, to Miss Inez F. Fuller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Clyde Fuller of Milwaukee, one of the leading bankers of Wisconsin. Mr. Fuller is represented in a biographical sketch elsewhere in this work. The marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Fuller was solemnized on Wednesday evening, September 6, 1911, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Miller was born at Atlanta, Georgia, but was educated in the east and in this city. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller,—Inez Elizabeth Miller. The family residence is maintained at 855 Summit avenue.

Fred Oscar Hodson. One of the thoroughly representative young business men of Stevens Point and of those who is fast making his way to the front in the enterprises with which he is identified, is Fred Oscar Hodson, manufacturer of ice-cream and the proprietor of the Stockton Creamery at this place. Mr. Hodson comes of an old and honored pioneer family, the name of Hodson having been known in this part of the state for many years. Fred O. Hodson is of Eastern birth, born in Penobscot county, Maine, on May 14, 1865, and is a son of John N. and Laura (Johnson) Hodson, of an old established family in that state. John N. Hodson followed the lumber business in the east, rafting on the rivers and in other activities with that industry. His first wife died while they were residents of Maine and for his second wife he married her sister, Belle Johnson, then a resident of Minneapolis. From then until the close of his life John N. Hodson was more or less associated with business life in Portage county, Wisconsin.

Mr. Hodson first came to Stevens Point, having followed a half brother, William Allen, to that place. William Allen was a pioneer sawmill man and millwright, and he is still remembered by many of the old settlers of these parts as a thrifty and competent workman. He built mills all along the Plover river, and among the buildings that still stand as a mark of his workmanship might be mentioned the Brown Brothers' Mill at Rhinelander. In 1855 he built the house in which Fred Oscar Hodson now lives, the same having seen a number of changes and improvements, however, since that time. William Allen died in 1908 aged eighty-three years, and his daughter, Mrs. Rose Raymond, the wife of Charles Raymond, is the only child of his who still lives here. The others have settled in Michigan and there maintain their homes and business activities. He came to the west in the early fifties, bringing his family in 1853.

John N. Hodson, the father of Fred O., of this review, worked for many years under the supervision of his half-brother, Mr. Allen, and he too is known for the mills he built all through this country. He is now retired and lives at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He became the father of two children. Fred Oscar Hodson is the child of his first marriage.

and Genevieve, of the second union, is a teacher in a school for boys at Cornwall, Connecticut.

Fred O. Hodson was about ten years of age when he came west with his father, Wisconsin being regarded as decidedly west by natives of Maine, and though he had gone to school a little in Penobscot county, his education was not added to very materially in Wisconsin. He gained his education, such as it is, chiefly by observation and his association with the lumber business added not a little to his mental equipment. After the death of his mother he was practically an orphan, as his father's extended absence in the wilds of the state left him much alone and without parental guidance of any sort. Reared for the most part in the homes of relatives, young Hodson was still very young when he set out for himself in life. For a while he worked on the farm for his uncle and others, much as the average country youth of limited advantages has done and will continue to do, and in 1890 he took employment with a railroad, but before long returned to Portage county. Previous to that, however, he had worked in the dairy business near Stevens Point, on the dairy farm of M. E. Means, and there he had an insight into that enterprise that clung to him through the years. In 1892, after his try at railroad work, the young man engaged in business for himself as a milk dealer, buying a herd of cattle from a local cattleman after a short time. Two years later he sold his cattle, though he still continued in the milk business as a dealer. In the early days he sold on an average of three hundred and fifty quarts of milk daily. Today, he runs two wagons and delivers some four hundred quarts per day. In 1901 he engaged in the ice cream business, and since that time he has devoted the major part of his attention to that phase of his business, in which he has been successful from the beginning. Straightforward business methods and close attention to his own affairs have been the main elements that have entered into his success, and he is now at the head of a very promising business.

In 1912 Mr. Hodson bought the creamery at Stockton, Wisconsin, from B. L. Ward, and this department of his enterprise buys milk from the farmers thereabouts to the extent of about $1,000 monthly.

In 1905 Mr. Hodson bought his Water street residence, purchasing the place from his father, who in his turn had bought it from William Allen, his half brother, previously mentioned. This place Mr. Hodson has remodeled and improved in many respects so that it is one of the commodious and comfortable residences in the city.

Mr. Hodson has been twice married. He was first married in 1893 to Miss Fannie Zellmar of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. She died on March 28, 1899, leaving one child, Verna Hodson. On December 1, 1905, he married Mabel Scott, a daughter of Ellison G. Scott. Mr. Hodson is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is not one who has ever taken an active interest in politics, but he has served

George F. Thompson M.D.

as an alderman from the Second ward, and he votes the Republican ticket. As a business man, he is one of the up-to-date and progressive order, and one who has made his own way, unaided and untaught, save as he learned from that most reliable teacher, experience.

GEORGE FARNSWORTH THOMPSON, M. D. A native son of Wisconsin, the son of an old pioneer in the lumber district of the northern half of the state, and an alumnus of the State University, Dr. Thompson is now regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city of Chicago, in which city all his practice has been performed.

George Farnsworth Thompson was born in Oconto county, Wisconsin, March 17, 1875, a son of Moses C. and Margaret (Bellew) Thompson. His father, who was born at Dexter, in Kennebec county, Maine, in 1834, and who died in 1912, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Kennebec county, receiving a public school education until he was eighteen years of age. Being one of twelve children, he had to get out and hustle for himself at an early age, and in 1852 went to Canada, where he lived for three years. In 1855 he arrived at Milwaukee, went to Green Bay, and in 1856 became one of the pioneer settlers at Oconto in Oconto county. He was identified with the Oconto Lumber Company, of which he rose to the position of general superintendent, and forty years of his active career were given to the management of that company's affairs. He was one of the builders of the first logging roads in the wilderness of Oceno county, and was connected with practically every phase of the great lumber business in that section of the state. He retired in 1900, and spent the last twelve years in the peaceful enjoyment of a well spent career. He never cared for public office, and in politics was in early life a Whig and afterwards a Republican. In his section of Wisconsin he was one of the strongest supporters of Abraham Lincoln. He was married in Chicago in 1873 to Miss Bellew, who was born in Dundalk County Louth, Ireland, in 1844, and is still living. There were three children by their marriage: Dr. Thompson, Leola, wife of Dr. A. B. Storm of Chicago, and May.

Dr. Thompson grew up in Oconto county, attended the grade and high schools of Oconto city, and after graduation from high school in 1892, entered the University of Wisconsin, and took his Bachelor of Science degree there in 1896. During his college career he had determined upon the medical profession as his life work, and after leaving college matriculated in the medical department of Northwestern University, and later became a student in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating M. D. in 1899. For eighteen months he was an interne in the Cook County Hospital, and then was engaged in the general practice of medicine up to 1907 in Chicago. Since that time he has devoted nearly all his attention to his special work as

surgeon, and it is as a skillful surgeon that he is best known to the profession. Dr. Thompson is serving as attending surgeon at Cook County Hospital, and has held that position for the last ten years. He is also attending surgeon to the West Side Hospital, a professor of surgery in the medical department of the State University, is professor of surgical gynecology in the Illinois Post Graduate College and is Chicago surgeon for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Dr. Thompson has membership in the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society, the Chicago Surgical Society, the Railway Surgeons Association, and the American Medical Association. During his career in Wisconsin University he played half-back position on the Badger Football Team, and has been an interested follower of the great college game ever since. In politics the doctor is a Republican.

On June 11, 1902, Dr. Thompson married Irma Sturm, who was born in Chicago, a daughter of Adolph Sturm, one of the pioneer business men of that city. Her father died in 1911. Four daughters were born to Dr. Thompson and wife: Dorothy Joan, Irma Beatrice, Helen and Georgiana.

Emanuel E. A. Wurster. Probably no citizen of Milwaukee has won a more distinctive position in manufacturing and general commercial circles than Mr. Wurster, secretary and treasurer of the Falk Manufacturing Company. He began his career something more than thirty years ago as a bookkeeper for A. Gambler & Co. and became prominently identified with Milwaukee in 1880. He was one of the organizers about twenty years ago of the Falk Manufacturing Company, which has become one of the largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of steel products in the entire northwest.

Emanuel E. A. Wurster is a native of the city of Buffalo, New York, where he was born March 11, 1861, a son of Gottlieb Martin and Rosena Kathrine Wurster, both parents being natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The parents were both born in the year 1819, and in 1848 the father and mother emigrated to America and located at Buffalo, where in a few years by his industry and thrift he had risen to a position as one of the most prominent millers. There were nine children in the family of the parents, and all died in infancy with the exception of the Milwaukee manufacturer, above named.

During his boyhood and youth he attended the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and in 1874 was sent west to Watertown, Wisconsin, to continue his education in the Northwestern University at that city. He subsequently returned to his home city of Buffalo, and after a course at Spencer Business College he returned in 1880 to Wisconsin to make Milwaukee his permanent home, and in that city became associated with the Franz Falk Brewing Company and its successors, Falk, Jung &

Borchert and Pabst Brewing Co., in which he used his abilities to such advantage as to effectively promote the business welfare of the company and at the same time to secure his own advancement through various grades of responsibility. He was one of the competent and independent young business men of the city, in 1894, at which time he severed his connection with the brewing company to start in business with Herman W. Falk, organizing the Falk Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wurster became secretary and treasurer and has retained those offices under the subsequent reorganization and changes of title of the corporation to the Falk Company. To Mr. Wurster's enterprise and executive ability are due many of the details of management and methods in business administrations which have made the Falk Company preeminent in its field over a large section of the United States.

Mr. Wurster is prominent in both business and social circles of his home city. He is an active member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association; is a Scottish Rite Mason, with thirty-two degrees, and affiliated with the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine; and has membership in the Milwaukee Club, Deutscher Club, the Calumet Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and Blue Mound Country Club, while the church connection of himself and family has been the St. James' Episcopal.

On February 19, 1891, Mr. Wurster married Miss Hattie Schultz, of Watertown, Wisconsin, a daughter of Carl W. Schultz, who is a substantial and well known merchant of that city. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Wurster are: Erwin G., who is a rising young attorney of Milwaukee, and mentioned on other pages of this work; and Hattie S., who is the wife of Charles D. Beaton, of Omaha, Nebraska. Both children were born in Milwaukee. The residence of Mr. Wurster and family is at 3207 Highland Boulevard.

George H. Allen. When the brass works were established at Kenosha some years ago the new enterprise was considered as one of the most important additions to the industrial activities of that city, and they still rank high among those large concerns which have given Kenosha such an eminent place among Wisconsin's industrial centers. Conducted for a number of years under the name of the Chicago Brass Company, the business in 1912 was sold and merged with the American Brass Company, and the business is now known as the Kenosha Branch of the American Brass Company. Affiliated with the local company are four or five other large concerns of national scope, notably the Ansonia Brass & Copper Works at Ansonia, Connecticut, the Benedict and Burnham branch at Waterbury, Connecticut, the Coe Brass Works at Torrington, Connecticut, the Coe Brass Branch at Ansonia, Connecticut, and the Waterbury Brass Branch at Waterbury. At Kenosha are manufactured brass, copper, bronze, and German silver in sheets, plates, rolls, wire, rods, tubes, blanks and shells. Under the business corporation known

as the Chicago Brass Company the officers were Charles F. Brooker, president; John A. Coe, Jr., vice president; George H. Allen, treasurer; and Clifford G. Hackett, secretary.

Mr. George H. Allen, who is vice president of the American Brass Company, Kenosha branch, was at one time a laborer in the factory of the Coe Brass Company back in Connecticut. Many capable business executives began their career in similar manner, but seldom does a man rise so rapidly from the ranks of laborer to the higher honors and rewards of business.

George H. Allen was born August 4, 1879, in New Melford, Connecticut, a son of William and Caroline (Weaver) Allen. His parents were born in Connecticut, where the family had been residents for several generations. Up to his fifteenth year Mr. Allen received his education in the common schools, and then started out to earn his own way. He found a job in the mill of the Coe Brass Company, and after two years' work was graduated from the mill into the business offices, taking a place as a clerk for the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company at Torrington. He remained in that position for eight years, with increasing responsibilities and growing knowledge of every branch of the industry. In 1905 he was sent out on the road as a traveling salesman for the concern, and called on the trade and distributed goods in that way until 1908. In that year he was elected assistant treasurer and held that position until 1912. In that year the Chicago Brass Company at Kenosha was absorbed by the American Brass Company, and Mr. Allen took a place in the Kenosha organization as treasurer, and later as vice president in the larger corporation. Few men know the brass industry on all sides and in every detail so thoroughly as Mr. Allen, and he has earned every promotion granted him since he began his work in the mill.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic Order, having affiliation with the Blue Lodge in Waterbury, Connecticut, and with the Commandery and Chapter at Kenosha. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His politics is Republican.

Calvin Stewart. The part taken by Calvin Stewart in the affairs of Kenosha and Kenosha county has been that of an able and conscientious lawyer, whose affiliations have always been straightforward and honorable and who probably more than any other local attorney has represented the interests of the "common people," often the poorer classes, and his practice, which has been extensive and successful, has brought him into connection with the middle-class individuals rather than with the large corporate and wealthy clientage. Mr. Stewart is one of the most popular members of the Kenosha bar, and has rendered many important services through his professional activities.

Calvin Stewart entered the legal profession with an unusual equip-

ment of experience in the field of manual toil and commercial affairs. He was born February 22, 1868, on a farm in Clinton county, Michigan. His family soon afterwards moved to Ionia county in the same state, where he was educated in the district schools. He also attended the I. M. Pouchers' Business College and the M. A. Grayes' Literary Institute. His parents, like most farmers, believed in educating their children in the arts of manual practice as well as through books, and he accordingly early learned all the duties of farm life. He continued at work on the home farm until he was eighteen years old, and then earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in a foundry and car shop. At the age of twenty-one he found a place on the road as a commercial traveler, and during the four years of that occupation, he sold goods in nearly all of the middle and western states.

In 1893 Mr. Stewart began the study of law in the office of Ritchie & Heck at Racine. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Wisconsin February 18, 1896, and some time later was admitted before the Federal Courts. For the past seventeen years he has been in active practice in Wisconsin, and fully seventy-five per cent of his civil practice has been representative of the poor. He understands the hardworking people, and these members of society have always trusted him implicitly, so that most of his business has been in handling their cases. While he is not opposed to corporations as an industrial necessity and important asset in commercial affairs, it has so happened that his professional connections have always been entirely with individuals, and he is therefore free from any possible taint of corporation control or influence.

Mr. Stewart has for a number of years been active in Democratic politics in his district. In 1904 he was nominated for congress, and in that year when Judge Parker was the presidential candidate, although the entire ticket was defeated, Mr. Stewart ran ahead of the presidential nominee in this district by nearly three thousand votes. In explanation of this vote it may be said that while his personal popularity was undoubtedly a factor, the vote was rather due to the progressive principles for which Mr. Stewart has always stood. In 1910 he was again the Democratic nominee for congress in his district, but on account of the "twenty per cent" law, most of the counties had no county ticket. In Kenosha county where there was a full county ticket in the field, Mr. Stewart carried the county for the first time in twenty years in favor of a Democratic candidate, his plurality being nearly two hundred. In 1912 he was again successful as a candidate at the Democratic primaries, and in the subsequent election decreased the majority of his opponent from fourteen thousand to about five thousand.

Mr. Stewart has his law offices at 252 Main street in Kenosha. He is connected with various local organizations in his city, and through his political activities, his name is well known through the first congres-

sional district. Mr. Stewart married Miss Emma Werve, a daughter of Matthias Werve, who for so many years has been prominent in manufacturing circles at Kenosha.

Albert E. Buckmaster. The bar of Kenosha county has one of its ablest members in Albert E. Buckmaster, who has practiced law in that city for the past twenty years, made a record of special efficiency, while district attorney, and has made high connections in his professional activities. Like many successful lawyers, he entered his profession through the avenue of teaching, from which occupation he derived the means to continue his university education.

A native son of Wisconsin, born in Fayette, Lafayette county, September 6, 1863, Albert E. Buckmaster is a son of Benjamin F. and Alfreda (Cook) Buckmaster. His people were farmers, and it was on a farm that Albert E. Buckmaster spent his youth, and thus had a wholesome environment during the plastic period of his boyhood. He attended the district schools, and was graduated from the Darlington high school in the class of 1881. For two years he was engaged in teaching, and then entered the state university at Madison, where he was graduated in the English classical course in 1889. After leaving the university he took the principalship of the schools of West Salem, and continued as a teacher for three years. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law at the University, and gained a high standing in his law class work. He was the first president of the Columbian Law Society. Admitted to the bar in 1894, Mr. Buckmaster at once opened his office in Kenosha, and has since been identified with the local bar. For a period of ten years he was district attorney. He has been a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission for several years, and is on the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a director in the Masonic Temple Association, and treasurer of its board, and for six years was a member of the Board of Education of Kenosha.

On December 22, 1891, Mr. Buckmaster married Miss Nellie Stalker, a daughter of Dr. H. J. and Ellen M. (MacNeill) Stalker, of Mauston, Wisconsin. The three children born to them are: Ben, Dean and Bruce. Mr. Buckmaster is affiliated with Kenosha Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., with Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Kenosha Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, and in politics is an active Republican.

Rev. Theodore B. Meyer. That St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Racine is now one of the strongest and most efficient parishes of the church in Wisconsin, is due primarily to the devoted services of its pastors and more particularly to the Rev. Theodore B. Meyer. The record of the parish during his seventeen years of pastoral supervision, is sufficient evidence of Father Meyer's excellent ability as pastor and church executive, but with these qualities, he also unites

Rev. Theo. B. Meyer

an equally important one of spiritual adviser to his people. Father Meyer is a native of Racine county, and is one of the most public spirited citizens of Racine, his interest and cooperations with the material and civic improvements of this city, being none the less because of his onerous duties as head of St. Mary's Parish.

A brief sketch of Father Meyer's work in St. Mary's Parish, has an appropriate place in this history of Wisconsin. Transferred to Racine by Most Rev. Archbishop F. X. Katzer, Father Meyer came to Racine in the second week of November, 1896. Local conditions were not encouraging, and it was in consideration of Father Meyers' previous successful experience as an upbuilder of backward church communities that he was sent to Racine, where he had ample opportunity for the exercise of his administrative abilities. There was a church debt of $7,500, while interest in the church societies and auxiliary organizations was at a low ebb. Both the school and parish houses needed repairs, and all conditions were in a non-progressive state. With his characteristic enthusiasm and energy, and with the encouragement afforded by his cordial welcome in the parish, Father Meyer took hold of his work with vigor. He reorganized the old societies, and founded new ones. On January 6, 1897, he changed the Women's Sodality to a Christian Mothers' Association, under the direction of the church, an organization, which started out with a membership of nearly 150, and grew rapidly. In May, 1897, was founded the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, which also grew to successful membership. On St. Aloysuis' day, in 1897, was organized the St. Aloysius Society. During July, 1898, the different church societies, held a successful fair for raising money to discharge the general debt, and the profits of about $2,500.00 did much to lessen the parish obligations. In 1900 Father Meyer had the parish house renovated, at an expense of $1,800, the entire house being equipped with hot water heat, and other modern improvements. His attention was then turned to the school house, which was in a very bad state of disrepair. A meeting held in June, 1901, resolved to build an addition, as well as repair the old building. This resolution was passed unanimously, and the new building, commenced under plans made by D. R. Davis. Louis Tharinger, carpenter, and John Siepler, mason, were the contractors, and both of them deserve much credit in the church annals, for the excellent manner in which they fulfilled their obligations. It cost over $6,000 to make the improvements and addition, and the work was completed in November. The dedication of the remodeled building occurred on Thanksgiving Day, Rev. J. A. Birkhauser, assisted by various priests of the city, having charge of the ceremonies, and the day's events concluded with an entertainment and supper given in the building during the evening, this last feature resulting in a considerable profit for the benefit of the church.

St. Mary's church is located at the corner of Eighth street and College avenue, the school adjoining it on the south. In 1911 the parish bought the two "Stone" lots adjoining the parsonage on the south, and these in part are now being used as play grounds for the children of the parish school. As a result of seventeen years of faithful service on the part of Father Meyer, the parish buildings are all now in excellent condition, and many other improvements than those noted have been made. The parish congregation has courageously assumed its heavy burden, and the parish is now one of the most prosperous and contented in this state.

Theodore B. Meyer was born in Caledonia, Racine county, Wisconsin, February 13th, 1853. His paternal grandfather was a native of Kaltenborn, Germany, where he was a small farmer and miner, his death coming as a result of an accident in a mine. His wife's maiden name was Jungmann, and they reared a large family.

Peter Meyer, father of the St. Mary's pastor was also born in Kaltenborn the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the city of Trevs where he was reared and received an excellent education. As a young man, in 1845, he came to America, making his first location at Racine; that was during the territorial period of Wisconsin's history, and he thus became one of the pioneers in the development of the land. From Racine, he soon afterward moved to Milton Junction in Rock county, where he began work as a farmer laborer. In 1847, he returned to the Fatherland, and the following Spring came again to America, this time, accompanied by his sisters Mary and Magdalene. In 1850 occurred his settlement in the western part of Caledonia township, Racine county. With a farm of 80 acres, he was engaged in agriculture in that vicinity for many years, and subsequently established and carried on a general store.

Peter Meyer, was among the founders of the St. Louis Roman Catholic church at Caledonia. The movement which resulted in the establishment of this parish began in 1850, and Peter Meyer and wife were both charter members, and as long as they lived took an active part in the work of the church. Mr. Meyer donated two acres of land, from his farm, on which the church edifice was built. A man of unusual intelligence, and successful in business affairs, he was also honored by positions of trust and responsibility in the community, serving as town clerk, town treasurer, and supervisor. After he had come to this country, and in the midst of the hard work, which he had to perform in order to earn a living, he studied English at Milton, on the farm where he was employed, and subsequently taught one of the first schools in Madison, and another term near that city.

Peter Meyer married Angeline Epper. She was born at Merseh, Kreis Bittburg, Germany, a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Huss) Epper. Jacob Epper, her father, came to America in 1848, and set-

tled at Paris, Kenosha county, where he became a well known farmer. His old homestead is still standing in that vicinity. Mrs. Jacob Epper reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, and she and her husband reared a large family. Their oldest son was a soldier in the Prussian army, and was reputed to be the strongest man physically in the army, at that time.

Of the thirteen children of Peter Meyer and wife, twelve of them grew to maturity, ten of them married and nine had families. One daughter, Sister Mary Jerome, has been for thirty-four years a member of the Dominican Convent at Racine. Two of the sons, John and Peter, are residents of Milwaukee, the former being a teacher and organist in St. Francis church, and the latter a merchant. The mother passed away August 2, 1884, age fifty-four, while the father spent many of his later years, with his son Father Meyer, and attained to the great age of 90 years, passing away July 21, 1913.

The early life of Father Meyer was spent in his native township of Caledonia. The first Catholic school, in the old parish, which his father had been so active in founding, was opened in 1856, and he was a student in that school from 1858 until 1865. Then in the fall of 1868, he entered St. Francis' Seminary at Milwaukee, where he continued his studies in preparation for the priesthood until June 24, 1887, at which date he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Henni. His first pastoral service was in Oshkosh, where he served as assistant to Father Reindl, at the St. Vincent de Paul church from July, 1877, to December of the same year. Granville, in Milwaukee county, was his next appointment, where he was pastor of St. Catherine's and St. Michael's from December 23, 1877, until December, 1880. At the latter date, Archbishop Henni transferred him to Wilson, Sheboygan county, to take charge of the churches of St. George and St. Rose. His pastoral duties held him there until September, 1887, and during that time he had his first opportunity of a church builder, and executive. In 1884, he had the interior of both churches beautifully decorated, and made repairs to the school houses in both parishes. In 1886 he erected a fine parish house for St. George's.

A still more important field of work awaited Father Meyer at St. Mary's in Saukville, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, where he began his work on September 16th, 1887, and continued his fruitful labors until October, 1896. The parish, when he took charge, was struggling under a debt of $4,000, but under his efficient management, this was soon liquidated. In 1891 the interior of the church was remodeled, and ornamented with beautiful and substantial improvements. In 1896, the school building was enlarged, and though all of these improvements required large expenditures, the parish was practically free from debt when Father Meyer left it. He himself had collected

$8,000 for the purposes of his work. During his nine years' stay at Saukville, he had been able, in addition to the numerous burdens of other duties to visit the entire parish at least five times.

On July 2, 1902, at Racine was celebrated the silver jubilee of Father Meyer's entrance into the priesthood. It had not been his intention to give any special observation to that event, but at the insistence of his numerous friends, it was decided to hold appropriate services, and the occasion became one of great festivities. More than seventy priests, among them the vicars general of Milwaukee and La Crosse, were in attendance at the ceremony. The members of St. Mary's parish, in particular, vie with each other in showing their appreciation of the worthy father, whose labors had done so much to build up the parish, and to reconstruct its official and social organizations. By their demonstrations on that day, they in reality gave Father Meyer credit for the entire prosperity and flourishing condition in which the parish was then found. A few months after this celebration, on Father Meyer's personal account, occurred the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Mary's congregation. The event was celebrated on Thanksgiving day of 1902, under the auspices of Father Meyer. The Golden Jubilee ceremonies were very impressive and largely attended, and among the distinguished church dignitaries who lent their presence to the festival was Archbishop Katzer. These festivals occurred more than ten years ago, and the promises of continued prosperity then evidenced by so many important improvements have since been more than fulfilled, and it would now be possible to point out even more substantial results of Father Meyer's labors than were in evidence ten years ago, when he celebrated his own Silver Jubilee.

Philip L. Spooner. Through his character and achievement Hon. Philip Loring Spooner has conferred dignity and distinction upon the state of Wisconsin, even as has his older brother, Hon. John Coit Spooner, who gained national distinction through exalted service in the United States senate and in other high offices of public trust and responsibility. He whose name initiates this review has long been one of the most honored and influential citizens of Madison, the fair capital city of Wisconsin, and he has contributed in most generous measure to its civic and material progress and prosperity, even as he has given zealous and effective services in offices of public trust, including that of mayor of Madison and that of state insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, of which post he was the first incumbent after the establishing of this important office. Quiet and unassuming in manner, Mr. Spooner has marked the passing years with large and worthy accomplishment, and thus has given added laurels to family names that have been closely and prominently identified with American history since the early colonial epoch.

Mr. Spooner was born at Lawrenceburg, judicial center of Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 13th of January, 1847, and he has been a resident of Wisconsin since his boyhood days, his father having been one of the most prominent and distinguished pioneer citizens of Madison, this state. Mr. Spooner is the second of the distinguished sons of Philip L. and Lydia (Coit) Spooner and bears the full patronymic of his honored father. He is a scion of the staunchest of New England stock, and his paternal great-grandfather, Philip Spooner, was a valiant soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, as was also the maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Samuel Coit, who commanded a regiment in the great struggle for national independence and who was known as a fearless and aggressive soldier and officer, as well as a patriot of the highest type. Representatives of both the Spooner and Coit families likewise were found enrolled as gallant soldiers in the war of 1812, and the two families have, in fact, given loyal soldiers to virtually every war in which the nation has been involved. Hon. Roger Coit, grandfather of Mr. Spooner on the distaff side, was a distinguished and influential citizen of Connecticut, and long maintained his residence at Plainfield, Windham county, that state.

Judge Philip Loring Spooner, father of him whose name initiates this review, gained high prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of Wisconsin and was a prominent figure in that brilliant galaxy of lawyers who made the bar of Madison, the capital city, one of the most eminent in the northwest in the early days. He was a man of exalted character and high intellectual and professional attainments, so that he was a natural leader in sentiment and action, even as he commanded at all times the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He had much to do with shaping and fortifying the early governmental policies of Wisconsin and was called to various positions of public trust, including that of judge on the bench of the circuit court. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years, and in the circuit court of Dane county, in the United States district court, and in the supreme court of the state special proceedings marked the high appreciation of his character and ability on the part of the bench and bar of the state, the while his home community manifested a sincere sense of loss and bereavement when he was thus called from the stage of life's activities, after having maintained his residence in Madison for nearly thirty years. His wife survived him by several years, and concerning their children the following brief data are given: John C., former United States senator from Wisconsin, now resides in New York city; Philip L., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Roger C. is a resident of the city of Chicago; and Mary Coit is the wife of Dr. James W. Vance, of Madison, Wisconsin.

Philip L. Spooner, to whom this sketch is dedicated, gained his rudi-

mentary education in the schools of his native state and was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family removal to Madison, Wisconsin, where he has resided during the long intervening years and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools and also the University of Wisconsin. In 1867 Mr. Spooner here engaged in the fire and life insurance business and with this line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified, as one of its leading representatives in the capital city, until 1887. Upon the creation of the office of state insurance commissioner, he was appointed as the first incumbent of the same, a preferment which his character, ability and practical experience amply justified. Mr. Spooner handled the affairs of the office with great circumspection and efficiency and formulated the admirable policies which have continued to dominate its administration to the present time. He was reappointed in 1880 and when, by the action of the legislature, in 1881, it was made an elective office, Mr. Spooner was retained as insurance commissioner through the medium of popular vote. He gave a most able and effective administration and his tenure of this important office continued from April 1, 1878, to January 3, 1887.

Mr. Spooner has long been known as one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens of Madison and his influence and co-operation have been given in support of legitimate measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He represented the Fourth ward as a member of the city council and served one term as mayor of the city, in 1880-81, his careful and circumspect administration inuring greatly to the benefit of the city.

For many years Mr. Spooner was the dominating factor in connection with street-railway affairs in Madison, as president and principal stockholder of the Madison Traction Company, and his liberal policies did much to bring this department of public-utility service up to a high standard. He has identified himself closely with other important enterprises that have conserved the best interests of the capital city, and he is now one of the substantial capitalists and most honored and influential citizens of Madison. Well fortified in his opinions and distinct in his individuality, Mr. Spooner is significantly free from ostentation and pursues the even tenor of his way as a loyal and appreciative citizen of the beautiful capital of Wisconsin,—a city in which his interests have long been centered and in which his circle of friends is virtually coincident with that of his acquaintances. His generosity has been recently shown in another emphatic and worthy manner, by his unsolicited gift to his home city of a fine site for the proposed building of the Madison Woman's Club.

Mr. Spooner has ever been unfaltering in his allegiance to the Republican party and has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause. He is identified with various civic organizations of representative order and is appreciative of the gracious social amenities of life, though he has

permitted his name to remain enrolled on the list of bachelors in the capital city.

Charles E. Otto. The present sheriff of Shawano county, Mr. Otto has been known to the citizens of that county since childhood, has been recognized as an industrious, independent man of action, and few have entered office in this county with so thorough a confidence on the part of their supporters. Mr. Otto was elected sheriff in the fall of 1912 taking office in January 6, 1913, succeeding Andrew F. Anderson. His election was on the Republican ticket. Mr. Otto has been a resident of Shawano county thirty-seven years, since childhood.

He was born at Appleton, Wisconsin, August 3, 1874, a son of Carl F. and Libbie (LeBrun) Otto. His father was a native of Germany and the mother of France. Charles E. Otto was three years old when brought to America by his father, Carl Otto, who settled first in Milwaukee, and later in Appleton. When Charles E. Otto was two years of age, his parents moved to a homestead in the town of Herman, in Shawano county, and it was on that place that the son grew to manhood, attending district school, and by work on the farm getting a practical training for his practical career.

On leaving school he engaged in lumbering and farming, worked as a cruiser, and also did considerable logging on the Red River. In 1908 he moved to Whitcomb, in Shawano county, where he was manager of the Whitcomb Lumber Company's mill until elected sheriff. Mr. Otto provides a home for his father, and the mother died June 12, 1913. They were the parents of eleven children. Sheriff Otto was married May 11, 1907, to Annie Nussbaum, of Stevensville, Wisconsin. Their three children are Wilma, and Edwin and Earl, the last two being twins.

Frank A. Jaeckel. To his present office of county judge of Shawano county, in which he has served the people for eight years, Mr. Jaeckel brought the spirit of disinterested service, long experience as an educator, and editor and a broad knowledge of men and affairs. The administration of the county's fiscal affairs has never been in better hands than in those of Judge Jaeckel.

Frank A. Jaeckel has lived in Shawano county since his birth, though his duties have at different times taken him away from this county for several years at a time. He was born on a farm in the town of Belle Plaine, Shawano county, June 3, 1866, a son of Fred and Henrietta (Eckert) Jaeckel. His parents became residents of Shawano county in the early fifties, and were among the earliest pioneers of this section. Their birthplace was in Germany, and on coming to America, they first located at Watertown, Wisconsin, but a few years later came to the wilderness of Shawano county, and cleared out a farm from the woods in the town of Belle Plaine. Both parents continued to make their

home in Shawano county until about 1889, when they sold their farm and spent their last years at the home of their daughter in Waupaca county.

Judge Jaeckel was reared on a farm, and had the wholesome environment of the country during his youth. From the country schools he entered the academy at Wittenberg, and also studied in the Teachers' Seminary at Addison, Illinois. Graduating in 1888 he was for ten years a teacher in the Lutheran parochial schools of St. Louis, Missouri. Returning to Wittenberg in Shawano county, he took charge of the Orphans' Home for one year, at the end of which time the school was abolished. He then became superintendent of the Lutheran Children's Home at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, and continued one year. In 1899 Judge Jaeckel moved to Shawano to take charge of the *Volksbote,* now the *Volksbote-Wochenblatt,* the most influential German newspaper in this section of Wisconsin. He was the owner and editor of the journal until his election as county judge in the spring of 1905. Since he took charge of the office the regular term of county judge has been extended to six years, and he was reelected for that length of time, and in the spring of 1913 was again elected, for the regular term of six years beginning January, 1914.

Judge Jaeckel was married July 10, 1892, to Miss Clara Taenzer of St. Louis, Missouri. Their four children are Walter, Hilda, Irma, and Norma. Judge Jaeckel is active in the Lutheran church and a trustee of the church at Shawano.

Albert H. Gustman. County treasurer of Shawano county, Mr. Gustman is now serving in his second term in that office. He was elected on the Republican ticket in 1910, and was reelected in the fall of 1912. For two years prior to his service as county treasurer, he was supervisor of the First ward in Shawano. Mr. Gustman belongs to a family which has been identified with Shawano county since 1880, and has had an active business career since he reached manhood in this county. Born in Germany, February 28, 1868, Albert H. Gustman was the son of August and Albertina (Kroening) Gustman. In 1880 the family made their journey across the ocean and settled in Shawano county on a farm in the town of Westcott. There the father worked industriously and lived a substantial man in the community until his death in 1898. The mother passed away several years before.

A boy of twelve years when the family located in Shawano county, Mr. Gustman had already received some educational advantages in his native country, and continued here in the common schools, assisting in the labors of the home farm. In 1898 he sold the farm and moved to the city of Shawano. There up to the time of his election as county treasurer, he was identified with different enterprises. He first bought a dray line running it for several years. For four years he drove the United States

Geo. W. Johnson.

government stage to Keshena, in the Menominee Indian Reservation. His next undertaking was a restaurant and bakery, and he built that up to a profitable enterprise and then sold out at the end of two years. For the following year he conducted a furniture and undertaking establishment, and on his election to his present office he sold out to his son-in-law, who had previously been his partner, Mr. M. C. Karth.

Mr. Gustman was married at the age of twenty years in 1888 to Miss Minnie Gottschalk, who was born in Germany and came to Shawano county when a girl. Their two children are: Louisa, wife of M. C. Karth, and the mother of four children, whose names are Paul, Fred, Marie and Carl; William, who is married and lives in the state of California. Mr. Gustman takes a prominent part in the St. Jacobi Lutheran church at Shawano, and is an elder.

George W. Johnson. A substantial and ably managed institution that has had large and definite influence in furthering the civic and material progress and prosperity of the city of Oshkosh is the Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society, and this corporation is fortunate in having as one of its zealous and able executive officers George W. Johnson, who is its secretary and whose administration has been marked by due conservatism and most progressive and well ordered policies. He is one of the popular citizens and representative business men of Oshkosh and further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native son of the Badger state.

On a farm near Waupun, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, Mr. Johnson was born on the 18th of October, 1851, and this date bears evidence of his being a scion of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. He is a son of Eli and Angeline E. (Nichol) Johnson, both of whom were born in the state of New York, where they were reared and educated. In 1848 Eli Johnson came to Wisconsin and purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land near the present thriving little city of Waupun. There he reclaimed a productive farm and otherwise aided in the development and progress of Fond du Lac county, where he became an honored and influential citizen. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, which occurred in 1879, and his wife long survived him. She passed the closing years of her life in Waupun, where she died in December, 1911. It is worthy of note that one of her aunts, a resident of Wisconsin at the time of death, attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years. Eli Johnson was a man of impregnable integrity and his life was one of earnest and consecutive endeavor. He was tolerant and considerate in his association with his fellow men and ever a close observer of the Golden Rule, as was also his devoted wife, both having been zealous members of the Freewill Bap-

tist church and both having been instant in kindly deeds. The names of both merit enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Wisconsin.

George W. Johnson was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the pioneer farmstead and his preliminary educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. That he made good use of these opportunities is shown by the fact that when seventeen years of age he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. As a means of furthering his own education he devoted two years to teaching in the district schools, and thereafter he was a student in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh for a period of three years. Thereafter he continued as a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his native state for a period of twelve years, within which he was for some time an instructor in the village schools of Brooksville, Oconto county, and Omro, Winnebago county. He gave special attention to the teaching of bookkeeping, in which he had become an expert, and after abandoning his work as a teacher he went to Ironwood, Michigan, the judicial center of the county of the same name, where he was employed as bookkeeper in a general merchandise establishment from 1887 to 1892.

In 1893 Mr. Johnson established his home in Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and here held the position of bookkeeper for the Choate-Hollister Furniture Company, one of the leading manufacturing concerns of the city, for four years. During the ensuing year he was entry clerk in the offices of the Paine Lumber Company, of this city, and in 1901 he assumed his present office of secretary of the Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society. When he assumed this office the assets of the corporation were but forty-five thousand dollars, and it is mainly due to his discrimination, earnest application and fine administrative ability that the business has been advanced to a point where its assets are more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The other members of the executive corps are as here noted: J. Howard Jenkins, president; John Geiger, vice-president; and Albert T. Hanzig, treasurer. The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society is one of the strongest and most flourishing institutions of the kind in the state and it has exercised most important functions in connection with the upbuilding of Oshkosh, where through its agency many persons in moderate circumstances have been enabled to secure comfortable and attractive homes. From an article written by the president of the society are taken the following pertinent extracts:

"About twenty-five years ago Mr. Samuel P. Gary, who was deeply interested in civic problems in Oshkosh, made a study of how to help workingmen to secure their own homes, and he formulated a plan for

an organization similar to the cooperative associations then in operation in Philadelpha. The central idea was that a large number of small monthly payments could be loaned in a lump to build a home, the contributors being secured by the mortgage held by the company. Thus five hundred members paying two dollars each per month would enable the company to loan every month to some deserving man a thousand dollars for his new home.

"Mr. Gary interested in his plan a number of active business men who were willing to invest some money in this enterprise, especially as it was in the nature of a savings bank and would eventually pay them a larger rate of interest than savings banks can afford. And so, twenty-four years ago, the Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society was started in a small way. Mr. Gary was very insistent that the rules should favor the borrower rather than the lender, and so they remained today, a monument to the philanthropic impulses of the founder.

"Such institutions are naturally of slow growth, but little by little the society has grown, until today it has mortgage loans on improved city property amounting to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its real estate loans aggregate during the twenty-four years about six hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided among five hundred and twenty borrowers. Thus nearly half a million dollars have been repaid to the society through the maturing of loans, and houses almost by the hundred have been built and are now owned by satisfied clients. It is not the policy of the society to make large loans to a single individual; it leaves this to the capitalist or trust company. It aims to help the wage-earner and to encourage in him the spirit of thrift, in fulfilling his monthly obligations to the society. * * * After twenty years, and the lending of over six hundred thousands dollars, the society does not possess an inch of land taken under foreclosure, and has no loans which are not worth more than the amount of the loan.

"Being a mutual society, every borrower is practically a stockholder and has his say in the election of the board of directors. They also participate in the profits of the society, being credited with such rate of annual interest as is earned. As to the safety of the loan, it is apparent that as soon as it is made it begins to be reduced by monthly payments, and by just so much its value to the society increases.

"As a saving institution it has no superior, as back of the loan is a first-class mortgage as security. The interest, instead of being paid in cash, is added to the loan and helps to bring it to maturity sooner. The earnings are very nearly six per cent and are likely to reach that point before very long. Each share has a value of two hundred dollars when matured and calls for a payment of one dollar per month.

In emergencies, such as sickness, death, failure of income, etc., the money can be withdrawn upon due notice, together with accumulated earnings. The society is well officered, well managed and very economically administered,—no salaries are paid except to the secretary. It is operated under state law and is examined annually by a state bank examiner. It is manifest that its sphere of influence is limited only by its income, and so it solicits savings accounts as a means toward this end."

In addition to his official duties with the loan and building society Mr. Johnson is secretary of the local organizations of the Fraternal Reserve Association, the Independent Order of Foresters, the National Protective League, and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees. From 1906 to 1910 he had the distinction of being secretary of the Wisconsin State Loan Association League, and he was formerly a counselor of the United States League of Building & Loan Associations, with which organization he is still actively identified. In politics he accords allegiance to the Republican party, of which his father likewise was a staunch adherent, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church. It may be noted that Emory R. Johnson, youngest brother of the subject of this review and a representative citizen of Philadelphia, this state, was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the Nicaragua canal commission.

Mr. Johnson has been twice wedded. On the 30th of June, 1880, he married Miss M. L. Hollister, daughter of Martin M. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1894. She is survived by two daughters: Edna E., who is the wife of J. Ray Johnson, a resident of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Mabel J., who is the wife of Harry R. Field, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. On the 18th of August, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Carrie I. Smalley, of Fond du Lac, and no children have been born of this union. Mrs. Johnson presides most graciously over the attractive home and is a popular figure in the social life of the community.

Alvin M. Andrews. The present district attorney of Shawano county, Mr. Andrews is one of the able young members of the Shawano bar, and represents a name which has been prominently identified with practically the entire historical development of Shawano. Sixty years have passed since his father as a pioneer first ventured into the wilderness of Shawano county, and as the father was a man of influence and ability in the early days, so the son has left his impress on the community in modern times as a lawyer and official. Mr. Andrews was elected to his present office as district attorney in the fall of 1909, taking office in January, 1910. Then in 1912 he was reelected and began his second term in January, 1913. Mr. Andrews has practiced law at Shawano since he was admitted to the bar in 1908. Born on a

farm six miles north of Shawano, in Shawano county, April 22, 1880, he is a son of Hon. Orlin and Helen (Harris) Andrews, both now deceased. The father died in Shawano, March 19, 1911, and the mother died there July 6, 1912. Both were born in New York State, and the father, Orlin Andrews is one of the very first permanent settlers in Shawano county, the date of his coming being in the year 1854. Two years later he returned to New York State, where he was married and then brought his bride to this little settlement in the midst of the big woods. Orlin Andrews was one of Shawano county's best known citizens. At various times he held important offices at Menominee Indian Reservation in the northern part of the county. He also served as postmaster at Shawano, and as court commissioner and for many years was a justice of the peace. From the farm on which he first settled he moved into Shawano about 1886. Mr. A. M. Andrews grew up and attended the public schools in Shawano, subsequently taking a literary and business course at the Valparaiso University in Indiana. He has worked and earned his own promotion in life and for several years was a stenographer in law offices in Shawano. In 1905, he went to Washington, D. C., to accept an appointment under the third assistant postmaster general and during the three years of his residence at Washington he attended the law department of the Georgetown University at Georgetown. In 1908 he returned to Wisconsin, passed the state bar examination and immediately thereafter opened his office for practice in Shawano.

In 1903, Mr. Andrews married Miss Berd Griswold, of Valparaiso, Indiana. Their two children are Lloyd and Ruth. Mr. Andrews is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Outside of his official duties as district attorney he looks after a growing general practice in the local courts.

Henry W. Wright. For more than thirty years the name Wright has been familiarly associated with lumber manufacturing in Merrill. The death of Henry W. Wright, which occurred in his home at Merrill, May 23, 1901, removed the founder and president of the industry known as the H. W. Wright Lumber Company, but it has since continued to prosper under the energetic management of his son.

One of the foremost business men of Wisconsin and of a pioneer family which became identified with Wisconsin during territorial period, Henry W. Wright was born at Racine, March 10, 1844. His parents were Thomas W. and Angelina (Knowles) Wright, the former a native of Manchester, England, and the latter of Onondaga Hollow, near Syracuse, New York. They were married in the east and in 1838 moved to the territory of Wisconsin, where they spent all their lives.

The late Henry W. Wright was reared at Racine, received his schooling there, and was about seventeen years old when the war between the states broke out. In 1862 his maternal uncle, Albert Knowles, who was a

second lieutenant in Company K of the Seventh Missouri Artillery, came to Racine on a visit. While there he used his influence to induce his nephew to join his company, and thus Henry W. Wright went to Missouri and enlisted at Macon. Three months later the regiment was sent to Independence, Missouri, thence to Kansas City, to Sedalia, and Springfield, and in that time he saw some very hard service and was with the army for two and a half years. The Seventh Missouri Cavalry was finally consolidated with the First Missouri, and was thereafter known as the First Missouri Cavalry. Mr. Wright was with Company H of that organization, and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant on February 22, 1865. He had been made sergeant major of his regiment at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he spent the winter of 1863-64. His final discharge as second lieutenant of Company H, First Missouri Cavalry, was granted May 30, 1865, a few weeks after Lee's surrender. Among the engagements in which he participated were those at Prairie Grove, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, in which Major General Herron was commander; he was also at Helena, Little Rock, Camden, and other important points in the campaigns west of the Mississippi River. After the war Mr. Wright returned to his home in Wisconsin, and for three years was in the employ of the Western Union Railway Company. He then became an accountant for Chauncey, Lathrop & Company, and continued thus for two years. The following years were spent as a bookkeeper for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company at Racine. With this varied experience he began business for himself as a manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds at Racine. On April 5, 1877, President R. B. Hayes appointed him postmaster at Racine. He held that office until October, 1880, at which time he gave up his interests at Racine and moved to Merrill, thus beginning the relationship of the name with this important lumber center in the Wisconsin River Valley. On arriving at Merrill he formed a partnership with M. H. McCord in a saw-mill enterprise. About a year later Mr. McCord died, and the H. W. Wright Lumber Company was then established. Under that name the business has been conducted for more than thirty years, and has held high rank among similar industries of its kind along the Wisconsin River. The company's plant is modern in every way and has a capacity for cutting about one hundred thousand lumber feet each day, and employs about one hundred and twenty-five men. All varieties of lumber are manufactured, and the sash, door and blind factory is one of the best in the state.

The late Mr. Wright was always a staunch Republican, and took many degrees in the Masonic Order. On November 1, 1872, he married Miss Carrie Buchan, a native of Dover, Racine county, Wisconsin, and of Scotch ancestry. Many members of her family during the last two centuries have been identified with the medical profession, both in this country and abroad. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wright were three in

number, namely: James A.; Alfred H.; and Nettie. The late Henry W. Wright was always a public spirited citizen, was alive to the best interests of his section, and did effective service, not only as an industrial leader and manufacturer, but also took part in local affairs. He served as a member of the county board of supervisors, as an alderman in Racine, and was secretary of the building committee which supervised the erection of the courthouse at Racine. Mrs. H. W. Wright died on February 7, 1912, having survived her husband nearly eleven years.

The oldest son of the late Henry W. Wright was one of the distinguished public men of northern Wisconsin. Honorable James A. Wright who died in Merrill December 21, 1911, was a member of the Wisconsin State Senate at the time of his death. He had been elected first on the Republican ticket in 1904 at the age of thirty-one, and was reelected in 1908. He was born in Racine in 1873, but was reared in Merrill. At the time of his death he was serving as president of the H. W. Wright Lumber Company, and as president of the Wisconsin Lumber Company at Littell, Washington. He was a member of the Loyal Legion. James A. Wright never married.

Alfred H. Wright, who now as president of the companies directs the large manufacturing industries founded at Merrill by his father, trained himself from boyhood for the large responsibilities that awaited him, and is one of the most competent lumbermen of Wisconsin. While always a busy man he has taken a prominent part in local civic affairs, and has contributed much to the well being of Merrill's citizenship, besides his service in directing one of the largest of home industries.

Alfred H. Wright was born in Racine, December 21, 1876. He came to Merrill with his parents when a child, grew up here, attended the public schools, and finished his education in the Beloit Academy. During the vacation periods of school, and as soon as his education was completed, he worked in the different departments of the H. W. Wright Lumber Company, and in that way became familiar with every technical detail of lumber manufacturing. He worked his way up on the basis of merit, to responsible connection with the management of the company, and eventually became vice president of both the Wright Lumber Company of Merrill, and of the Wisconsin Lumber Company of Littell, Washington, serving in those capacities until the death of his brother James, whom he succeeded as president of both companies. From 1903 to 1912 he was located at Littell, Washington, directing the interests of that company in that state. He returned to Merrill after the death of his brother, and has since managed the business from this city. Mr. Wright served as Mayor of Merrill during 1902-03, and was the youngest mayor the city ever had. He married Miss Edith W. Collins, a native of Nebraska, who was living in Washington at the time of their marriage. Mr. Wright is affiliated with the Loyal Legion, with the Masonic Order and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The H. W. Wright Lumber Company owns a fine farm of eight hundred and fifty-three acres in Vilas county, located on Trout Lake. This farm has been a hobby of A. H. Wright and also of his late brother James Wright. It was estabtablished by their father, and the boys became very enthusiastic over its management, and used it for a summer home, though it is by no means solely a pleasure resort, and has become a very profitable enterprise, and illustrates the possibility of progressive agriculture in this section of the state. Its improvements and general situation make it one of the most beautiful farms in Wisconsin.

Edward Sommers. A prominent old-established real estate man of Shawano, Edward Sommers has been identified with this city in a successful and public spirited manner for a long period of years, and is numbered among the citizens who have been instrumental in helping promote the upbuilding and progress of the community. He now gives all his time to his extensive business in abstracts, real estate, loans and insurance. He has also been prominent in the public service, having served from Shawano from 1906 to 1908 as Mayor and from 1878 to 1888 held the important office of registrar of deeds in the county. Mr. Sommers has been in the county since 1871, and he has been in the abstract business since 1879.

Mr. Sommers was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, February 25, 1853, a son of Charles Sommers. Both parents are now deceased. Charles Sommers was an early settler in Sheboygan county locating there in the late forties, about the time Wisconsin became a state. He followed a long career as a farmer.

On the home farm in Sheboygan county, Edward Sommers spent the years of his youth, and had a country school education. He engaged in the sawmill business as his first regular work, and was connected with his brother William in operating a mill ten miles east of Shawano in this county in the town of Hartland, conducting that enterprise from 1871 to 1874. In the latter year he moved to Shawano, and was proprietor of a hotel for some three or four years. His election to the office of registrar of deeds gave him a broad knowledge and experience in real estate titles, and he has been the best authority on abstracts and real estate ever since.

Mr. Sommers was married in 1874 to Miss Annie Lueke, of Shawano county. Five children born to their marriage were Anna; Ida, wife of J. C. Madler, who has one son Edward James Madler; Lima; Oscar and Arthur, twins.

William J. Kershaw. Altogether worthy of special recognition in this publication by reason of his high standing at the bar of his native state and his distinctive loyalty and public spirit as a citizen, there are other points which render a consideration of the personal and ancestral

W. J. Kershaw

history of Mr. Kershaw particularly interesting. He is a representative in the agnatic line of sterling pioneer stock in Wisconsin and on the maternal side may well be proud of the fact that he is a scion of the fine aboriginal stock represented in the Menominee tribe of Indians, one of the strongest and noblest of the Indian tribes in Wisconsin before the white man disputed dominion in this territory before the white man disputed dominion in this territory and one that still has a large and worthy representation within the borders of the state. Of this historic tribe, second only to the Osage in point of wealth, Mr. Kershaw was made a member in 1912, and concerning this matter specific mention will be made in a later paragraph of this review.

William John Kershaw was born at Big Spring, Adams county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of January, 1865, and is a son of William John and Martha Mary (Corn) Kershaw, the former of whom was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and the latter of whom was born in Wisconsin, a member of the Menominee tribe of Indians. Mrs. Kershaw was a woman of much personal beauty and fine mentality and she and other members of the family of which she was a representative exerted large and benignant influence among the Indians of Wisconsin. This was specially true of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Walsworth, who was a pure-blood Menominee and whose husband conducted a pioneer tavern or hotel in Adams county. Many Indians camped at regular intervals in that vicinity, and thus it was a favorable point for the government officials to meet the members of the Indian tribes in council. Mrs. Walsworth frequently acted as interpreter and held the high regard of both the Indians and the white settlers, as well as of the government representatives.

Reared and educated in his native land, William John Kershaw, Sr., immigrated to American when a young man. After remaining for a time in the city of Albany, New York, he came to Wisconsin, and, as an agent for the government, he had occasion to deal with the Indians at Big Spring, Adams county. Through his service in this capacity he formed the acquaintance of the noble young woman who eventually became his wife and to whom he paid the greatest devotion during the entire course of their ideal wedded life. Mr. Kershaw was a man of excellent education and had prepared himself well for the legal profession. After his marriage he was actively engaged in the practice of law at Big Spring for a number of years and he became a man of much prominence and influence in that section of the state, where he was called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, including that of district attorney of Adams county. This great-hearted, buoyant and loyal son of the Emerald Isle entered fully into harmony with American customs and institutions and his loyalty to the land of his adoption found no greater or nobler exemplification than in his tendering his services in defense of the nation when its

integrity was thrown into jeopardy by the seeession of the southern states.

In October, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, William J. Kershaw, Sr., enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Wiseonsin Volunteer Infantry. He was soon made sergeant major in his company and on the 14th of March, 1862, he was elected and eommissioned eaptain of Company K. The regiment was mustered into the United States serviee and on the 30th of March, 1862, set forth for Pittsburg Landing, at whieh point it arrived on the 5th of the following month. On the morning after the arrival at the front the Eighteenth Wiseonsin, with absolutely no instruetion in the manual of arms and with the most meager experienee in ordinary military taeties, was ordered to go forth and eheek the enemy's advance at Shiloh. Coneerning this gallant command Governor Harvey of Wisconsin gave the following estimate: "Many regiments may well covet the impressions which the Eighteenth Wisconsin left of personal bravery, heroic daring and determined enduranee." The regiment took part in the siege of Corinth, which closely followed the battle of Shiloh, and thereafter was eneamped for some time at Corinth and Bolivar. Captain Kershaw was an active and valiant participant in all of the engagements in which his regiment was involved up to this time, but on the 3d of September, 1862, he resigned his eommission and received his honorable discharge. He returned to his home, where family interests and important duties demanded his attention, but in the spring of 1864 he again went to the front, as major of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to which office he was eommissioned on the 10th of Mareh. The first six eompanies of the regiment were mustered into service in the latter part of that month, and, with Major Kershaw in command, left the state on the 28th of April, to join the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia. The regiment distinguished itself for intrepid gallantry in the engagements at Petersburg, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, 1864, and in the fight of the 17th Major Kershaw was seriously wounded,—a musket ball having passed through both of his legs. This injury practically incapacitated him for further service in the field and virtually ended his military career. Though promoted to the office of lieutenant colonel, on the 27th of September, 1864, he was never mustered in with this rank, and on the 18th of October, 1864, he resigned his commission as major and was granted his honorable discharge. His military career is one that reflects enduring honor and distinction upon his name and memory. He united with the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of its organization in Wisconsin and through his affiliation with this patriotic body he manifested his continued interest in his old comrades in arms.

After the close of his military career Colonel Kershaw returned to Big Spring and resumed the praetiee of his profession, in whieh he

had already gained high reputation. In 1866 he was elected representative of Adams county in the assembly body of the state legislature, in which he served two consecutive terms. Immediately after his retirement he was accorded further and distinguished evidence of popular appreciation and confidence, in that, in 1868, he was elected to the state senate, in which he most ably and zealously represented his district in the legislative sessions of 1869 and 1870.

While still a member of the state senate Colonel Kershaw removed with his family to Milwaukee, where he became associated with C. J. Kershaw, in the salt, cement, plaster and lumber business, his partner, though of the same name, not having been a kinsman. The Colonel was not yet to be permitted to retire from public service, for he was elected again to the assembly of the legislature, in which he represented Milwaukee county in the session of 1875, with characteristic fidelity, discrimination and broad conception of public needs and governmental policies. Thereafter he continued to give his attention to his private business interests until his death, which occurred in 1883. He was a man of sterling character and much ability, and he left a distinct and benignant impress upon the history of his adopted state, the while he ever commanded the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a Republican in his political allegiance and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church. His devoted wife passed to the life eternal in 1865, shortly after the birth of her son William John, Jr., whose name initiates this review. The oldest sister, Kate Theresa Kershaw, single, is secretary to Judge Timlin. The younger, Sybil Alban Kershaw, single, in New York, was named after Col. Alban, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. The mother's Indian family name was Waupanin (Corn) and her own name was She-qua-na-quo-tok (Floating Cloud).

William J. Kershaw, Jr., gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native county, and this training was effectively supplemented by courses of study in St. Lawrence College, in Fond du Lac county, and St. Francis Seminary, another excellent Catholic institution, in Wisconsin county. After leaving the latter school Mr. Kershaw passed two years in the west, within which he found great pleasure and profit in his diverse wanderings and investigations. He traversed the beautiful and untrammeled country so vividly described by Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald Sanders in her work entitled "Trails Through Western Woods," and he also visited the Glacier National Park, in Montana, long before this was made a national reserve. He was in the great northwest earlier than was Colonel Roosevelt, and he gained his full quota of experience in connection with the free and open life of the plains and mountains, as he found employment in herding cattle, "roughed it" in true western style and found zest and gratification in every experience. Mr. Kershaw and his wife

visited the Glacier National Park in the summer of 1912, and he found much satisfaction in recalling to Mrs. Kershaw the incidents and experiences of his early sojourn in the west, the while he was again covering much of the same territory.

After his youthful exploits in the great northwest Mr. Kershaw returned to Wisconsin, and for one year he was employed in the lumber camps of the northern part of the state, where he added another interesting chapter to the record of his varied career. His next decisive action was to enter upon an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, in Milwaukee, but after becoming a skilled artisan in the line he determined to fit himself for a broader sphere of activity and usefulness and to prepare himself for the profession which had been honored by the services of his father. He accordingly took up the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of the firm composed of William C. Williams and August G. Weissert, of Milwaukee. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1886 and his initial work in his profession was as an employe of his former preceptor, Mr. Weissert, with whom he continued to be associated until 1892, when he became a member of the law firm of Eschweiler, Van Valkenburg & Kershaw. This alliance continued until 1897, since which year Mr. Kershaw has conducted an individual practice of important order, with a representative clientage and with a reputation fortified by many decisive victories in important legal contests. He has the high regard of his professional confreres and is essentially worthy of classification as one of the representative members of the bar of his home city and state. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has proved himself a master of expedients,—resourceful, broad-minded, energetic and aggressive. Mr. Kershaw is well known in his native state and here has a host of loyal and valued friends. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, he is a member of the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and, as a son of a distinguished officer of the Union in the Civil war he is eligible for and is affiliated with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, an honor of which he is deeply appreciative. Mr. Kershaw maintains his office headquarters in suite 29-32 Cawker building, and his residence is on the west side of Milwaukee near Wau.

On the 31st of March, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kershaw to Miss Henrietta Schiller, daughter of Joseph and Emma (Meyer) Schiller, of Milwaukee, in which city Mrs. Kershaw was born and reared and in which she is a popular factor in social activities, as well as those of religious, charitable and educational order.

In conclusion of this review is given reproduction of interesting

statements which appeared in the Milwaukee *Journal* of August 22, 1912:

"William J. Kershaw, Milwaukee attorney, is to become a member of the Menominee tribe of Indians, who have their reservation at Keshena, Wisconsin. A tribal council will convene at Keshena September 4-6, when Mr. Kershaw will be officially adopted. His mother was a full-blood Menominee and his father was an Irishman. It had been the wish for some time of the head members of the tribe to have Mr. Kershaw join. All actions of the council at the big meeting will be taken in the primitive Indian fashion and all matters discussed in the Indian language. Besides the business to be transacted there will be many entertainments offered for the three-day session, including a game of lacrosse.

"The Menominee tribe is second only to the Osage in point of wealth. There is at present the sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars at Washington to be distributed to the members, making about eight thousand dollars for each. They also have one million five hundred thousand acres of standing timber."

It may be further said that the above mentioned ceremony of formal adoption into the tribe of which his mother was a representative was the most gratifying experience of Mr. Kershaw, and incidentally has fortified his admiration of the sterling qualities of the Indians and his appreciation of their many exalted ideals. The occasion was marked alike by solemnity and by many interesting social observances, and Mr. Kershaw, the recipient of distinguished honors under the old tribal customs and ceremonies, was deeply impressed and has not lacked in definite appreciation of the distinction thus granted to him by those to whom he is allied in bonds of kinship,—a relationship of which he may well be proud.

John O. Moen. President of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, vice president of the Wisconsin Veneer Company of Rhinelander, and a director in the Rhinelander Refrigerator Company, John O. Moen is one of the men of fine capabilities as organizers and business builders, who have been chiefly responsible for the making of an industrial center at Rhinelander. Though the immediate city of Rhinelander has been his home since 1906, Mr. Moen has been prominently identified with this section of the state since the fall of 1887, a period of a quarter of a century. At that time he came into Oneida county, and constructed a mill on what is now known as Moen Lake, five miles east of Rhinelander. He was engaged in the operation of that lumber mill for thirteen years finally closing it out, and then for several years was interested in timber lands and lumber operations in the south and west. About 1900 he spent several months in Alabama, and during the succeeding years he made several trips to Oregon looking over the timber

lands. On his return to Wisconsin he bought an interest in the Wisconsin Veneer Company of Rhinelander, and his services have since become factors in the other important local concerns above mentioned.

John O. Moen, who was born in Norway, September 9, 1847, a son of O. T. and Gure Moen, both of whom died in their native country, was reared and educated in his Norwegian home, and at the age of nineteen set out for America, locating first in Portage county, Wisconsin. His residence and citizenship in this state has continued for a period of more than forty years. Mr. Moen is a typical example of the young foreign born men who come to America, relying entirely upon the resources of brain and brawn and eventually achieving a place of prominence in community and state. His first work in Wisconsin was as a farm hand. He soon went into the woods and worked in the different operations of the logging camps, ran logs down the river for several years, and finally reached Nelsonville in Portage county, where he found employment under the late Jerome Nelson in a saw and grist mill. Mr. Moen paid a high tribute to his former employer Mr. Nelson, who was indeed one of the ablest lumber men of his time, and to his helpful influence and friendship for the young Norwegian, must be credited in all fairness a large share of the latter's advancement. He continued an employe of Mr. Nelson, and practically a business associate with him for eighteen years. It was with Mr. Nelson as a partner that he came to Oneida county in 1887, and set up the mill on Moon Lake. In 1897, Mr. Nelson died and in his will appointed Mr. Moen administrator and trustee of his estate, which was closed up under the able management of Mr. Moen. Jerome Nelson who was born in New York State spent nearly a life time in the logging and lumber manufacturing industry of Wisconsin. He was a Civil war veteran, having served four years in the Union army.

Mr. Moen married Mattie Iverson, who was born in Wisconsin. Their three children are Hannah, wife of Henry Stoltenberg of Nelsonville; Gunda, wife of Albert Lutz of Portage county, a farmer; and Oscar.

Hon. George Grimm. Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin since 1906, Judge Grimm has been a member of the Wisconsin Bar for thirty years, made a successful record as a lawyer, and previous to his elevation to the circuit bench was county judge of Jefferson county. Judge Grimm resides in the city of Jefferson.

He represents one of the old families of Jefferson county, and was born near the county seat of that name on September 11, 1859. His father was Adam Grimm, a pioneer whose life was one of more than ordinary character and attainment. He was born March 25, 1824, at Hohlenbrunn, Bavaria, and emigrated to America in the early spring of 1849, settling on a farm near Jefferson. His general activities were farming.

horticulture and bee-keeping. As an apiarist, Adam Grimm achieved the reputation of being America's foremost bee-keeper. Jefferson county has always been noted for its product, and Adam Grimm gave it a new distinction in this line. In later years, Adam Grimm in partnership with Yale Henry founded the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Jefferson, and served as its cashier until his death on April 10, 1876.

Adam Grimm was survived by his widow, and four daughters and one son. His widow was Ann M. (Thoma) Grimm, who was born at Grafenreuth, Bavaria, October 29, 1829, and died at Jefferson November 6, 1893. The four daughters are as follows: Mrs. Charles Bullwinkel, of Jefferson; Mrs. Carl Kuesterman, now deceased, whose home was at Green Bay; Mrs. Herman Gieseler of Jamestown, North Dakota; and Mrs. George J. Kispert of Jefferson.

George Grimm grew up in Jefferson county on a farm and was well educated in the public and preparatory schools. Three years after he had graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1879 he adopted law as his regular profession. Since then his home has been in the city of Jefferson. He represented his county in the Wisconsin legislative assembly in 1887. In 1896 he was appointed county judge of Jefferson county and continued to serve as county judge without opposition until elected to the circuit bench in 1906. By reelection his second term as circuit judge began in January, 1913. Judge Grimm has made a notable record on the bench, and is today recognized as one of the best equipped both by training and temperament among the jurists of the state. Mr. Grimm has been a Republican all his adult life, and in religion is a Christian Scientist. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Judge Grimm married Mariette Bullock, of Johnson's Creek, only daughter of John D. Bullock and Mary (Currier) Bullock. John D. Bullock, who was born at Ephratah, New York, August 5, 1836, came to Wisconsin in 1861, served four terms as a member of the legislative assembly, has been sheriff of Jefferson county and is now and has been for many years special United States Revenue agent. Mary (Currier) Bullock is a daughter of Rodney J. Currier who, in company with one Andrew Lansing, made the first permanent settlement at what is now the city of Jefferson, in the year 1836. Mrs. Bullock's great-grandfather was Major Richard Esselstyn of Claverack, New York, a commissioned officer in the Continental army, and who was a grandson of Marten Cornelise von Yesselstein who came to this country from the city of Yesselstein, Holland, in 1659. Judge Grimm and wife have four daughters, and one son as follows: Meta M., born May 19, 1887, married M. J. Lacey, a traveling sales agent for the Phoenix Horseshoe Company, and their home is at Jefferson; Laura C., born March 22, 1889; Hilda M.,

born June 2, 1890, is the wife of E. J. Schafer, an insurance broker of Chicago; Lorraine E., born June 1, 1893; and Roscoe, born January 4, 1906.

Hon. Neal Brown. Lawyer, legislator, author, orator and man of affairs, Neal Brown is a native of Wisconsin, has been a member of the Marathon bar since 1880, has been an influential factor in the development of his home city of Wausau, and has served with distinction in both branches of the legislature. Outside the boundaries of his home state the name of Neal Brown is associated with fine intellectual and professional attainments.

Mr. Brown was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. He is a son of Thurlow Weed and Helen (Alward) Brown. Thurlow Weed Brown was born in the city of Lockport, New York, received excellent educational advantages in his native state, and in 1855 came to Wisconsin. He numbered himself among the pioneers of Jefferson county, bought raw land, and reclaimed it, and the old homestead land continued the abiding place of the family. He not only was one of the substantial farmers of his day, but also wielded much influence in the shaping and directing of public opinion and action in the pioneer period of Wisconsin history, as he was a talented and successful newspaper man and identified with practical journalism in Wisconsin until the time of his death.

Hon. Neal Brown spent his first nineteen years at the old home farm in Jefferson county. Besides the advantages of the public schools, he had those of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. At nineteen he began the study of law under Hon. L. B. Caswell of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, who had previously served as congressman from that district. Mr. Brown finally entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated LL. B. in the class of 1880. Since his admission to the bar his residence has been at Wausau, Marathon county. In office counsel and in civil and in criminal practice, during more than thirty years of experience, Neal Brown has enjoyed many of the best distinctions and rewards of the profession, and stands second to none among local attorneys.

While never subordinating in the least the demands of his profession, Mr. Brown has found time and opportunity to render services in offices of public trust, and to aid materially in the advancement of civic and industrial progress. He has been an extensive and successful dealer in real estate and in investments, both on his own account, and as representative of other capitalists. He has become interested in many of the important business enterprises of Wausau, and has made a reputation for able handling in the promotion and organization of substantial concerns. He is at the present time a director of the Marathon Paper Mills Company; president of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company; vice president of each the Itasca Cedar Company, and the Winton Invest-

ment Company; president of the Wausau Street Railroad Company; and a director of the Wausau Sulphate Fiber Company. In the practice of his profession, he is associated with L. A. Pradt, and F. W. Genrich, under the firm name of Brown, Pradt & Genrich. He has also been in partnership in the real estate business with C. S. Gilbert for many years. Mr. Brown helped organize the Employers Mutual Liability Company of Wisconsin, being a director and general counsel for that company. He has served as president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Brown has been found an able advocate of the Democratic party. He represented Marathon county in the lower house of the state legislature for one term. In 1892, he was elected a member of the State Senate where his record was that of a broad-minded and disinterested worker for the public welfare. He has twice been his party's nominee for the United States Senate. A man of unusual literary talent, Neal Brown has gained more than local reputation as a writer and lecturer. He is the author of an interesting volume entitled, "Critical Confessions," a work showing not only a broad comprehension of history and special appreciation of the records of American jurisprudence, but also attractive literary flavor. Before the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, Mr. Brown delivered a timely address upon the subject "The People and the University." February 4, 1901, he addressed the Milwaukee Bar Association, on "John Marshall and His Time." February 17, 1904, in Milwaukee, he delivered before the State Bar Association, an address entitled "The Foundation of Free Government." Before the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Mr. Brown gave, at its meeting held in Milwaukee, February 7, 1912, a patriotic address on "Abraham Lincoln." Before the legislature he presented, in behalf of the water-power owners of the state, and argument against the proposed legislation by the provisions of which the commonwealth would claim ownership of the water-powers of the state. Before the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Brown presented a splendid brief analyzing the relations of the paper industry and the tariff. Paper manufacturing, it need not be mentioned, has long been one of great importance in Wisconsin. His witty address on "The Comedy of History" met a most favorable reception, as delivered before a meeting of the Illinois Bar Association, at the Chicago Beach Hotel in Chicago in 1902. The formal products of his scholarship and his excursions into more popular fields of thought have always met with favor, and his name is one frequently mentioned in the newspaper world.

Roy K. Dorr. District manager for The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Kenosha, Mr. Dorr has a place among the leaders in insurance circles in the state of Wisconsin.

Born in New London, Wisconsin, February 20, 1878, Roy K. Dorr is a son of B. F. and H. C. (Chandler) Dorr. His mother was a native of the state of New Hampshire, while the father was born in 1833 at Lockport, New York, coming west with his mother and family in 1848, the same year in which Wisconsin was admitted to the Union. Grandfather Gridley Dorr, who died in New York several years previously, was born during the Revolutionary war. There were six children of B. F. and H. C. Dorr, and the only two now living are Roy K. and Mrs. Ruth D. Ralph of Green Bay.

When a boy, Roy K. Dorr attended the public schools in Antigo, Wisconsin, being graduated from the Antigo High School in 1896. Subsequently he took an academic course in Beloit, and for two and a half years was a student at Beloit College. After considerable business experience, Mr. Dorr in 1912 was appointed district manager for Kenosha County by The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and is now holding up his end at Kenosha with a large record of annual business.

Mr. Dorr is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at Beloit College was a member of the Wisconsin Gamma Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi. On June 11, 1910, he married Miss Helen Thiers, a daughter of Edward and Mary Thiers. They are the parents of one daughter, Mary Nicoll Dorr, born May 10, 1911.

Charles H. Grelle. The name of Grelle has always been associated with the history of Prairie du Chien, and the present head of the house, Charles H. Grelle, has well sustained the reputation of the family for uprightness and strength of character. Mr. Grelle is president of one of the largest and most important financial institutions in the city and in addition to this is interested in a number of important commercial enterprises, all of which give him a position of influence in the business world. That he is always ready to aid any cause which has as its object the betterment of conditions, is universally conceded, and Mr. Grelle is not only respected for his business ability but is widely liked for his personal characteristics and his public-spiritedness.

The grandfather of Charles H. Grelle was born in France and came to this country in 1855, locating in the city of New Orleans, at the time a city strongly impregnated with French customs and ideals. With him was his son, Charles Grelle, the father of Charles. They remained in New Orleans for a time and then determined to locate farther up the Mississippi. They came by boat as far as St. Louis and here the mother and son remained while the father continued on up the river by boat, his destination being St. Paul. When the boat arrived at Prairie du Chien, the attractiveness of the surrounding country and the very evident life that the little village showed, the

Charles Grelle

prospects for growth and the location of the town finally determined Mr. Grelle to settle here, and so sending back to St. Louis for his wife and son, he located permanently in Prairie du Chien and thus became one of the pioneers of the place and of Crawford county. In France he had learned the trade of cabinet making and was an expert at the art, so he established himself in this business in the town and since at this time all the furniture in use was made by hand he soon had all the work he could attend to. Even in later years when machine made furniture came into use he had a large number of customers, for he was able to turn out furniture of a quality of workmanship that could not be equaled by the factory made articles. He continued in this business until his death and then his son took it up.

This son, Charles, was the only child, and after obtaining what education he could in the primitive schools of the period he left school at the age of seventeen and entered his father's shop. Here after the death of the father he continued the cabinet making business and was also engaged in the undertaking business. He was a Democrat in politics and was a prominent and public-spirited citizen. His father before him had been interested in all public matters and had served two terms as a member of the city council. Charles Grelle was born in France and his wife, who was Caroline Stuckey, was born in Crawford county, Wisconsin. Charles Grelle died in 1902 and his widow is still living at the age of sixty-seven. Eight children were born to this couple, of whom six are living.

Charles H. Grelle was born in Wauzeka, Crawford county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of February, 1867. He grew up in Prairie du Chien and received his education in his home city. He attended the public schools until he had reached his thirteenth year and then he was sent to the parochial schools for a time. In 1880 he attended the Sacred Heart Academy in Prairie du Chien, but previous to this time he had been at work. His first position, which he held until 1881, was as a clerk in a dry goods store of L. Case & Company. He made so efficient a clerk that soon after he was made general manager of the dry goods department of the above mentioned store. Having earned both experience and money in the business, in 1891 he resigned his position to go into the dry goods business for himself. He has continued in this business up to the present time, though quite recently he transferred all his interest in the business to his brothers, and the firm is now known as Grelle Brothers. This store is one of the best stocked and best known establishments in the town and the large trade which it enjoys has been built up in large measure through the efforts of Mr. Grelle.

The electric lighting system of the city was originally begun by Mr. Bayliss, but the capital at his disposal proved to be insufficient to finance the undertaking and the company was almost bankrupt when

Mr. Grelle stepped in and took matters in charge. He put the company on a good solid financial basis and gave to the city its present efficient lighting plant. The Prairie City Electric Company owns one of the finest and most satisfactory plants in the northwest and this is due in large measure to Mr. Grelle. In 1904 he was elected president of the company, the other officers being Mr. Poehler, who is vice-president, Henry Otto, secretary and treasurer, and Fred L. Haupt, superintendent.

One of Mr. Grelle's principal interests is the Bank of Prairie du Chien, which was organized in 1889 by E. I. Kidd, a former bank examiner of the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Grelle became a stockholder and director of this institution in 1900 and with the death of Mr. Kidd in 1907, Mr. Grelle was elected president of the bank. The other officers are W. R. Graves, vice-president, Henry Otto, cashier, and A. G. Kieser, assistant cashier. In addition to the officers of the bank its board of directors includes J. S. Earll, O. G. Munson and D. F. Horsfall. The capital of the bank is $30,000 and the surplus is $30,000, the deposits being over $633,000.

Mr. Grelle became vice-president of the Prairie City Canning Company when the business was operating with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. This company cans tomatoes and sauer kraut exclusively and so lucrative has the business proved that in 1913 the capital was increased to fifty thousand dollars. It has proved to be a valuable enterprise to the city, for a number of employes are required for its operation.

Mr. Grelle was married on the 6th of July, 1893, at Prairie du Chien, to Miss Gertrude E. Fredrich. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grelle, as follows: Robert Charles, who was born June 21, 1897, and is at present in his third year in the Sacred Heart Academy in Prairie du Chien; Lawrence Henry, whose birth occurred on the 18th of September, 1899, and Edward C., born on May 27, 1900.

Kading & Kading. The law firm of Kading & Kading, with offices in the Masonic Temple Building at Watertown, possesses not only the distinction which comes to successful ability in that profession, but is noteworthy as a union in professional relations of husband and wife, and there are very few of such legal partnerships to be found anywhere in the country. Mr. Kading who recently retired from the office of district attorney for Dodge county, is regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar, while Mrs. Kading is likewise admirably trained and has made a similar successful record in her chosen profession. Mrs. Kading is circuit court commissioner of Dodge county, and one of the few women who have achieved definite success in the practice of law in Wisconsin.

Charles A. Kading was born in the village of Lowell, Dodge county,

Wisconsin, January 14, 1874. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Boggans) Kading, were born, reared and married in Germany, and in 1866, set out for America, the land of opportunities. The sailing vessel which bore them across the ocean was eleven weeks in making the voyage, and landed them at New York City, July 3, 1866. Coming to Wisconsin, where so many of their countrymen had established homes, they located in the town of Oak Grove, of Dodge county, and as poor emigrants set to work to make a home and acquire some degree of substantial prosperity. Charles Kading had very little money, and his first employment was at farm labor. Hard working and thrifty, and with the aid of his capable wife, he soon accumulated savings which were invested in a little farm. The succeeding years saw a gradual increase in the estate, and now for a long time he has been one of the substantial land owners of Dodge county. He is now living practically retired on the homestead, at the age of seventy-three years, and is one of the well known and highly honored pioneer citizens of Dodge county. His wife passed away in 1881, when her son Charles A. was seven years old. Of the six children in the family, five sons and one daughter, four sons are still living.

As a boy Charles A. Kading grew up on the Dodge county farm, attended the district schools, at the same time learning valuable lessons in industry and coming to appreciate the dignity of honest toil. At the age of sixteen he entered the graded schools at Lowell, and after two years was qualified for a teacher's certificate. He taught a district school one year, and then continued his studies in the high school at Horicon. All his work in those days was in line with a definite ambition for a professional career, and during one summer he attended the University of Wisconsin. Four years were spent as a teacher in the public schools, and he then entered the law department of the Northern Indiana Law School, now known as Valparaiso University. From that school he was graduated with the class of 1900, and the well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of his native state in the same year, he has since been active and increasingly successful in his profession.

The year 1900 marked another important event in his career, when on November 7, was celebrated at Milwaukee his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Holste, adopted daughter of Henry Holste, a well known citizen of Watertown. Mrs. Kading's parents, Julius and Freda (Maybauer) Sommers, died when she was in infancy, and she was given the best of educational advantages by her foster parents. She graduated from the Watertown High School and was graduated in the law department of Valparaiso University in the same class with her husband. While much of her time has necessarily been taken up with the duties of home and motherhood, she has in many cases proved herself exceptionally able as attorney and counsellor, and has proved a valuable partner in the firm

of Kading & Kading, which now enjoys a large clientage. Mrs. Kading has served as circuit court commissioner for Dodge county since 1910. Mr. Kading in 1906 was elected district attorney of Dodge county, and gave six years of skillful and disinterested service in that office, his term expiring in 1912. For seven years he was city attorney of Watertown, where he and his wife have been in practice since their marriage in November, 1900. In the fall of 1912 he was nominated at the September primary election for the office of attorney general for the state of Wisconsin, and came very near being elected; having materially cut down the Republican majority.

Mr. and Mrs. Kading have one son, Charles Earl, born June 11, 1907. Mr. Kading gives a staunch support to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are popular members of social circles. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Fraternity, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife both have membership in the Dodge County Bar Association.

William C. Cowling. Success is the natural prerogative of such valiant personalities as Mr. Cowling, who defrayed through his own efforts the expense of his higher academic and his professional education and who has gained secure prestige as one of the able and representative members of the bar of his native state. He is engaged in the active general practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, with offices in the Wells Building.

Mr. Cowling was born in the city of Oshkosh, judicial center of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the second of July, 1874, and is a son of John and Mary E. Cowling. John Cowling established his home in Wisconsin prior to the Civil war. In this great conflict he served as a valiant soldier in Company C, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in many of the important engagements of the prolonged struggle through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated.

To the public schools of his native city, William C. Cowling is indebted for his early educational discipline and there he was graduated in the high schools as a member of the class of 1891. Depending upon his own exertions in his higher studies, he entered the University of Minnesota. He earned his way through college by reporting for various newspapers during the university sessions and by working in factories during his vacation seasons. In 1895 Mr. Cowling assumed the office of clerk of the municipal court of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, and he retained this incumbency until 1899. He devised and established in this office an effective system of records, and the same has been followed closely since his retirement from office, his resignation having

been entered two years prior to the expiration of his second term. In the meanwhile he had taken up the study of law under effective private preceptorship, and he was admitted to the bar of his native state. Upon resigning his position as clerk of the municipal court at Oshkosh, Mr. Cowling moved to Princeton, Green Lake county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and where he assumed occupancy of the office formerly owned by Hon. James H. Davidson, member of congress from that district. He continued in the practice of law at Princeton from January 1, 1899, until June, 1901, when he returned to Oshkosh and entered into a partnership with W. W. Quatermass, under the firm name of Quatermass & Cowling. Mr. Quatermass was at that time district attorney of Winnebago county, and he found in Mr. Cowling a most able and valuable coadjutor, their partnership alliance continuing until the death of Mr. Quatermass in March, 1903, and the firm having controlled a substantial and representative practice.

At Oshkosh one of the important industrial and commercial centers of Wisconsin, Mr. Cowling continued in the practice of his profession for some years, since which time he has been numbered among the strong and successful members of the Milwaukee bar. Here he had added materially to his reputation as a resourceful and versatile advocate and well fortified counsellor, and his clientage of one of essentially important and representative order.

In politics Mr. Cowling has been found arrayed as a stalwart and effective exponent of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he early became influential as a worker in the party cause. In November, 1902, he was elected to represent the First District of Winnebago in the assembly of the state legislature, and he made an excellent record for zealous and well ordered efforts to promote wise legislation and to represent fully the interests of his constitutents. In the session of 1903 he was a member of the important judiciary committee of the assembly, or lower house, and was chairman of the joint committee on printing, besides holding membership on other committees. He retired from the legislature in 1905, at the expiration of his term, and in the same year assumed the office of city attorney of Oshkosh, of which position he continued the alert and valued incumbent until 1909. Mr. Cowling is a close observer of the ethical code of his profession and his work in his chosen calling has been such as to dignify the same and gain to him the confidence and esteem of his confreres at the bar. As a citizen he is progressive and public spirited, and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his native state. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is affiliated with Wisconsin Sovereign Consistory, as he also is with the Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Milwaukee. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias.

Fossett A. Cotton. It is neither essential nor desirable that a eulogy be offered in presenting a brief review of the life and works of Fossett A. Cotton, President of the State Normal School of La Crosse, for the character and quality of his service is apparent to all, and the far-reaching influence that emanates from the life of a conscientious and zealous master instructor such as he is a factor with which all thinking people are familiar and appreciative, and which even unthinking people regard with the utmost respect. So it is that in this connection specific attention is given to the actual facts of the life of Mr. Cotton, with some mention of the institution with which he has been honorably connected since March, 1909.

Born on May 1, 1862, in Johnson county, Indiana, he is a son of Marion I. and Rachel Amanda (Wright) Cotton. The father was a native of Kentucky who died in 1869, but the mother is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Marion I. Cotton was a farmer and teacher by occupation, a member of the Christian church and an elder in that body for many years. He was a man of excellent natural qualities, who enjoyed a high standing in his community all his life, brief though it was. Until he was twenty years old Fossett A. Cotton was a student of the elementary branches, at which time he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He was graduated from the Butler University at Indianapolis, with the degree of A. B., after which he spent a year in study at the University of Chicago. His first work along educational lines was as a teacher in the district, village and town schools, advancing rapidly in the field of work for which he had prepared himself. He was county superintendent of the schools of Henry county, Indiana, and for six years was deputy state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, and state superintendent of public instruction for Indiana for another six years. While serving in the latter office, his last salary was paid to him on the 15th of March, 1909, and on the 16th of March, in the same year, he entered upon his duties as president of the State Normal School of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Though that institution is one of the younger ones in this section of the country, having been established in 1909, the school has since that time made rapid strides in the acquirement of the ability to confer upon its students the best training and equipment possible to be furnished by a conscientious faculty of instructors, whose aim it is to make the more efficient the work of the teachers, and to render them the more skillful in the matter of imparting instruction in the most telling manner.

The State Normal School of La Crosse has been fortunate in its location, as well as in its choice of a president and faculty. Numerous advantages accrue to the institution as a result of its excellent location in a city of the character and general atmosphere of La Crosse. The great natural beauty of the adjacent country provides a setting for the

school that might be long sought without being equaled. Grand Dad Bluff, generally acknowledged to be perhaps the most attractive spot along the entire length of the Mississippi river, is but a five minutes walk from the Normal School, and from its summit, some five hundred feet above the valley, may be seen the city, the La Crosse, Black and Mississippi rivers, and the beautiful hills of Minnesota stretching for miles along the river banks. Many attractions of the city itself might be ennumerated, but mention is omitted here of such. The school itself is one of the great points of interest in La Crosse, and located on State street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, presents a most attractive appearance and occupies a space some two hundred feet square. It has an auditorium with a seating capacity of one thousand persons, a library furnished with several thousand carefully chosen books, gymnasiums and baths for all, with every accessory of college life known to the present day for the convenience of the individual student. In addition to the regular yearly sessions, the summer term of six weeks is provided for prospective teachers in the districts where normal graduates are not required, a provision of the legislature of 1909 being to the effect that all prospective teachers must attend a professional school for six weeks, and the Summer Normal Term provides thus for such aspirants.

The school has made most excellent progress under the management of Mr. Cotton, and takes rank with the best of the older established Normal schools in the Middle West, much of the credit for which is undeniably due to the wise and efficient administration of Mr. Cotton as president of the faculty, which includes some of the best known educators to be found in the country.

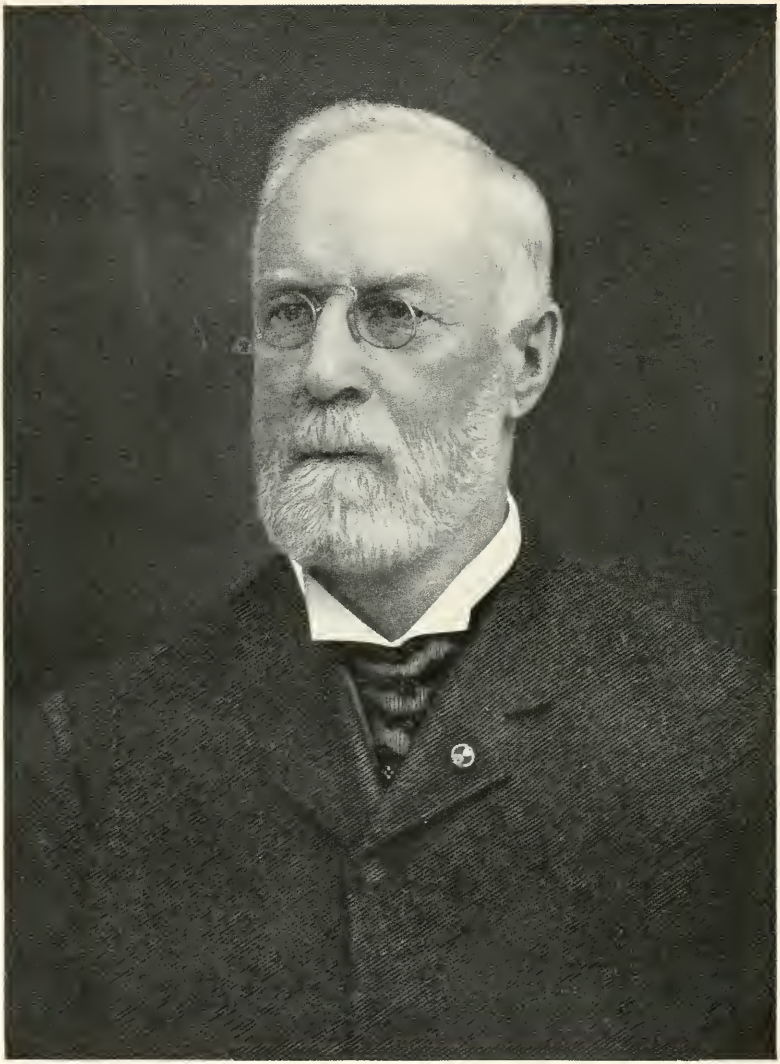
James W. Murphy. Platteville, the judicial center of Grant county, has its due quota of able and honored representatives of the legal profession, and among the leading members of the bar of the county is numbered Mr. Murphy, whose distinctive technical ability and sterling attributes of character need no further voucher than that afforded in the definite success and prestige which are his in his chosen calling. He is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of his native place and here his popularity sets at naught any application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Grant county and thus this section of the state is endeared to him by many gracious memories and associations.

James W. Murphy was born at Platteville, Wisconsin, on the 12th of April, 1858, and is a son of William and Catherine (Sullivan) Murphy, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized. In 1853 the parents, with their one child, immigrated to the United States, and they numbered themselves among

the pioneer settlers of Grant county, Wisconsin, where they passed the residue of their lives and where they were known and honored for their steadfast character and kindly and genial ways. They did not attain to exalted position but their lives were guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor and they did well their part in the world, so that their names merit perpetual place on the roll of the worthy pioneers of Grant county.

To the public schools of his native county James W. Murphy is indebted for his early educational advantages, and in the same he continued his studies until he had attained to the age of fifteen years, after which he attended the Wisconsin State Normal School in Platteville. In the meanwhile he formulated definite plans for his future career and his ambition was one of action, as it has continued to be during the years of his practical career as one of the world's productive workers. In consonance with his ambition Mr. Murphy was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the preceding year he had been admitted to the bar of his native state, and after his graduation he entered upon his professional novitiate in Platteville, where he has continued in active practice during the long intervening period of more than thirty years and where he has built up a large law business, with impregnable reputation as a resourceful and versatile trial lawyer and admirably fortified counselor. He has been concerned with much important litigation in the various courts of this section of the state and his distinctive success is the direct result of ability and earnest effort. He has been shown many evidences of popular confidence and esteem, and in this connection it may be noted that in 1882 he was elected city clerk of Platteville, of which municipality he was chosen city attorney in 1884. In 1886 he was elected United States district attorney, of which important office he continued the incumbent for two years and through his effective service in which he signally advanced his professional reputation. For two years he served as a member of the board of supervisors of Grant county. In 1903 Mr. Murphy was elected mayor of Platteville, and so progressive, liberal and effective was his administration that, through successive re-elections, he continued at the head of the municipal government until 1906.

Strong in his convictions and opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental policy, Mr. Murphy has been an aggressive and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and his work in behalf of the cause has covered many campaigns in his native state. In 1906 there came to him high mark of popular confidence and esteem, in that he was elected representative in Congress from Wisconsin. In the national legislature he fully justified the popular choice which placed him in office, and his



F. C. Winkler

earnest labors inured greatly to the benefit of his home district and state, the while his attitude was that of a broad-minded, sagacious and loyal legislator.

Mr. Murphy and his wife are zealous communicants of the Catholic church, in the faith of which they were reared, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

On the 16th of November, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Murphy to Miss Elizabeth Jones, and of their five children four are living.

General Frederick C. Winkler was born in Bremen, Germany, on March 15, 1838, and is the son of Carl Winkler, who in the year 1842 emigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here he opened a drug store and two years later, after having become successfully established in business, he was joined by his wife and children, who had remained in the Fatherland while the husband and father made a home for them across the seas.

Thus Frederick C. Winkler was educated in the public schools of this city and received all the advantages the educational system of the day was prepared to give him at that time. When he was eighteen years old he began to study law in the office of H. L. Palmer, moving to Madison when he was twenty and continuing his studies in the offices of the law firm of Abbott, Gregory & Pinney. On April 19, 1859, he was admitted to the bar at Madison, whereupon he straightway returned to Milwaukee and began his legal practice here. He met with a pleasing degree of success from the first, and has in the passing years gained a wide prominence in his profession, with the reputation of a man learned in the law.

In 1862 Mr. Winkler felt called to offer his services to the Union cause. His associates desired that he serve as captain of a company which they proposed to raise, and he became Captain of Company B of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, a German regiment which was organized in Milwaukee and vicinity. This company of young men was mustered into the regiment on September 17, 1862, and left the state on the 6th of the following month, joining the Army of the Potomac and spending the winter in drill, guard and picket duty. The regiment participated in the battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, and was at Gettysburg from July 1st to 3d, Captain Winkler at that time being attached to the staff of General Schurz. The regiment lost heavily in both engagements. In the latter both the lieutenant-colonel and major of the regiment were wounded, and Captain Winkler became acting field officer. After the battle of Chickamauga, on September 20th and 21st, the regiment was sent with General Hooker's forces from the Army of the Potomac to the relief of General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. In the following November Colonel

Jacobs left the organization and from that time until the close of the war Captain Winkler was in command, and was advanced through intervening grades to the rank of Colonel. The regiment under his command took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863, and the campaign into East Tennessee for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville which followed it. In the spring of 1864, when General Sherman organized his army for the invasion of Georgia, it became a part of the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, of which the command was given to General Hooker. Colonel Winkler's regiment thenceforth took part in all of General Sherman's campaigns, fought in many skirmishes and participated in every battle. Perhaps the severest struggle of its experience was at Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864, of which action the official report of Colonel Wood, then commander of the Brigade, contains the following: "Where all behave well, it may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me that I cannot discharge my whole duty in this report without pointing out for especial commendation the conduct of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the brunt of the attack on this brigade fell upon it. The brave, skillful and determined manner in which it met the attack, rolled back the onset and pressed forward in a counter charge and drove back the enemy, could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise. It is to be hoped that such conduct will be held up as an example for others and will meet its appropriate reward." (Annual Report of Wisconsin Adjutant General for 1864, Page 80.)

The regiment marched with Sherman to the sea and from Savannah through the Carolinas to Richmond, participating in hot fighting at Averysboro and Bentonville. It took part in the Grand Review at Washington, then proceeded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where it was mustered out on June 28, 1865, Colonel Winkler being brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, "For Meritorious Service." In further mention of the military career of General Winkler, it may be said that General William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, then in command of the brigade, in his final report to the War Department, mentioned the Twenty-sixth as "one of the finest military organizations in the service."

Before the command of the regiment fell into his hands, Captain Winkler, as he ranked then, gave a large measure of his time to duties as judge advocate of many courts-martial, charged at times with the trial of the most weighty offenses. In a number of cases, some five or six in all, it became his duty to certify to headquarters sentences of death; all but two of these were commuted. In the court of inquiry to investigate certain criticisms of Major-General Carl Schurz and a

part of his command, contained in General Hooker's official report of the night battle at Wauhatchie in Lookout Valley, Colonel Winkler was, at the request of General Schurz, appointed his counsel, and as a result of the inquiry, General Schurz and his subordinate, F. Hecker, were "fully exonerated from the strictures contained in General Hooker's report."

After the close of his military duties General Winkler resumed the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, which he pursued with marked industry for a period of fifty years. His practice has been extensive in the Federal as well as state courts and he holds high rank in the profession as a clear-headed, able lawyer. In the presentation of cases he always aims to be fair, he is lucid in statement and forcible in argument. The first case argued by him in the Supreme Court of the state is reported in the 12th, and his last in the 146th volume of Wisconsin Reports. The first was in 1860, the last in 1911.

A man of high moral integrity, he applied his principles to his daily work, and none have been more zealous to maintain the highest ethical standards of legal practice. He has worked in this direction not only through his individual example, but also through the Wisconsin State and Milwaukee Bar Associations, of both of which he has been president. He has also been a vice-president of the American Bar Association.

For the past fifteen years General Winkler has given a large portion of his time to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, being a trustee and a member of the finance and executive committee of that company.

Politically General Winkler has always been a Republican, and more or less active with his party in the city and the state. He has given his support to every nominee of that party from Lincoln to Taft. He has been a member of many state conventions and was a delegate in the national conventions of 1880 and 1884. In the latter he became acquainted with Theodore Roosevelt, with whom he has been on terms of personal friendship ever since. He was an early friend of Civil Service Reform, was one of several who drafted the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission law of 1885 and one of the first commissioners appointed under the same. He is one of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League and president of the Wisconsin League. He is a member and supporter also of the "National Municipal Reform League" and other reformatory organizations. He is a man who has won and retained the confidence and respect and esteem of a state-wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and few Wisconsin men have had a more brilliant career either in the law or in military and civic affairs. He still retains his office in the Pabst Building, and his residence is at 131 Eleventh Street.

In 1864 General Winkler was married to Miss Frances M. Wightman, and six daughters and three sons have been born to their union.

Joseph P. Evans. One of the well known attorneys of Prairie du Chien is Joseph P. Evans, now city attorney, and former incumbent of a number of important offices in the city and county in line with his profession. He is a native son of Crawford county, this state, born in the town of Clayton on March 4, 1868, and the son of W. H. and Mary (Flannigan) Evans.

Concerning the parentage and ancestry of Mr. Evans, it may be said that the father was born in Virginia, and is the son of an old and well known family of that state, while the mother was born in Ireland. Mr. Evans, who was at one time district attorney of Crawford county, was born on November 3, 1842, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Hall) Evans. He received good education in his boyhood home, and in 1860 he came to Clayton, in Crawford county, two years later enlisting as a private in Company D of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry. He received a gunshot wound in a skirmish before Atlanta on July 30, 1864, but continued in the service until the expiration of his term of enlistment. With his return to Clayton, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court at Prairie du Chien in May, 1873. Success attended his efforts from the initiation of his practice, and in 1877 he was elected district attorney. He thereupon moved to Prairie du Chien, in order that he might be more centrally located for the efficient discharge of his duties, and he was the incumbent of that office for four successive terms. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Crawford county in the General Assembly of 1873-4, that service inaugurating his career in public office. He was married in May, 1867, at Rising Sun, Wisconsin, to Mary J. Flannigan, and to them were born seven children, of which number Joseph P. Evans of this review is the eldest.

Up to his eleventh year Joseph Evans attended public schools, then entered St. Gabriel's Parochial school where he continued until 1881, in which year he entered Sacred Heart College. He was graduated from that institution in the class of 1888, and his admission to the bar followed in 1891.

Mr. Evans commenced the active practice of his profession in Prairie du Chien, in the same year in which he gained admission to the bar, and he has here continued in practice since that time. He was city clerk for two years, and in 1894 was elected to the office of city attorney, to which he was re-elected and is the present incumbent of the office. He was circuit court commissioner for twelve years and in all his years of public service has given a worthy account of his citizenship, as well as of his ability in his profession.

On June 4, 1900, Mr. Evans was married to Miss C. M. Barrett, and to them four children have been born. Two of them are now living,—James A., born March 27, 1900, and Joseph Philip, born March 9, 1902.

Cornelius A. Harper, M. D. In no branch has medical science made such tremendous strides as in its treatment of tuberculosis. Until within the last several decades this once most dreaded of all diseases was regarded as absolutely incurable and transmittable from one generation to another. Innumerable homes have been desolated because of its ravages; many young hearts have been kept apart because of its terrors. Now, however, the Great White Plague can be prevented by the patient as well as the physician, and the fact that it is not an inherited disease has been clearly demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt. So interesting is the study of this disease, which presents itself in innumerable forms, that many physicians are specializing with regard to it, and among these eminent men of science, who have attained distinction in this line, Dr. Cornelius A. Harper, of Madison, occupies a prominent place. He is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Hazel Green, Grant county, February 20, 1864, and is a son of M. Allen and Hester (Lewis) Harper.

M. Allen Harper was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812, and in 1847 came to the territory of Wisconsin, by way of the Ohio river, up the Mississippi to the Le Fevre river (known as Galena river), by steamboat, to Galena, Illinois, and then on the Hazel Green, Grant county, where he engaged in farming. He was also one of the pioneers in the lead mining industry, in which he was engaged for many years, but in 1885 retired from active life and removed to Madison, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-three years. He was one of his community's foremost citizens, and for a long period took an active part in Republican politics. Mr. Harper's wife was born at Clarksburg, Virginia, in 1828, and died in Madison in 1908, aged eighty years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living, Cornelius A. being the seventh in order of birth.

Cornelius A. Harper spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Grant county, where he remained until he was twenty years of age, and then turned his attention to school teaching, a vocation which he followed for two years. At that time he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in the class of 1889, with the degree of B. S., and for one and one-half years taught high school. He next entered Columbia University, Washington, D. C., now known as George Washington University, and was graduated in the medical class of 1893, with the degree of M. D. Subsequently, Dr. Harper took post-graduate work in Howard University, Washington, D. C., and in 1894 located in general practice in Madison. Although he is a general practitioner, Dr. Harper has devoted a great deal of attention to the treatment and cure of tuberculosis, and a number of successes in complicated cases have given him a wide-spread reputation in this field of medical science. Among his confreres he is known as an able physician, who respects the unwritten ethics of the profession, and

he is often called into consultation by his fellow-practitioners. He takes an active and intelligent interest in the work of the various organizations, holding membership in the Dane County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association and the National Tuberculosis Association. He has been a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Health since 1905, and at this time is secretary thereof, and is also a member of the Wisconsin Tuberculosis Commission. A Republican, always active in his party's work, in 1910 he was elected a member of the State Assembly, of which body he is still a member. His fraternal connection is with Hiram Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.

On April 23, 1901, Dr. Harper was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bowman, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Rose (Smith) Bowman, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Massachusetts. There were four children in the Bowman family, of whom three still survive, and of these Mrs. Harper is the youngest.

Judge Arthur Loomis Sanborn. The Honorable Arthur Loomis Sanborn, judge of the western district federal court of Wisconsin, has long been prominent in leading legal and judicial circles. He has been a resident of Wisconsin during all but seven of his sixty odd years, although a New Yorker by birth. A descendant of New England families of English origin, he represents in his paternal line of ancestry a family whose three sons were among the sturdy New Hampshire colonists of the seventeenth century, one of the three being Lieutenant John Sanborn of the English army, a direct progenitor of Arthur Loomis Sanborn. Among his maternal ancestors particularly notable is that Admiral Blount, of the vigorous if primitive naval service of the century following the period of the Norman conquest. The Judge's father, Simpson E. Sanborn (1821-1862) was a native of New Hampshire; and the mother, Harriet Blount Sanborn (1823 —) is a native of Lake George, Vermont. They were married in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1850, and eight years later removed with their two little sons to Lake Geneva, in Walworth county, Wisconsin. Here Simpson Sanborn engaged in the jewelry business during the remaining five years of his life. His religious connection with the Methodist Episcopal church and his political associations were those of the Whig and later of the Republican party.

It was on November 17, 1850, seven years before the coming of Simpson and Harriet Sanborn to Wisconsin that their first son, Arthur Loomis Sanborn, was born, at Brasher Falls, a little village on the St. Regis river in the northern part of St. Lawrence county, New York. The only other child of the family was Eugene Sanborn, who grew to manhood and lived to middle age, his death occurring in 1900. The educational advantages

of the two brothers were provided for by the common and high schools of Lake Geneva. Having completed his studies and having lost his father when a boy of twelve, Arthur Loomis Sanborn early entered upon the responsibilities of manhood.

His active career began with his appointment, at the age of nineteen, to the position of deputy register of deeds. He took up his residence in Elkhorn, the county seat of Walworth county, on entering upon the duties of this office. While holding it he industriously employed his leisure time in reading law; and, being admitted to the bar of the state, he began his legal practice, still retaining his county position. His executive ability was recognized in his being elected after a time to the office of register of deeds, in which capacity he continued from January of 1875 until January of 1879. In 1880, seeking further proficiency in his technical knowledge of the law, he pursued courses in the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin, receiving that same year his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the state institution. Having become a resident of Madison, while in attendance at the University, Mr. Sanborn remained there, becoming a partner of the Honorable S. U. Pinney, one of the pioneer lawyers of Dane county. This partnership continued until 1892, being necessarily dissolved when Mr. Pinney was elected to the supreme bench of the state. Mr. Sanborn then formed a partnership with John C. Spooner. When that was discontinued, the legal firm of Sanborn, Luse and Powell was organized. In 1902 Mr. Sanborn severed his association with Messrs. Powell and Luse, in order to enter into professional partnership with his son, John B. Sanborn. This firm existed until the appointment of its senior partner to the federal bench in 1905.

In addition to his general practice as an attorney, Judge Sanborn has held various positions of trust and responsibility. His unusual legal insight led to an earnest desire for his services as a lecturer to the law classes of the University, where he was a member of the legal faculty from 1884 to 1888. From 1888 until 1904 he was a member of the board of examiners for admission to the state bar. He was also for several years an active and influential member of the Madison police and fire commission. He is one of the authors of the Annotated Statutes of the State of Wisconsin for 1889, and the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, and also of the Sanborn Supplement of 1906.

During the years of Judge Sanborn's legal and judicial activity a fine family of children and grandchildren have grown up about him. Almost from the beginning of his career of public service he has been favored with the sympathy and companionship of Mrs. Sanborn, who before her marriage was Miss Alice E. Golder, of Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Her father, Isaac Golder, was a pioneer merchant of that place, to which he had come from New York, which was the native state of both himself and his wife, Sarah. Orleans county, in New York, was the birthplace of their daughter, Alice, the youngest of their family. Her mar-

riage to Arthur Loomis Sanborn was solemnized in 1874 and they became the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter. John Bell Sanborn, now a leading lawyer of Madison, is the eldest and his prominence in Madison is such as to make necessary more extended comment in another paragraph of this review. Katherine Sanborn became the wife of Chauncey E. Blake, who is the law partner of John Bell Sanborn. Eugene Sanborn, who married Miss Helen Whitney, is a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin. Philip Sanborn, the youngest son, is now a student of the University of Wisconsin. Judge Sanborn's grandchildren, of whom he is very proud, are six in number.

John Bell Sanborn, who inherited his father's interest in, and talent for, the profession of law, is one of the leading barristers of Madison. He was graduated from the literary courses of the University of Wisconsin in 1896 and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same institution in 1897. Two years of further advanced study brought him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1899. He then spent one year as a member of the faculty of American history in the University of Ohio, at Columbus. In September of 1901 he became the junior partner of a law firm, consisting of his father and himself. A year later he was made a full partner, the firm name being Sanborn and Sanborn. This association continued until 1905, when his father was made judge of the Federal Court of the Western District. Since that time John B. Sanborn has been a partner of his brother-in-law, Chauncey E. Blake, the name of the firm being Sanborn and Blake. Mr. Sanborn married Miss Gertrude Stillman, of Milwaukee.

Not only domestic, but social interests, as well, claim some of the Judge's time. He is appreciative of organized recreation as well as of organized work. His membership in associations for the latter purpose include his connection with the Wisconsin Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Criminal Law Association. Among non-professional associations he belongs to the University Club, the Madison Club, the Maple Bluff Golf Club, the Chicago Golf Club and the Hinsdale Golf Club. The great Scotch outdoor game is an especial favorite with Judge Sanborn, who is also a lover of fine horses and a connoisseur of the same. A warmly genial nature adds charm to his judicial dignity and elicits an affection that is general as well as sincere among the extensive public whom Mr. Sanborn served in his official capacity. That he is the logical incumbent of his important office may be indicated by a brief quotation from an issue of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* in 1905.

"Through the appointment of Mr. Sanborn, the district bench will receive a valuable and conscientious accession. He is a man of highly recognized legal ability, with a standing before the bench and bar that will make his appointment most satisfactory. Senators Spooner and Quarles, in recommending Mr. Sanborn as Judge Bunn's successor, have

closely followed the undoubted preferences of the great majority of the members of the Wisconsin bar and to the general public as well."

Judge Sanborn has no superior and possibly no equal on the bench of Wisconsin in his knowledge of law. This qualification, coupled with his keen, analytical mind and fair, impartial judgment, makes him a man well fitted for the position and a worthy successor to the judges who have preceded him on the Federal bench.

JOHN MYERS OLIN. The title of John Myers Olin to a place among the biographies of citizens of Madison rests upon the fact that during the forty years he has been a resident of the city he has been connected with its best interests in educational, professional and public life. His career is unique for the length of its service, its varied character, and for the rare personal disinterestedness which has at times surrendered every personal ambition, every private interest, and labored without ceasing for the welfare of his adopted city and its people. One of the leading lawyers of the state, he is a member of the firm of Olin, Butler & Crukeet, and was for the past two years president of the Wisconsin Bar Association. Mr. Olin was born July 10, 1851, at Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, and is a son of Nathaniel G. and Phoebe (Roberts) Olin, natives of Vermont, the former born at Shaftsbury and the latter at Manchester, and both now deceased. There were five sons and six daughters in the family, of whom four now survive.

John Myers Olin secured his early education in the district schools of Richland county, the high school at Belleville, and Dailey's Private Academy, at Lexington. Entering Oberlin College, he remained in that institution through the freshman year, and then entered the sophomore class at Williams College, where he graduated with the class of 1873, receiving the degree of A. B., and being selected as a member of the Phi Beta Society. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. For one year after graduation, Mr. Olin was principal of the schools of Mansfield, Ohio, and in August, 1874, was called to Madison, Wisconsin, by Dr. Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin. From September, 1874 until the close of the college year, in June, 1878, he was instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory in the University of Wisconsin, and graduated from the law department of that institution in 1879. At that time he engaged in the practice of law in partnership with Lars J. Grinde, under the firm name of Olin & Grinde, and his partnership with this gentleman continued until Mr. Grinde's death in December, 1881, Mr. Olin subsequently practicing alone until January 1, 1892. At that time he formed a partnership with Harry L. Butler, under the firm style of Olin & Butler, and in 1910 William R. Crukeet became a member of the firm, at which time the name was changed to its present form.

In the fall of 1885, Mr. Olin was selected as professor of Federal Jurisprudence and of the Law of Sales in the college of law of Wiscon-

sin University, holding this professorship until the close of the school year of 1887. In June, 1894, he again became a member of the law faculty and continued as such until his resignation in 1910 covering, during this time, the subjects of Wills, Torts, and Real Property. A large private practice and interests of large and varied nature have kept Mr. Olin's time greatly occupied, but still he has found leisure to devote to work that has given him the title of "Father of the Park System." In 1894 he was one of the organizers of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, of which he was president for eighteen years, resigning in 1910. During this period he has given freely of his time, his service and his means in promoting movements calculated to benefit and beautify the city. Since 1907 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Mr. Olin is a Republican in his political leanings, though it is difficult to state that he belongs to any party. His religious associations are with the Congregational church.

On June 14, 1880, Mr. Olin was married to Miss Helen M. Remington, who was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, daughter of Cyrus and Maria (Train) Remington, the former a native of New York and the latter of New Hampshire. Mrs. Olin is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, class of 1876.

Col. Frank H. Putney is one of the substantial capitalists of the beautiful little city of Waukesha, has been a most influential factor in its development and upbuilding and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the state in which he has maintained his home for many years and in which he is widely known and honored. His career has been one of splendid achievement, as a soldier, citizen, lawyer, public official and man of affairs, and one of the most consistent and important functions of the publication at hand is to accord proper recognition to such representative men of Wisconsin as is this citizen of the metropolis and judicial center of Waukesha county.

Colonel Frank Howell Putney was born at Rockford, the capital of Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 13th of October, 1841, and is the only child of Captain Foskett M. and Clarissa (Howell) Putney, who were honored pioneers of that state, as were they later of Wisconsin, the father having gained his military title through service in the trouble regarding the boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, and the major part of his active career having been devoted to farming and merchandising. Colonel Putney was a babe at the time of the family removal from Illinois to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to the admission of the state to the Union, and in 1845, his father became a resident of Prospect Hill, Waukesha county. Five years later, in 1850, removal was made to the little village of Waukesha, and the parents continued

Frank H. Putney

their residence in this county until their death, the father having been a man of exalted character and marked ability.

The village schools of Waukesha afforded Colonel Putney adequate educational advantages in a preliminary way, and thereafter he took a course of study in the preparatory department of Carroll College, at Waukesha. From 1855 to 1860 he attended the high school in Milwaukee, and his youthful patriotism, which led him into the Union ranks at the inception of the Civil war, deflected him from his original plan of completing a collegiate course.

Colonel Putney was among the first of the loyal young men of Wisconsin to tender service in defense of the nation's integrity when the Civil war was precipitated. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His company was commanded by Captain Howell and he served in this company for three years. On the 1st of July, 1862, he was appointed sergeant of his company, and on the 5th of January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, upon the expiration of his original term. On the 7th of the following month he was commissioned second lieutenant, and as such he was mustered in on the 8th of September, in his former regiment, which was reorganized at this time. The command had been stationed at Lawrence, Kansas, in the early period of its service, and later was in turn at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, that state. In April, 1862, he was sent to Columbus, Kentucky, and in the summer of that year proceeded to La Grange, Tennessee. Colonel Putney participated in General Grant's memorable campaign in northern Mississippi during the autumn and winter of 1862; thereafter was in the command of General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and in the ever memorable march to the sea. He took part in the many engagements incidental to this campaign, including the siege of Savannah; was thereafter identified with the campaign through the Carolinas, and the final march from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington, D. C., where he participated in the Grand Review of the victorious troops, at the close of the war.

In October, 1864, Colonel Putney was detailed as acting adjutant of his regiment, and he served in this capacity until April, 1865, when he was detached from his regiment and assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Colonel Cassius Fairchild, who commanded a brigade. On the 22d of May, 1865, by order of Major General F. P. Blair, Colonel Putney was assigned to duty as brigade inspector on the staff of General Charles Ewing, commanding the First Brigade, Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and he continued in active service until the final mustering out of his company and regiment, at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 16th of July, 1865. He was a gallant and faithful soldier and his record as a defender of the Union cause during the long and weary period of the

great conflict will ever reflect high honor upon his name and upon the state which he represented.

After the close of his military career Colonel Putney returned to Wisconsin and turned his attention to the study of law. He made definite progress in his assimilation and absorption of the involved science of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1870. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Waukesha until 1874, when he went to New York city, where he gave his attention to newspaper work for a period of about two years, at the expiration of which he returned to Wisconsin. In 1876 he was appointed private secretary to Governor Ludington, with the rank of colonel, and in 1878 he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant secretary of state, under Hans B. Warner. He was reappointed in 1880 and while serving in this position he was elected county judge of Waukesha county. He assumed his position on the bench on the 1st of January, 1882, and remained the able and popular incumbent of this judicial office for four years. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster of Waukesha, under the administration of President McKinley, and during his term of four years he gave a most effective service, as he has ever done in all positions of public trust to which he has been called.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Colonel Putney is admirably fortified in his opinions concerning economic and governmental polity and that he has been a stalwart of stalwarts in the ranks of the Republican party, with the activities of which in his home state he has been closely identified. His interest in his old comrades of the Civil war has been of the most enduring order, and he has been actively affiliated with William B. Cushing Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, in Waukesha, from the time of its organization. He served three terms as commander of this post and has also held the office of adjutant general of the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, besides which he is a companion of the first class in the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In ancient-craft Masonry he is affiliated with Waukesha Lodge, No. 37, Free & Accepted Masons, and he has also attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having also completed the circle of the York Rite. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Colonel Putney has shown distinctive ability in the promotion and administration of business affairs of broad scope and importance, and through his well ordered enterprise he has gained a substantial fortune. He was one of the founders of the Waukesha Mineral Springs Sanitarium, was formerly vice-president of the Waukesha National Bank, and at one time was president of the Waukesha Malleable Iron Company, each of which corporations benefited from his counsel and

progressive ideas. He is at the present time president of the Waukesha Gas & Electric Company, and a stockholder in the Waukesha Realty Company. He has shown an abiding interest in all that has touched the welfare of his home city and his influence and co-operation have been freely given in support of measures and enterprises tending to further the civic and material prosperity of Waukesha and the state at large. He is the owner of much valuable realty in his home city and elsewhere, and now, after years of earnest and effective endeavor, he is living virtually retired in his beautiful home in Waukesha.

E. Ray Stevens. Throughout his career and by reason of unimpeachable conduct and close observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics, gained the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the bar, in addition to which he commands a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. For several years past he has been judge of the Ninth Judicial circuit of Wisconsin.

A native of Illinois, Judge Stevens was born at Barrington, Lake county, that state, the date of his birth June 20, 1869. He is a son of George B. and Frances Ellen (Kellogg) Stevens, both of whom were born and reared in New York. The date of the father's birth was July 8, 1825, and he died in 1903. Mrs. Stevens was born October 30, 1838,, and her demise occurred in 1898. The early Stevens ancestors in America were among the Dutch and English settlers of the Empire state and representatives of the name served in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812. In early life George Stevens was a farmer in New York and subsequently he engaged in the general merchandise business in his native state. In the early '50s he came to the west and settled in Lake county, Illinois, where he was identified with agricultural operations until 1877, when he located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Here he devoted his attention to farming for several years and eventually retired to Janesville, where he passed away in 1903. While in Lake county, Illinois, he was a member of the school board and for a number of years was justice of the peace. In politics he was an ardent Republican after the war and in a fraternal way he was a valued member of the Masonic order. He and his wife had one son, E. Ray, the immediate subject of this review.

Judge Stevens was eight years of age at the time of his parents removal from Illinois to Wisconsin. He attended the public schools of Koshkonong, in Jefferson county, and was graduated in the high school of Janesville. In the fall of 1889 he was matriculated as a student in the University of Wisconsin, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he completed the law course of his alma mater and the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him. It is worthy of

note here that Judge Stevens furnished the funds for his college education with newspaper work.

In 1896 Judge Stevens became a law partner of Burr W. Jones and the well known law firm of Jones and Stevens continued to do business in Madison until 1903. In the latter year, upon the election of Judge Robert G. Siebecker to the Supreme bench of the state, Governor La-Follette appointed Mr. Stevens to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Siebecker as judge of the Ninth Judicial circuit. At the expiration of that term, in 1908, Judge Stevens was regularly elected to fill that office and he is incumbent of it at the present time, in 1912. In the legislative session of 1901 he represented the First district of Dane county in the Assembly and was the author of the so-called Stevens Primary Election bill, which failed of passage. In politics the Judge is a Republican and in religious matters he is a zealous member of the Congregational church.

In 1908 Judge Stevens became one of the organizers of the Wisconsin Criminal Law Conference, of which he was president for two terms. He was a member of the commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation from Wisconsin for a number of years and is affiliated with the Delta U College fraternity. In Masonic circles he is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 5, Free & Accepted Masons; Madison Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and Madison Council, Royal & Select Masters.

June 23, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Stevens to Miss Kate L. Sabin, a daughter of Henry Sabin, of the town of Windsor, Wisconsin. Three children were born to Judge and Mrs. Stevens: Ellen died at the age of ten years; and Myron and Sabin are attending school in Madison.

Emil Lenicheck. A representative member of the bar of his native city, where he is also president and counsel of the Citizens Abstract & Title Company, of which he was the organizer, Mr. Lenicheck is one of those progressive and loyal citizens to whom it is a pleasure to accord specific recognition in this history of Wisconsin, of whose metropolis he is a most popular business man as well as an able representative of his profession.

Emil Lenicheck was born in Milwaukee on the 29th of November, 1872, and is a son of Frank and Anna (Slaby) Lenicheck, both of whom were born and reared in Bohemia, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to reside until 1867, when they immigrated to America and made Milwaukee their destination. The father was a skilled mason and became a successful contractor in the line of his trade. He was a man of ability and sterling character and during the many years of his residence in Milwaukee he erected many fine buildings and was otherwise prominent as a contractor and sub-

stantial business man. He died in this city on the 19th of March, 1909, secure in the high regard of all who knew him, and his devoted wife preceded him to eternal rest, her death having occurred on the 18th of December, 1907. Of their children three sons and two daughters attained to years of maturity and all of the number are living except the eldest son, Joseph H., who died, in Denver, Colorado, on the 20th of October, 1898. In politics the father gave his allegiance to the Republican party and he manifested a loyal interest in civic affairs as well as in the promotion of the cause of the party with which he was aligned.

The public schools of Milwaukee afforded Emil Lenicheck his early educational advantages and he also attended the Milwaukee Law School and effectively prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1895. For some time he was the incumbent of a position in the law office of Samuel Howard, and in connection with the abstract business conducted by Mr. Howard he gained a broad and accurate knowledge of this line of enterprise, especially in its application to Milwaukee county. He later entered the employ of the Dupre Abstract Company, and shortly after, he formed a partnership with his only surviving brother, Frank J., and engaged in the active practice of law in Milwaukee, under the firm name of Lenicheck & Lenicheck, his brother being at the present time a member of the well known law firm of Lenicheck, Robinson, Fairchild & Boesel, of Milwaukee. In the autumn of 1899 Emil Lenicheck and his brother dissolved partnership and the former then became associated with the real-estate firm of Richter, Dick & Reutemann, in charge of the firm's legal department. This alliance continued about three years and Mr. Lenicheck then became assistant secretary of the Milwaukee Abstract & Title Company, with which he continued to be thus identified until 1904, when he severed the connection and effected the organization of the Citizens Abstract & Title Company, of which he has since been president and counsel, the offices of the company being located at 109 Miller block, 112 Wisconsin street. To the affairs of this company Mr. Lenicheck now gives virtually his entire time and attention and through his technical knowledge, broad experience and marked executive ability he has made the enterprise most successful, the issuing of an abstract by this company being regarded as an authoritative title. The files and records of the company are being completed and systematically placed, so that the service is prompt and reliable in every particular.

Mr. Lenicheck is aligned with the Republican party and while he has been a zealous worker in its cause, he has manifested no predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is a member of the directorate of the Milwaukee Savings Bank, one of the substantial and popular financial institutions of the Wisconsin metropolis, and is affiliated with the Equitable Fraternal Union.

On the 23d of October, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lenicheck to Miss Mildred L. Scheuber, who was born in Jefferson county, this state, where her parents established their home in the pioneer days. She is a daughter of Adolph and Henriette Scheuber, both of whom were born in Germany and each of whom was about fifteen years of age at the time when their respective parents immigrated to America and established homes in Wisconsin, in the territorial days. For a time Adolph Scheuber resided at Golden Lake, Jefferson county, and he then removed to Jefferson county, where he and his wife maintained their residence for many years, their home having been in the village of Sullivan the greater part of the time. Mr. Scheuber was a man of strong mentality and broad information, a citizen of sterling character and one who ever commanded unqualified popular esteem. He served for a long period as register of deeds of Jefferson county and also held the office of notary public. He gained a good knowledge of fundamental law and his fairness and mature judgment, combined with his broad information, made him a person of influence in his community, especially in the early days, when he was called upon to arbitrate difficulties and give counsel to his neighbors, who placed implicit confidence in his dictums. He and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Milwaukee, where he died on the 12th of April, 1892, and where Mrs. Scheuber was summoned to eternal rest on the 1st of February, 1903.

Mrs. Lenicheck was afforded excellent educational advantages, both in Jefferson county and in Milwaukee. She was graduated from the East Side high school of Milwaukee and also from the State Normal School in this city, and prior to her marriage she had been for several years a successful and popular teacher in the public schools. She presides most graciously over the attractive family home, at 650 Twenty-eighth street, and three fine sons complete the ideal domestic circle, Frank Adolph, Harold Adrian, and Herbert Clyde, all of whom were born in Milwaukee.

John D. Termaat. One of the most important of the industrial enterprises that are lending prestige to the city of Oshkosh as a manufacturing and commercial center is that conducted by the Termaat & Monahan Company, manufacturers of gasoline and kerosene engines. This is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the Union, with a fine plant of the best modern type, and from a modest inception the business has grown to one of extensive ramifications, the while the products of the factory constitute, through their superiority, the most effective agency for advertising and expanding the enterprise. Of this company Mr. Termaat is president, and he has been a dominating force in the upbuilding of the splendid business,—a man of ideas and ideals and one whose course has been guided along most progressive lines and animated by the highest

principles of integrity and honor. He is one of the essentially representative business men of Wisconsin, has achieved success through his own well directed endeavors and is altogether worthy of specific recognition in this publication. Mr. Termaat is a scion of the staunchest of Holland Dutch stock and is himself a native of the fine old Netherlands. He was born at Aalten, Holland, on the 12th of January, 1867, and is a representative of one of the honored and influential families of Holland, a country to which the United States has owed much of her progress and prosperity, from the earliest stage of development to the present time. Mr. Termaat was reared and educated in his native land and was seventeen years of age when he came to America, locating in Wisconsin in 1892. He came to Oshkosh and became one of the promoters and organizers of the Termaat & Monahan Company, which initiated the manufacturing of gasoline and kerosene engines. Operations were instituted on a small scale but the manifest superiority of the engines manufactured caused the business to expand so rapidly that in 1895 it was found expedient to incorporate the same under the laws of the state and under the present title. Mr. Termaat has served continuously as president of the company and has proved a most discriminating and progressive executive, with L. J. Monahan as his chief coadjutor, the latter holding the office of vice president. The plant of the concern is well equipped and the products of the same have found ready demand in all sections of the Union, besides which a substantial export trade is now controlled, the annual business having attained to an average aggregate of two hundred thousand dollars and employment being given to a corps of more than one hundred operatives, many of whom are skilled artisans. The company manufacture all sizes of gasoline engines and make a specialty of those for stationary and marine use. From a bulletin recently issued by the company are taken the following pertinent statements:

"The Termaat & Monahan Company have been building and manufacturing gasoline engines for the past eighteen years and have one of the largest and best equipped factories in the United States for the manufacture of this line of goods. Nothing but gasoline and kerosene engines are built, and the designs are superior throughout. We build the engines in their entirety,—from the drawing board to the shipping room. Our foundry is one of the most modern in every detail, the castings being of special quality for gas-engine work. Quality has always been a leading element in all T & M products, the slogan T & M standing for quality at all times. It means that each and every buyer of a T & M engine will receive honest treatment, with full guaranty. We build a number of styles and types of gasoline engines and manufacture the hopper-cooled engines in large quantities, each part being interchangeable, so that repairs will fit without trouble, should any parts become broken, which is not likely unless by accident of some kind. These engines are compact, light in weight and powerful, besides presenting an extremely neat

appearance. They are ready at all times to do any work within their power."

Mr. Termaat manifests a lively interest in all things that tend to advance the civic and material welfare of his home city and is known as one of its loyal and progressive business men. His political allegiance is given to no specific party and he gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to partisan dictates. He is an appreciative and popular member of the Oshkosh lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Col. William J. Boyle. Milwaukee has been the home and headquarters of many able railroad men of the country, and among these have been none better known than Col. Boyle for a quarter of a century representing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, as general agent of the passenger department. Col. Boyle has been in the active railroad service since 1868, a period that includes the most notable advances made in the history of American railways and transportations. It may serve the better to indicate the length of his service if the fact is recalled that in 1868 the first transcontinental line of railway had not been completed between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast, and transportation in nearly every state west of the Missouri river still depended upon the wagon and pack horse. In the middle west and east, where there was one mile of badly equipped railroad, there is now fifty miles of the finest equipment and service known in the world.

Col. Boyle whose splendid services as commander of the states troops during the calamities in the iron-range district of upper Wisconsin some years ago further serves to distinguish him in Wisconsin citizenship, was born at Chatham, Ontario, August 10, 1846. His parents were John and Rebecca (Marsh) Boyle, substantial farming people who lived and died at their home near Chatham, Ontario. The mother was born in Toronto, and the father was also a native of Ontario.

William J. Boyle, after attending the schools in his native village at the age of fourteen went to Detroit, where he entered the employ of a large lake transportation company as clerk. A few years later he returned to Ontario, locating at Dresden as a clerk for the same Detroit company, and continued in this line of service until he took up railroading in 1868. Since then he has been continually engaged in railroad work and has had steady advancement and success. His first experience was at Boone, Iowa, where he was cashier in the freight office of the Northwestern Railroad, a position he filled with credit until 1871, when he was transferred to Cedar Rapids as ticket agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Four years of efficient service in that capacity was followed by a brief time of leisure and travel, and then on May 1, 1875 he arrived in Milwaukee, where he began duties as assistant ticket agent of the Northwestern Road. In the September following,

he was appointed freight contracting agent of the same railroad in Milwaukee, and a year later became Milwaukee agent of the Blue Line, and after a year returned to the Northwestern as city passenger agent. The next change in his service occurred a few months later when he was appointed general agent of the Blue Line on the Canadian Southern, an important responsibility, which he carried until he joined the business department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. On October 1, 1888, he was appointed general agent of the passenger department, in Milwaukee, succeeding Mr. Ingersoll in that important office, and he now has almost completed a record of a quarter century in this position, the duties and scope of which have of course enlarged many fold since he first took charge.

During the administration of Governor Peck, Col. Boyle was honored by appointment to the governor's staff, a distinction which was entirely unsought and entirely unexpected, since Mr. Boyle had always been a Republican in politics, though never a partisan. Governor Upham reappointed him, and it was during the Upham administration that the opportunity came for General Boyle's valuable services. During the suffering in Phillips and throughout the iron-range as a result of the big fire and the miners' trouble, Col. Boyle had complete charge of the State Aid Quarters and the distribution of funds and provisions, clothing and other supplies. He acted in fact as quarter-master general throughout the trouble. The official record duly audited, shows that not a dollar was wasted or carelessly expended in that long siege, although Col. Boyle was continually subject to importunity for assistance from hangers-on, as well as from the real sufferers, and it was with consummate skill that he received and properly handled all applicants and finally became understood that there was no use trying to bulldoze Col. Boyle, and yet while a strict disciplinarian and refusing to be imposed upon, he possessed the rare ability of never having neglected the proper claims when rightfully entitled to the aid and help of the state department. When Col. Boyle and his forces had finished their work in the northern iron range, he was able to turn back to the state treasurery about five thousand dollars of unused funds, and that money was subsequently distributed among several state charitable institutions. Governor Scofield honored Col. Boyle for the third time with appointment as colonel on the staff. Since then he has held no political office and has only taken the part of a good citizen and voter in political affairs.

Col. Boyle has for many years been well known in civic and social circles in Milwaukee. He is a bachelor and for thirty-two years his home was in the old Plankinton House, which is soon to come down to make room for a large modern hotel. He left the Plankinton in 1907 and now resides on Belleview Place. Col. Boyle has for many years possessed one of the best private libraries in Milwaukee, and his taste for books is one of varied accomplishments and interests in life. He is one

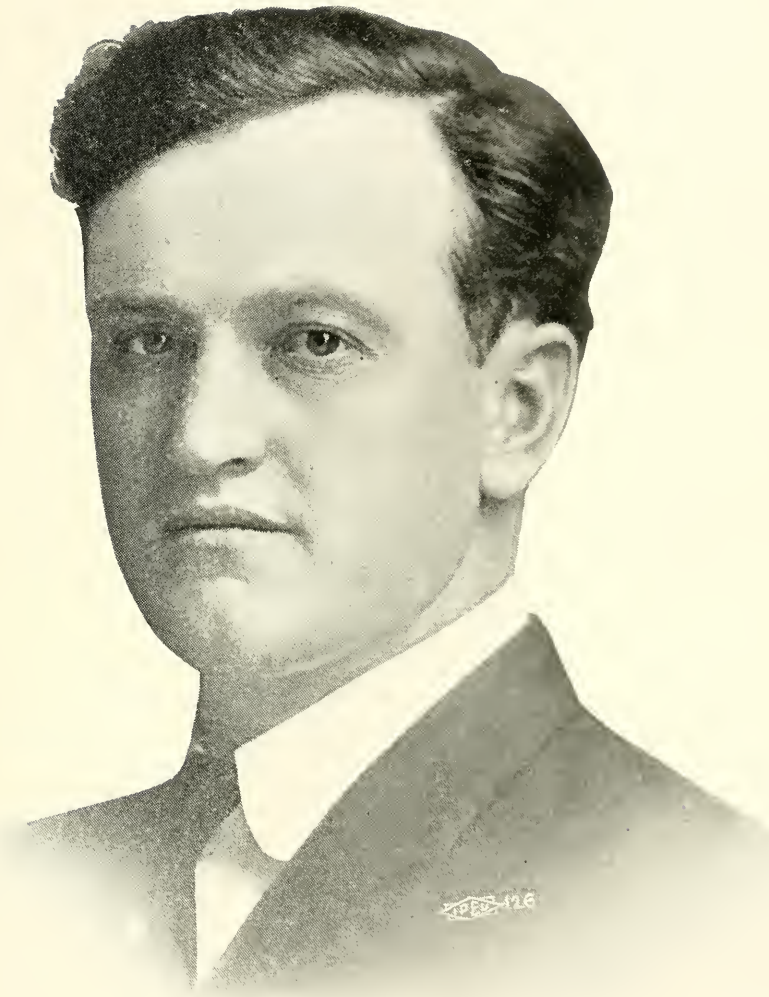
of the oldest members of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee, and also belongs to the Citizens Business League. Although he has not owned any horses for the past ten years, Col. Boyle was formerly credited with driving the handsomest and best carriage teams in the state, and has always been a lover of fine horses.

Milo Muckleston. One of Waukesha's able barristers of the younger generation is Mr. Milo Muckleston. The energy and reserve force for which Mr. Muckleston is noted, both physically and intellectually, are the heritage of the mingled Welsh and Scotch lineage of which he is a product. His rather unusual surname is one distinguished in Scotch tradition, with which legends of his father's progenitors are intertwined. In his mother's line, Milo Muckleston is a lineal descendant of that Cheirog Hughes, who was a conspicuous figure in the national revolution of Wales and one with whom all students of Welsh history are familiar. These two races were prominently represented in the pioneer days of life in this part of the United States and the grandparents of Mr. Muckleston were among the makers of Wisconsin, where they settled as early as 1840. Waukesha was the home of John Muckleston and his wife, Jane Davis Muckleston, who gave to the world four sons of fine physique and competent mind. All of these are college graduates and all of them have exhibited athletic prowess in marked degree.

One of the four sons of John and Jane Muckleston was named Milo; and it is he in whose honor this biography is offered. His birthplace was in this community to which he has ever since been loyal, and the date of his nativity was April 8, 1877. For him was destined the invaluable bequest of a good education. After his preliminary study in the public schools of Waukesha, he pursued courses in St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, in Carrol College at Waukesha and in the University of Wisconsin. In the latter institution, he first entered upon a special course, later registering in the College of Law. The last-named stage of his education was deferred while he gave three years' pedagogical service in the schools of Waukesha county. In 1903 his period of preparation was complete and he was graduated from our State University as a Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Muckleston's professional career is one for which sincere congratulation is due. He is a member of the law firm of Muckleston and Thomas, which is one of good report in the courts of this county. Milo Muckleston's combined ability and geniality makes him not only a worthy but an approachable counselor, in a perhaps unusual degree. He was district attorney for four years of Waukesha county, and in April, 1913, he was elected municipal judge which office he now fills.

Financial success early rewarded the young man, who has become variously prominent in commercially important concerns of the city.



Milo Muckleston

He is connected as a stock-holder with three of the banks of Waukesha and is prominent as a director in the Farmers' State Bank; in the Waukesha Motor Company he is also a director. He has furthermore become connected with numerous fraternal organizations, including the Masonic order, in which he has passed the thirty-second degree; the Knights of Pythias; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Muckleston married in June, 1905, Miss Mary J. Wilkins of Waukesha, daughter of Joseph Wilkins, who came to Wisconsin from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in an early day.

Milton A. Sprague. President of the Northern State Bank of Washburn, an institution which he organized eighteen years ago, Milton A. Sprague has been identified with the lumber industry of the west almost half a century, and during the greater part of this time his home has been in Wisconsin.

Milton A. Sprague was born at Newark, Wayne county, New York, October 29, 1843. His parents were Lowell and Hephzibah (Flint) Sprague, both natives of New Hampshire. Lowell Sprague died at the age of forty years, while his widow survived until sixty. Two of their six children are still living, the sister of the Wisconsin banker being Mary, wife of Peter G. Lamoreaux. Milton A. Sprague had a common school education in New York State, lived there until he was seventeen, and then went west to the state of Minnesota. At the age of twenty his career as a lumberman got its first impetus in the northwest, in Idaho. Four years later he returned to the middle west locating at Osage in Mitchell county, Iowa, where several years were spent in the lumber trade, and at Minneapolis he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. His experience has covered all details of the business, not only as a practical lumberman, but also in lumber dealing. From Minneapolis, he transferred his operations to Barron county, Wisconsin, which at that time was one of the largest centers of native timber in the state. In the course of his lumbering and milling operations in that county, a town was established which received the name of Sprague in his honor. That was his home and the center of his business operations for about ten years. In 1890 Mr. Sprague moved his business headquarters to Washburn, and his home has been in that city since 1895. At the present time his business as a lumberman has been transferred to younger hands, his son Monroe H. Sprague having taken the active management of the M. H. Sprague Lumber Company.

In 1895, the year in which his home was located in Washburn, Mr. Sprague organized the Northern State Bank of Washburn, Wisconsin. It has been chiefly due to his efficient administration of this bank, that it quickly attained and has since been one of the strongest financial institutions of the county. For many years Mr. Sprague was associated

with the late H. C. Akeley of Minneapolis in the lumber trade, and they did a large business dealing in timber lands.

Mr. Sprague is a Mason, his lodge membership being at Osage, Iowa, and he has taken the work in the York Rite up to the Knights Templar degrees. His politics is Republican. On the first of December, 1875, Mr. Sprague married Hattie H. Graves of Mitchell county, Iowa, where she was born and reared. They are the parents of two children, Monroe H., who has succeeded his father as active manager of the lumber business at Washburn; and Miss Alice.

Alvin H. Hulett. One of the oldest residents of Southern Wisconsin is Alvin H. Hulett, who now lives retired in the City of Racine. In Kenosha and Racine counties, he has spent nearly seventy years of his life, practically, since his birth. He was an honored soldier of the Civil War, and after returning from the south engaged in farming and mercantile business, and was for many years a livestock dealer and shipper. Most of his career was passed in Kenosha county but for the last twenty years he has been a resident of Racine where he is connected with business affairs, though in latter years he has largely retired from active supervision of business.

Alvin H. Hulett was born in Oswego county, New York on the thirty-first of July, 1843. New York State was also the native home of his parents, Cornelius and Mary (Montague) Hulett. When Alvin H. was a few months old, they finally came west, and located in Kenosha county, in the territory of Wisconsin. There the father contended with pioneer conditions, and developed and improved a farm. For many years he was engaged in general agriculture and stock raising. He was also an auctioneer, and it was during a sale that he died suddenly. His farm was situated in the townships of Paris and Brighton, Kenosha county. Finally he sold his interest in that county and moved to Racine county, where his death occurred in 1875. His wife survived him and was eighty-seven years of age at the time of her death in 1907. During the Civil war Mr. Hulett acted as a secret service man.

Mr. Alvin H. Hulett was reared on a farm, and largely amid the circumstances and environments of a pioneer country, since Wisconsin had only a small share of the facilities of civilization which it possesses in later days. During the winter season he attended the district school near his home, and early learned all of the varied occupations and hard labor of the farm. He was twenty-one years of age, when, in August, 1864, he enlisted in Company H of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. The commanding officer of this regiment was Colonel Messervi of La Crosse. The regiment was sent into Virginia, where it was chiefly employed in guarding points and stations already in possession of the Union army. After one year of service, Mr. Hulett was honorably discharged in the fall of 1865, and then returned home to Racine county.

His independent farming career began in Brighton township, Kenosha county, where he remained four years, at the end of which time he became clerk in a general store. And for five years traveled as a shoe salesman for John Beek of Racine. For seventeen years Kansasville, Wisconsin, was his headquarters as a cattle and hog dealer, and shipper, and during that time he was one of the most enterprising men in this business in southeastern Wisconsin. Mr. Hulett in 1893 moved to Racine, and since that time has given only a limited supervision to his business interests. Besides his other relations with business, he is a director of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine.

For a number of years he has been one of the influential Republicans, although he has never aspired to any office, except where he could give some specific service to the public welfare. He served a term as town clerk of Brighton township. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Racine Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 12 R. A. M.; and with Governor Harvey Post No. 17 G. A. R.

In 1876 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Asby of Racine, a daughter of William and Mark (Clark) Asby, both of whom were old residents of Racine county. The two children of their marriage are: Roy G. of Racine; and Elsie May, wife of H. D. Williams of Racine.

Christopher C. Gittings is a native of Racine county, was reared in this vicinity, and entered the legal profession after a thorough apprenticeship and hard work, part of which was spent as a Western pioneer homesteader. Besides a position of leadership in the bar, he has enjoyed many public honors, as a former postmaster of Racine, and has long been a prominent man in the Republican party of the county.

Christopher C. Gittings, whose father William Gittings, was one of the early settlers of Racine county, was born in Caledonia township on the 29th of October, 1862, and was reared on a farm until 16 years of age. During that time he learned all the varied labor of the country and acquired his education in the country schools. Subsequently, he was a student in the Racine academy, where he was graduated in 1881.

Though at this early period in his life, the legal profession had attracted him, and it was his ambition to enter the law, yet for some years his energies were directed into another line. In 1883 he became a homesteader on a claim in Faulk county, South Dakota, during the territorial days of the Dakotas. His summers were spent in the hard labors of a pioneer homestead, and during the winter seasons he taught school in Racine county. He obtained a position of prominence among the early settlers of Faulk county, and was honored as a delegate to one of the first county Republican conventions in that section. It was by means of this varied form of occupations that he advanced to membership in the bar. He began reading law with the firm of Fuller & Fuller. While pursuing his studies, he spent a year in Racine college.

and was finally admitted after examination to the bar in December, 1889.

At the beginning of his practice in 1890, Mr. Gittings became associated with the well known law firm of Fuller & Fife, of Racine, continuing that relationship until January 1891, at which time, a partnership was formed with Walter C. Palmer, and the firm of Palmer & Gittings then established continued until January 1, 1914. This was one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in the Racine bar and was in existence for more than twenty years. In that time it had a generous share in the higher class practice of the courts and office in Racine county. Mr. Gittings is also interested in business affairs in Racine, and is president of the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Company, in which he owns a half interest, and he also owns farm lands in both Racine county and South Dakota, having acquired the latter during his early experiences as a homesteader in that state.

As a Republican, Mr. Gittings has been honored with various offices, having served as city attorney for five years, was for many years a member of the State Central Committee; a delegate to different State conventions; chairman of the Republican County Central Committee; Treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee, and for several years held the office of Postmaster in Racine. His residence in Racine is at 1303 Main Street, where he owns a fine home. On May 16, 1901, Mr. Gittings married Miss Laura A. Jones, a daughter of Captain John W. and Jane Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Gittings are members of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in which he has served as Treasurer and Deacon. His fraternal affiliations are with Racine Lodge Number 18, F. & A. M. and the Milwaukee Consistory and for many years he has been a member of Lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias.

Gullick N. Risjord. As an example of what a man coming into this country as a foreigner and stranger can accomplish if he has courage and the willingness to work, the life of Gullick N. Risjord, of Ashland, Wisconsin, may give encouragement to others. He is one of the best lawyers in this section of the state and has recently been elected district judge, an office which he won through sheer weight of intellect and ability. Possessed, as are so many of his countrymen, of a cool head and keen logic that is capable of reaching the true inwardness of a question his success as a lawyer has been undisputed from the very beginning.

Gullick N. Risjord was born in Norway on the 4th of December, 1866. His parents were Nels and Sonnef (Pollag) Risjord, both of whom are now dead. Five children were born to Nels Risjord and his wife, all of whom are alive, and of these children, Gullick Risjord was the next to the eldest. He attended school in Norway until he was eighteen years of age at which time he came to the United States and

Bart. C. Thronson

coming to live in Dane county, Wisconsin, continued to go to the common schools there. Then thinking that he might go into business he attended the Northwestern Business College at Madison for a time and was also a student in the high school at Blackearth, Wisconsin. Being prepared for entrance to the University, he now matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897, having taken the literary course. He then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and was graduated from the department in 1900. He was older than the average student and the acquisition of knowledge came harder to him but nothing could discourage him. He was determined that he would have an education and that he would accomplish whatever he set out to do, and his success has been due in no small measure to this characteristic in him, that will not admit defeat. He located in Ashland, Wisconsin, as soon as he was admitted to the bar, and was there successfully engaged in general practice until his election as district judge in the spring of 1911, taking his seat on the bench on the 1st of January, 1912.

Judge Risjord is a member of the Republican party and is a staunch party worker. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The judge was married on the 2nd of June, 1904, to Josephine Quammen, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to the judge and his wife, Norman and Isabella by name.

Bartholomew C. Thronson. For a period of nearly forty years Mr. Thronson has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Racine, being now one of the oldest, as well as one of the most prosperous business men of this city. His own establishment is the oldest concern of the kind in the city, and has been built up largely through his own ability as a business man.

Bartholomew C. Thronson is a native of Norway, born in Porsgrund, on July 3, 1860. His parents were Charles and Kersten Thronson who were both natives of Norway, and subsequently immigrated to America and became thrifty and sturdy settlers of Wisconsin. Charles Thronson, the father, was by occupation a sailor, and for a number of years was captain of an ocean going vessel. About 1867, he established his home at Racine, where he was engaged in the painters trade, until two years before his death, which occurred February 20, 1904, when he was eighty-two years of age. He was survived by his widow, who also attained to advanced years. The family were members of the Methodist church. The children were seven in number, and the five who attained to adult age, are as follows: Louis, of Burlington, Iowa, Christian and Bartholomew C., of Racine; Dietrich of Dixon, Illinois, and Caroline, wife of C. Johnson of Racine.

Coming to Racine when he was seven years of age, Bartholomew C.

Thronson grew up in this city, and attained most of his education in the public schools. When he was a boy he began clerking in a furniture store, and it was through this avenue of experience and efforts that he finally became independently established in business. His career in connection with the business may be said to have begun in 1875, in which year, he first became connected with his present line of business. Mr. Thronson is a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Embalming, in 1883, and has taken other courses to prepare himself for his profession. The business which he finally organized was known as the Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., of which Mr. Thronson was president and manager until 1903, at which date he purchased the entire establishment. He had one of the finest stores of the kind in southern Wisconsin, and it so continued until it was burned in 1910. Since which time he has given all of his time to undertaking, having the most complete establishment of its kind in Wisconsin. Mr. Thronson is a member of the Wisconsin State Undertakers Association, and of the Wisconsin Furniture Association, and of the Racine Retail Merchants' Association. On September 29, 1881, Mr. Thronson married Miss Ellen Gunderson, a daughter of Gouty and Betsy Gunderson. They are the parents of four children: Edna J., Clarence J., Florence and Arthur, the last two of whom passed away while children. Mr. Thronson is especially prominent in Masonic Orders. He has attained 32 degrees in Masonic rites, and is affiliated with the Consistory of Milwaukee, and is a member of Racine Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M.; Racine Commandery No. 7, K. T., and Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His other fraternal affiliations are with Racine Lodge, No. 32 Knights of Pythias; Racine Lodge of Odd Fellows; the Fraternal Aid Association of Racine, and the Royal League. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Thronson's residence is at 1428 College Avenue, a beautiful and attractive home, which was built by him in 1892.

Lucien S. Hanks. The banking interests of a community are necessarily among the most important, for financial stability must be the foundation stone upon which all great enterprises are erected. The men who control and conserve the money of corporation or country must possess many qualities not requisite in the ordinary citizen and among these, high commercial integrity, exceptional financial ability, poise, judgment and foresight may be mentioned. Public confidence must be with them, and this fact has been again and again demonstrated in the United States, when panics that even threatened the stability of the Government have been averted by the wisdom, sagacity and foresight of the men whose whole training has been along the line of finance. A citizen who has been prominently connected with the banking interests of Madison for many years and who has done much in the effective upbuilding and improvement of the city along various addi-

tional lines, is Lucien S. Hanks, president of the State Bank of Madison. Mr. Hanks was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 8, 1838, and is a son of Lucien B. and Mary D. (Dexter) Hanks, natives of Connecticut, the former of whom died in 1890, at the age of eighty-two years, and the latter in 1845.

Lucien S. Hanks received his education in the common and high schools of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Mount Washington Collegiate Institution, in New York State. He came to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1860, accepting the position of teller in the State Bank, of which he was made cashier in 1864, appointed vice-president in 1896, and subsequently elected president of this institution, and still holds the office of president. Through his eminent abilities he has augmented its usefulness and is active in management of its affairs and has been of great advantage to the institution. It is not alone in the field of finance, however, that Mr. Hanks has been prominently before the public, for he has given of his best energies in public service, and the cause of education and good citizenship. For something more than ten years he was a regent of the University of Wisconsin, resigning only when he felt he had done his full duty in that capacity, and at this time is treasurer and one of the trustees of the Woodman Astronomical Library Funds, treasurer and a member of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and was vice-president of the board of commissioners for the construction of the State Historical Library buildings. He was a charter member of Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, and from the first has been one of its most liberal supporters. In every enterprise having the object of advancing the city's interests as its goal, Mr. Hanks takes a foremost part, while his private benevolences are large and the extent of his philanthropic work is known only to himself. Mr. Hanks has supported Republican principles, but has never been a politician, nor has he sought public preferment. He resides in a handsome home at No. 216 Langdon street.

In 1867 Mr. Hanks was united in marriage with Miss Sybil Perkins, and they have had three sons: Lucien M., Stanley C., and Marshall.

Colonel Horace Martin Seaman was born in Milwaukee on the first day of October, 1864, ant is a son of Galen Benjamin Seaman and Harriet Caroline (Martin) Seaman. His father was for many years one of the representative members of the Milwaukee bar and resided in that city until a few years ago, when he removed to Daytona, Fla. His mother, a daughter of Stoddard H. Martin one of Milwaukee's first settlers, died in 1880. After completing the curriculum of the high school he was employed from 1882 until 1885 in the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, after which he served as local office manager for the Washington Life Insurance Company until March, 1887, when he identified himself with the Seaman Abstract Company, of

which his father was president. He was admitted to the bar in April 1893 and holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Marquette University. He continued with the Seaman Abstract Company in an executive and advisory capacity until May 1, 1902, when he became secretary of The Milwaukee Title Company and continued in tenure of this position until August, 1903. On October 1, 1903, he effected the organization of the Security Abstract and Title Company of which he became President and Counsel and still holds said offices.

On May 3, 1886, Col. Seaman enlisted as a private in Co. "A," 4th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, in which capacity he served during the labor riots at Bay View, in the same year. He passed in succession through the grades of corporal, captain, major and lieutenant colonel and in October, 1897, he was commissioned colonel of the regiment.

During the woodworkers' strike in the City of Oshkosh, in June, 1898, Col. Seaman had command of the state troops at that point. He was mustered out of the state service on July 11, 1898, and on the 15th of the same month was mustered into the United States service as colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war.

During the Spanish-American War he was with his regiment first at Camp Douglas and later at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Alabama, where his regiment was assigned successively to the 3rd, 4th and 2nd Army Corps, with which he continued until mustered out of the U. S. service at Anniston February 28, 1899.

On April 6, 1911, he was commissioned Colonel and Aide de camp on the staff of Hon. Francis E. McGovern, Governor of Wisconsin which position he now holds. Colonel Seaman is a member of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S., in which he served two terms as commander and of which he is now secretary; he is also a member of the Military Service Institution of the U. S., and in 1912 was President of the Wisconsin Society and of Sons of the American Revolution of which he had previously been secretary and a member of the board of managers.

In the time honored Masonic fraternity his affiliations are as here noted: La Fayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, No. 97, Royal Arch Masons; Wisconsin Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Wisconsin Consistory, S. P. R. S., of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 3rd of May, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Seaman to Miss Mary Alice Mooers, of this city.

JOHN C. DICK. The rectitude, the optimism and the large and definite achievement of the late John C. Dick gave him a place of promi-

nence and influence in connection with the productive activities of life and made him worthy of the unqualified confidence and esteem reposed in him by his fellow men. He played a large and benignant part in connection with the civic and material progress of Milwaukee, in which city he maintained his home for more than sixty years and in which he was summoned to the life eternal on the 19th of December, 1910, at the patriarchal age of eighty-seven years, and known and honored as one of the sterling pioneers of the Wisconsin metropolis. His character was the positive expression of a strong and noble nature and the story of his long and useful career offers both lesson and incentive. One of the representative citizens of Milwaukee from his ambitious young manhood till the time of his death, he left a definite impress upon its history, and it is in justice due that this publication give place to a tribute to his memory.

Born and reared in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and representing in his character the best of the traditions of his fatherland, he was one of those broadminded, self-reliant and ambitious young Germans who assimilated rapidly and effectively into the citizenship of our great American republic, to which his loyalty was of the most intense type and in which he became an honored and valued citizen. Mr. Dick was a vigorous young man of twenty-three years at the time when he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land, to set forth for the United States, which about that time was gaining a large and sterling element of immigration from Germany. He landed in the port of New York city in August, 1846, and remained in the national metropolis about nine months, at the expiration of which he came to Wisconsin, where many of his fellow countrymen had established homes. He arrived in Milwaukee on the 13th of May, 1847, and this city continued to be his place of residence thereafter until he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. Soon after his arrival in Wisconsin Mr. Dick assumed a position as clerk for the pioneer firm of Jennings & Comstock, the principals in which were Robert D. Jennings and Cicero and Leander Comstock. He remained with this firm for a period of five years, as a trusted and valued employe. A man of marked initiative and executive ability and of great circumspection, he could not long remain in a subordinate position, and early in his career in Milwaukee he became prominently identified with the insurance business, as a stockholder in the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company among the first established in his home city. With this corporation he became associated soon after its organization, in October, 1856, at which time it was a small company operating on a modest scale under the mutual form. On the 5th of October, 1857, he became a director of the company, and of this position he continued the incumbent for more than half a century, during which he was actively concerned in

directing the policies and general affairs of the company, thereby contributing in large measure to the upbuilding of its extensive and substantial business. He resigned from the directorate in 1909, only a short time before the close of his life. He was vice-president of the company for several years and from 1860 to 1871 was its general agent, a position which he had previously held for a time shortly after identifying himself with the corporation. He also served with marked discrimination as a member of its executive board and he continued one of the most active and honored factors in the affairs of the same after its reorganization as a stock company, in 1884.

Mr. Dick was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company and early became a member of its board of directors, a position of which he was in tenure at the time of his death, besides which he served for varying intervals as vice-president of the company. At the time of his demise Mr. Dick held the distinction of being the oldest notary public and also the oldest insurance agent in the matter of continuous service in the entire state. He received his original commission as notary public from Governor William A. Barstow, under date of January 3, 1856, and thereafter he was reappointed to this office by each successive governor of the state until the close of his life.

Mr. Dick placed high estimate upon the duties and privileges of citizenship and manifested this in loyalty and earnest stewardship. His political convictions were well fortified and led him to accord unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, of which he was a prominent representative in Milwaukee for many years. In 1856-7 he was alderman from the Second ward, and in 1878 he represented his district in the assembly, or lower house, of the state legislature. He was a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and as a man of clear and comprehensive vision he was well informed in connection with matters of governmental and economic policy. He took the deepest interest in all that concerned the well being of his home city, was liberal in his support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and, as a pioneer of the state, he was familiar with its history. It may be noted that he was one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Solomon Juneau, the first settler of Milwaukee.

Within the sixty-three years of his continuous residence in Milwaukee Mr. Dick occupied only three houses, and for forty-six years he occupied the spacious and attractive old homestead which he erected at 279 Eighth street. In this home, long known as a center of most gracious hospitality he continued to reside until his death. Six of his grandsons officiated as the pallbearers at his funeral, and his remains were laid to rest in beautiful Forest Home cemetery. He was identified with various social organizations of representative order, including the leading German societies in his home city.

Reverting to the scenes and conditions of the early life of Mr. Dick,

it may be stated that he was born in Bavaria on the 12th of January, 1824, and that he was a son of Andrew and Wilhelmina Diek, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land.

On the 12th of January, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Diek to Miss Marguerita Salfner, who survives him, who celebrated her eighty-second birthday anniversary in September, 1912. Her gentle personality and unfailing kindness have gained and retained to her the affectionate regard of all who knew her. Also surviving him are eleven of their thirteen children, namely: Mrs. Louis D. Biersach, Mrs. Joseph Clauder, Mrs. Oscar A. Kropf, Mrs. Albert Hantzen, and Adolph C., Edward C., Christian H., William G., Paul F., Gustave A., and Louis.

Edwin F. Carpenter. Since 1871 a member of the Wisconsin bar, Mr. Carpenter is one of the oldest practicing lawyers of Rock county and the city of Janesville. He has been a resident of the state for more than fifty years, having come here alone when a young man, and having been educated chiefly in the Wisconsin schools. He has enjoyed many distinctions during his long practice, has served the public efficiently, and is one of the honored men of Janesville.

Edwin F. Carpenter was born in the state of Vermont at Moretown, in Washington county, May 12, 1845. He is the only survivor of ten children born to Ira and Rhoda (Spofford) Carpenter. He was about seventeen years old when he came out to Wisconsin, alone, and entered upon his career without special influence or aid outside of his individual ability.

In his native state he had received a common school education, and on reaching Wisconsin entered the Beloit Academy. After the academic course he took the classical course in the Beloit college, he was graduated in the class of 1870. In 1871, following a course of law reading, he was admitted to the bar, and earned his first fees as a lawyer in independent practice. In 1873 he became an associate in practice of J. B. Cassoday, one of the eminent members of the older Wisconsin bar. This partnership continued until Mr. Cassoday was elevated to the supreme bench of the state, the firm being known as Cassoday & Carpenter. The latter's next association was with S. J. Todd, under the name of Todd & Carpenter. After the dissolution of their partnership he was an associate with Mr. E. D. McGowen under the name of Carpenter & McGowen, a relationship which continued until 1884. Subsequently Mr. Carpenter was in practice by himself, and his name has been associated with a great mass of important litigations in the Rock county bar and also in the higher courts. The firm name at this time is Carpenter & Carpenter.

For two terms Mr. Carpenter served as city attorney of Janesville. He is circuit court commissioner of Rock county, for more than nineteen years. In politics he has been a staunch Republican since the

sixties. Mr. Carpenter married in Janesville, Miss Emma A. Tappin, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Tappin. The two children born to their marriage are as follows: Edwin Tappin, born September 2, 1875, and Henry F., born October 11, 1879. Henry is a graduate of the high school at Janesville, of the State University of Wisconsin and of the Law School of Wisconsin.

Christian Wahl. A noble, earnest, philanthropic citizen was the honored Wisconsin pioneer to whom this brief memoir is dedicated. He came with his parents to this state when he was a young man and here the family home was established prior to the admission of Wisconsin to the Union. He was a fine representative of that sturdy and sterling German element which has played a most important part in the development and upbuilding of this favored commonwealth and while he was ever appreciative of the traditions, achievements and history of his German fatherland, he was intensely loyal to America and to the nation's institutions, with a patriotism unexcelled by that of any person of native birth. The life of Christian Wahl was an eventful one, marked by many adventures and manifold experiences in his earlier years, and by large and worthy achievements during later years of close and influential associations with business activities. Though he lived for a term of years in Chicago, where he had business interests, he ever looked upon Milwaukee as his home, and here he resided for many years prior to his death, revered and loved by all who knew him with aught of intimacy and honored as one of the representative pioneer citizens, as well as one of the most generous and public spirited of the Wisconsin metropolis. He was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in Milwaukee, on the nineteenth of October, 1901. His exalted character and worthy services render most consonant the tribute that it is possible to pay to his memory in this history of the state that was long his home and the center of his interests.

Christian Wahl was born at Pirmasenz, a town on the Vosges river, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, on the 12th of February, 1829, and was a son of Christian and Elizabeth Wahl, who were numbered among the pioneers of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, where they continued to reside until their death. In his native land the subject of this memoir was afforded most liberal educational advantages, which were supplemented by a two years' course of study in the city of Paris.

In 1846, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Wahl accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States and they arrived in Milwaukee in May of that year. The family settled on a farm in the township of Lake, Milwaukee county, and there endured the full tension of life on the virtual frontier, as Wisconsin was not admitted to statehood until two years after the arrival of the Wahl family within

Christian Wahl

its borders and Milwaukee was still but an embryonic city. Young Christian Wahl, with characteristic energy and buoyancy of spirit, did not flinch in the least from the arduous toil and endeavor incidental to the development of the pioneer farm, and in later years he often reverted with words of deep appreciation to the conditions and experiences of this period of his life. Frequently he and his father found relaxation and diversion by walking from the home farm to Milwaukee, five miles distant, for the purpose of attending the musical gatherings through the medium of which was eventually evolved the Milwaukee Musical Society of the present day.

The radical change that has been made by Mr. Wahl in leaving the older civilization of his native land and forthwith becoming identified with pioneer life in America doubtless quickened his spirit of adventure, which found definite exemplification at the time the gold excitement was still at its height in California. He was one of the hardy and valiant young men who made the long weary journey across the plains to the New Eldorado, in 1851, and he had his due quota of experience in the quest for gold in the camps of the frontier. Remaining in California but a short time, he set forth for Australia, and, his financial resources being limited, he worked his passage on a vessel which finally landed at Sydney. Then he set sail for Melbourne, on the ship "Baltimore," which was wrecked off Cape Howe, the extreme northeast point of Australia, when it encountered a terrific storm. All on board escaped in small boats, and after remaining for some time in Melbourne, Mr. Wahl took passage for South America. He landed at Callao, Peru, and thence proceeded to the headwaters of the Amazon River, still in quest of the elusive gold. His success was of definitely negative order and he gradually made his way back to New York City, from which point he soon afterward returned to Milwaukee. A short time thereafter he went to Chicago, where he became associated with his brother Louis in the manufacturing of glue, and where they built up a large and prosperous industry in this line. During the time of the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Wahl served as United States vice consul in Berlin, Germany. While a resident of Chicago he served several terms as a member of the city council and he was also a valued member of its board of education. He was a representative business man and honored and influential citizen of Chicago during the years of his active business career in the western metropolis, and after disposing of his business to the late Philip D. Armour he returned to Milwaukee, which city he had ever looked upon as his real home and to whose every interest he was significantly loyal. Through his well ordered endeavors he had accumulated a substantial fortune, and he made judicious investments in capitalistic interests. During his long period of residence in this city he was called upon to serve in various positions of honor and trust, including that of member of the board

of trustees of the Milwaukee county insane asylum. His most enthusiastic, liberal and constructive service was in connection with the development of the park system of the city, as president of the board of park commissioners, and relative to his efforts in this line more specific mention will be made in later paragraphs. Mr. Wahl was a man of fine mind, large heart, and high ideals. Himself gifted with an unusually fine tenor voice and a talented singer, he was a connoisseur in music and a critical authority in judging the interpretations of its highest form. His delightful home on Prospect Avenue, with his devoted wife as its gracious chatelaine, was known for its generous and refined hospitality and was long a favored rendezvous for the music-loving people of the city. Mr. Wahl manifested the deepest interest in all pertaining to music and art, and was one of the most liberal patrons of the same in Milwaukee, where he served at one time as president of the Arion Club, a representative musical organization. He was genial, considerate and kindly, was generous and charitable, and ever ready to aid those in affliction or distress. He was one of the originators of the annual charity balls in Milwaukee, through the medium of which from two to three thousand dollars are turned over to the cause of charity each year. He was always zealous in the forwarding of movements for the civic and material advancement of his home city, especially in the matter of making it a sanitary, healthful and attractive place of residence. While president of the board of park commissioners he practically superintended the details of construction and beautifying of the city parks, and his deep personal interest gained to him the consistent designation of "father of parks." It is said that he felt deeply the deplorable conditions of municipal government which brought about his retirement from the board of park commissioners several years prior to his death. But for his generous contribution of time, talents and experience has not been denied a due popular tribute of affection and honor. He was a useful, earnest and noble citizen who for many years gave freely of his time and wealth for the betterment of Milwaukee, especially in the providing of pleasure resorts for the poor and the best of musical entertainments for the cultured and appreciative citizens. He enjoyed the close friendship of a large number of the leading citizens of Milwaukee, and in fact it may consistently be said that his circle of friends was limited only by that of his acquaintances. He was a Republican in his political allegiance. The following quotation, from a Milwaukee daily paper, is self-explanatory, and is well worthy of perpetuation in this more enduring vehicle:

"On July 11, 1903, at Lake Park, in the presence of a vast number of people, the bust of Christian Wahl, 'Father of the Parks' was unveiled by his grandson Cyril Gordon Weld, and was formally turned over to the city. Lake Park was Christian Wahl's pride and glory;

it was there he labored early and late, in season and out of season, to make it a model. The pavilion also was dedicated and formally opened to the public at the same time. It stands upon the bank that leads down to the shore of the lake, and from it may be had a magnificient view of the bay. The site was the one chosen by Mr. Wahl. The building is classic in style of architecture, one hundred and forty-five feet long by forty-five feet wide, and one story in height, with basement on the lake side. Extending out from the main building at the north and south ends are porticos, twenty-five by twenty-five feet, the roof being supported by Ionic columns. These porticos, with the main building form a court, in the center of which is the bronze bust of Christian Wahl, mounted on a granite block about eight feet high. It is an excellent reproduction of the face and features of the kindly old gentleman, as he is remembered by those who were wont to see him, day after day, making his way to Lake Park, where he spent a large portion of his time, giving personal superintendence to the work that was being carried forward. Some idea of what he accomplished may be judged from the fact that it was just twelve years from this time (July, 1903,) that Hon. George W. Peck, then mayor of Milwaukee and later governor of the state, signed the order which enabled the park commissioners to make the first payment on 'Luedemann's on the Lake,' then a beer-garden, and farm, take possession and begin the work of transformation. The inscription on the face of the granite pedestal is as follows: 'In memory of Christian Wahl, born February 12, 1829; died October 19, 1901.' On the reverse side of the pedestal is this inscription: 'He gave his ripest years and study to the parks. Rewarded alone by grateful remembrances.'

"Judge George H. Noyes made the presentation speech, the bust remaining with the American flag. As Judge Noyes ceased speaking Clauder's Military Band struck up 'The Star Spangled Banner,' while Cyril Gordon Weld, the grandson of Mr. Wahl, cut the cord that held the national colors about the bust, and the flag fell, disclosing the features of Christian Wahl. Immediately there was a mighty cheer. The late President David Erdman of the park board received the bust in behalf of himself and his associates. On this occasion the widow of Mr. Wahl also presented to the park board, through its president, a collection of large palm trees which Mr. Wahl had assembled at great expense, and which had for a long period been in the conservatory at Mitchell Park. This ended the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the bust of Christian Wahl, and the formal opening of the Pavilion." More than one hundred of Milwaukee's representative people contributed to the fund by which this worthy memorial was procured for the park in which Mr. Wahl had taken so deep an interest, and the bust and its inscription constitute

an enduring tribute to an honored citizen. The street leading from the southeast into Lake Park, spanning the ravines with the beautiful "lion bridges" was named Wahl Avenue during his life time.

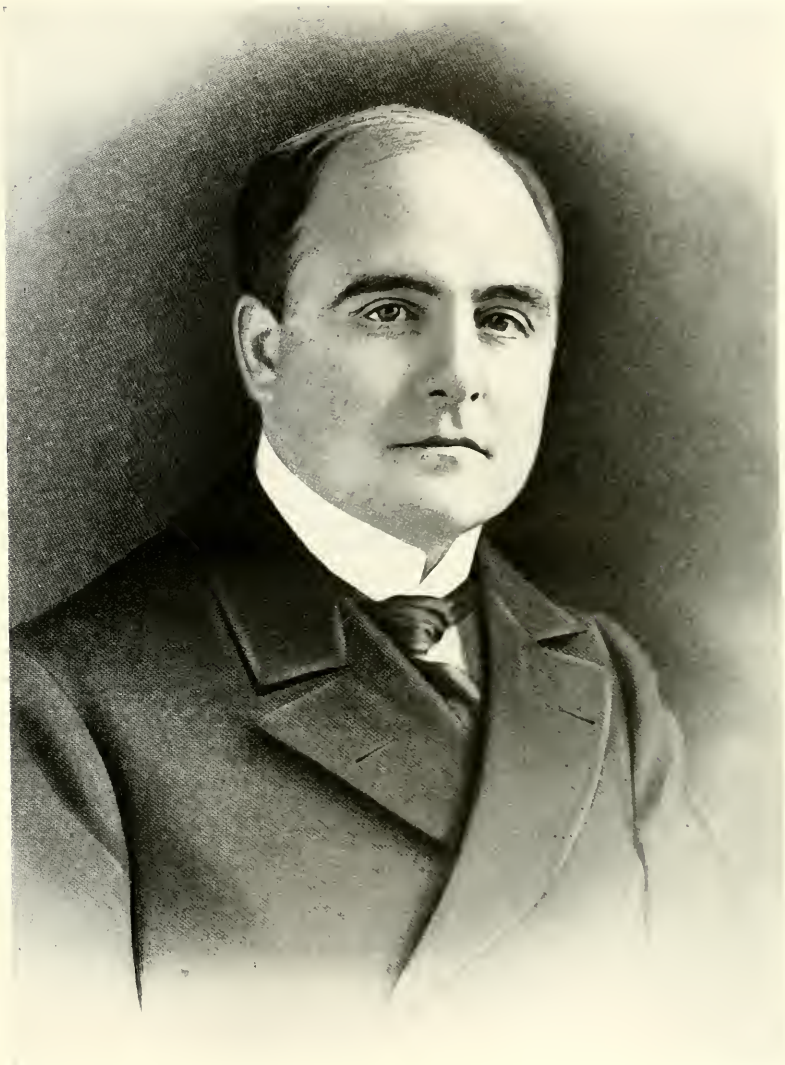
As a young man Mr. Wahl was united in marriage to Miss Antonie Guenther, daughter of Dr. Johann George Guenther, who was a member of the first German Reichstag after the Revolution of 1848, and became an exile. She was also a niece of the brilliant but ill-fated revolutionist of 1848, Robert Blum, who was one of the leaders that was shot. Mrs. Wahl survived her husband by about eight years. Three daughters blessed their union. The first, Agnes Elizabeth, is the wife of L. W. Nieman, editor of the Milwaukee *Journal,* and the subject of individual mention on other pages of this work. The others are Mrs. Hedwig Wahl Weld, and Miss Ilse Guenther Wahl. While they were born in this country, all three were educated abroad. As a fitting close to this memoir is entered the following appreciative tribute which appeared in a local paper at the time of the demise of Mrs. Wahl:

"Mrs. Antonie Wahl, widow of Christian Wahl, died at her home in this city December 3, 1909, and her death is mourned by a large circle of friends. It is given to few persons to have so sweet a character as that of Mrs. Wahl. Gentle, considerate and patient under all circumstances, she won the affection of all who came within the compass of her gracious influence. Her charity was widespread, and she was tireless in her efforts to make life pleasant for others."

L. W. Nieman. To analyze another man's character and measure his success is as hopeless an undertaking as to attempt to describe his motives, and almost as likely to be unjust. No two human beings are exactly alike, or think by exactly the same rules, however close their communion or intimate their fellowship. No two men have just the same ideal of success, and no two men see identically the same phantoms, when they shrink at the thought of failure. In a biographical sketch of a conspicuously successful man, there are, therefore, many limitations imposed upon the writer that it is well for the reader to bear in mind.

As the late Lute A. Taylor used to say, with his inimitable and gratuitous stammer.—"We're n-none of us per-perfect," and Lucius W. Nieman, the controlling spirit of the Milwaukee *Journal,* editorially and financially is one of the last men to enjoy "guff" much less to run after honors, whether deserved or not.

Mr. Nieman is one of the rare newspaper men who were born, not made. Beginning as a "devil" at thirteen, he was soon at the case, in the office of the Waukesha *Freeman.* Then "doing" Waukesha correspondence for the Milwaukee *Sentinel,* he at once attracted attention and was sent to Madison by that paper to report a legislature,



L. W. Nieman.

and at twenty-one, in but six years, he had risen from the most humble in a country printing office, to the position of managing editor of the leading Wisconsin newspaper of the time.

When the *Sentinel,* a little later, passed into the hands of the late Horace Rublee, Mr. Nieman had made so much of a reputation that several tempting offers came to him from other large cities, and for a short time he became connected with the St. Paul *Dispatch.* He was strongly urged, by Governor Marshall to remain, backed by an outright offer of a one-third interest in the paper, a very tempting offer and an undoubted opportunity. But his ability chafed under limitations, so he came back to Milwaukee, and put all his small fortune into a little, hopeless looking daily paper, that Michael Kraus and some other Germans had attempted to launch in a newspaper field then dominated completely by the other two English dailies.

There was a season when he had to tighten his belt between scanty "eats" at the "Quiet House" Henry Wehr's, and other less known lunch counters of those days. His one editorial assistant was the late "Bob" Howard, and they often slept in the little office in the Herold Building, where they worked. Work was about all either knew, for a while, day or night. Things were moving rather slowly until the fateful Newhall House fire gave opportunity to show the town a real hustling newspaper. That event was so conspicuously well handled and treated with such independence editorially that *The Journal* at once stepped into a place of its own as a newspaper of enterprise and character. But even then progress was slow, for the town was slow. No daily newspaper in the city had any circulation as we now know the word, and if one of *The Journal's* fast presses should be started up, today, it would run off more papers before it could be stopped than all the daily newspaper circulation of that day put together.

Barrie's play, "What Every Woman Knows," has a heroine of whom her bachelor brother says: "She has that damned thing, charm." What has been said indicates that we are trying to convey some adequately accurate idea of a man who has a personality of controlling power. Such a personality as Mr. Nieman's is not dominated by a sordid success. It requires imagination to conceive of newspaper opportunities and possibilities that have no present, existing counterpart, and then too, it requires a capacity, and force, and an ability for persistent labor, that is a near neighbor of genius, to forge such dreams into realities.

This was the sort of a young man who dared to put aside tempting offers of large salaries, when he really needed the money, stake his last dollar on his own judgment, and venture not only that but the humiliation of what nine men out of ten thought certain failure. He knew, even with his short experience, that he could do things that had never been done before, and that is the measure of his career. Opportu-

nity seems graciously to open its door, as an onlooker watches such progress, but deep down inside, all know how laggard it is and how creakingly it will act before any but a dominating personality. "Luck" follows such a man because he is its master. Mr. Nieman's birthday is the thirteenth day of the month, which is another evidence that he is not subject to the every day rules of superstitious and vagrant chance.

The Journal began its career as an independent, politically, but lured by the sturdy low tariff policy of President Cleveland and attracted by the high character and political purposes of the young men, throughout the country, who flocked to Mr. Cleveland's support, *The Journal* became a staunch helpmate of the Democratic national administration, and a leader in the political change which swept over Wisconsin in the early nineties, a change which was a more complete overthrow of the Republican party than occurred in any other state that had hitherto been Republican, and accomplished a practically clean sweep of state and federal officials.

It was the pride of the young men who were active in this achievement that they did worthy things in a becoming way, and *The Journal* had full share in the character as well as the measure of this political transformation.

In dealing with the Bennett Law, where there was room for grave political as well as social errors, by making an appeal to religious and race prejudices, *The Journal* was most efficient in leading the fight for the Democrats upon the broadest grounds of political, religious and personal freedom of thought and action. It was especially entitled to credit for creating an issue against a then moss-grown, but most debauching custom of allowing state treasurers to pocket the interest on state funds, with the result that the Democrats broke up the custom, and in the courts, secured judgments for the restitution of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars to the state treasury.

Probably the most patriotic and useful effort of Mr. Nieman and his newspaper, was their course, in 1896, when they espoused the hopeless cause of the Gold Democrats and threw all the weight of *The Journal's* large influence, at home and outside the state, to defeat the free silver heresy, with a result, in the credit of which they justly shared, that Wisconsin's majority against Bryan was the largest in proportion to total vote in any state west of the Connecticut River. *The Journal* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* both suffered, seriously financially, for their courageous adherence to principle.

But Mr. Nieman saw in a very discouraging situation, a new and broader opportunity for *The Journal,* which was immediately embraced, and pinning faith to ideals rather than parties, to humanity rather than politics, *The Journal* took a new lease of life, and went forward with new energy, ever increasing influence and marvelous success.

During the Spanish-American War came the psychological moment for *The Journal* to become a one cent paper. Its circulation at once began to mount, until, within the current year, it has touched 90,000.

Such an achievement within thirty years, needs no eulogist. It is neither a basis for false pride, nor a freak of momentary legerdemain. It is, at bottom, on sound bed-rock, the expression of an intensely earnest man, one who has, in a remarkable degree, that prescience and intuition as to public feeling, and the conscience of the masses, that some one has aptly called a "sixth sense."

In the merely mechanical field of his life work he has had a regard for details and a keen discrimination as to values, that have saved *The Journal's* force much that elsewhere is lost motion and waste. Mr. Nieman and *The Journal* are not susceptible of separate analysis. He is *The Journal,* and *The Journal* is the expression of his personality. It represents him in its every lineament.

Notwithstanding his unusual success in his unquestionable leadership, as the head of the greatest newspaper in Wisconsin, Mr. Nieman is not only a modest but a retiring man. He has never sought, but has rather shrunk from the limelight, personally. He has no use for "fireworks," any more than he has for useless or ineffective newspaper methods.

In his office, his employes know him. He takes advice with the shrewdness of a master, whenever it is good. He gives it with the personal friendliness of a man who appreciates that a subordinate who says "We" do things on *The Journal,* is worth much for which money cannot pay. He encourages subordinates to improve their opportunities by letting them travel at the paper's expense whenever they think they can learn a better way to do anything. He is, as he always puts it—"a believer in the kids," and he gives them every opportunity to develop.

Mr. Nieman is a hard master only as he sets a strenuous example. At his desk, oftentimes as early as 7 A. M., things hum all around him. Capable of concentration and mental agility beyond most men, people who serve him must be clear headed, exact and efficient. After working at a four-cylindered engine's gait for five or six hours, he eats a bite at his desk, and by 2 o'clock is off for the golf links, where he plays just as hard until dinner time, as he worked in the morning. He has always been interested in outdoor sports, and beginning on the baseball field as a youngster, he has always been in the first-class, whether it was base ball, tennis or golf. The result is that today he is a hale, hearty middle aged man, with a clear eye and a brawny arm, and a color that would put a hand in the harvest field on his mettle.

His home life has large place in his existence. He married November 28, 1900, Agnes Elizabeth Guenther Wahl, daughter of the late

Christian Wahl, one of Milwaukee's most public spirited citizens, who as a result of his efforts to serve the public, personally as well as officially, became known as the "father of Milwaukee's public park system." The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Nieman exemplifies the camaraderie and mutual interest that befits a genuine and happy household. Mrs. Nieman is his best friend and his almost constant companion, as well as his devoted wife.

Back of this career of serious life and large accomplishment is a beginning not all promising of future success. His father dying when he was but two years old, Mr. Nieman was reared at Muckwonago, Waukesha county, by his grandfather and grandmother Delamatter. The grandfather, H. H. Delamatter, was of French descent, the name having been corrupted from De la Matyr. His grandmother, whose maiden name was Susan Cuppernall, was from New England stock, a native of Oneida county, New York, and both were pioneers in Muckwonago. Of this grandmother Mr. Nieman has often been heard by his friends to say: "If there is any good in me I owe it to her." Everybody who knew her speaks with kindness and great respect, both of her ability and fine character.

Mr. Nieman's father and an uncle on that side of the house were early farmers in Sauk county, and Mr. Nieman was born in Bear Creek, where the little stone farm house still stands.

Finally it may be said of Mr. Nieman that, although his early opportunities for education were limited, in that as in all things else, his unbounded energy and absorbing interest have led him to drill his mind as few men are taught in schools, and even the accomplishments of linguistics have not been neglected. He is a well-rounded man, and although the picture here painted may seem to have a serious, if not somber tone, that is but one side of him. He is not only one of the most dependable friends, but he is a companion for fun and folly. Perfectly natural, he has all the freshness of unconstrained and exuberant spirits when among close companions.

This is, as was said at the outset, not an analysis of the man about whom it is written. There is nothing about it intended to suggest cold-blooded dissection, nor use of blue steel, nor any odor of anesthetics. It is merely the impressions of Lucius W. Nieman's character and work, as one man, a friend, has known him and been impressed by them.

Clarence E. Remer. One of the oldest and largest establishments of Kenosha is the M. H. Pettit Malting Company, which began business in 1857 with a capacity of fifty thousand bushels per year. It is now the oldest malting plant in Wisconsin. In 1868 the old buildings were torn down and replaced by new, and the capacity increased to three hundred thousand bushels per year. The business was incorporated in

1885, and its annual capacity at the present time is five hundred thousand bushels. Mr. C. E. Remer, president and treasurer of the company, is the general manager and has successfully directed the affairs of the company since its incorporation. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and makes his selection of barley from these two points. The company use exclusively the choicest barley, and turn out malt that is unrivaled for uniform excellence. The malt houses of the most approved description, are provided with the latest appliances and apparatus, machinery and kilns. There are two elevators, eighty-four by sixty-eight, and eighty by forty feet in dimensions, capable of storing five hundred thousand bushels of grain. Through long continued experience and constant vigilance in grading up the output, the reputation of this company is known among all users of malt throughout America, and the output is marketed all over the United States and also in old Mexico.

For more than thirty years identified with the M. H. Pettit Malting Company, Clarence E. Remer has spent nearly all his life in Wisconsin, was formerly active in the grain business, and is one of the most successful and public-spirited citizens of Kenosha. Mr. Remer was born January 26, 1850, in Cayuga county, New York, a son of Stephen Henry and Adeline (Tibbles) Remer. His father, who was born in Connecticut in 1817, spent most of his life as a grocer. In 1854 he located in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, where he lived until his death on December 16, 1860. He was the father of two children, the older being Clarence E., and the younger Isabella, the deceased wife of John C. M. Kehlor. The mother of this family died in 1893, and she and other members of the family were communicants of the Episcopal faith.

Clarence E. Remer grew up in Elkhorn. That city was his home from 1854 until 1880. The public schools of the town supplied his early educational advantages, and when ready for independent enterprise he found work with Mr. John C. M. Kehlor, in the grain business. In 1871, when he was twenty-one years old he bought out his employer, and conducted affairs independently until 1880. In that year, having leased his elevator, he went to Chicago with the intention of looking up a wholesale flour business. Just at that juncture a flattering offer was made by M. H. Pettit & Company, and thus his career was diverted into a new direction. Accepting the offer he moved to Kenosha, and thus became identified with the malting business. Five years later when the business was reorganized as a stock company, under the name of M. H. Pettit Malting Company, Mr. Remer was made secretary and treasurer. His efficiency and importance in connection with the business steadily increased, and on September 15, 1902, he reached the position of president and treasurer, and is also active manager. The malting company employs about twenty-five persons in its local plant, and

creates a large and profitable market for the producers of barley in this vicinity.

Mr. Remer was married in Kenosha to Miss Jessie E. Large. Their home is at 746 Durkee avenue. By virtue of his descent from Lieutenant Joseph Riggs of the Connecticut troops in the Revolutionary war, Mr. Remer has membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a charter member of Kenosha Lodge No. 750, B. P. O. E. In politics he is an active Republican.

Louis Leidiger. A large share of the manufacturing and general commercial interests of the city of Merrill are comprehended under the name of the Leidiger family, and its members are associated with the management or financial control of several of the best known local enterprises, including the Merrill Veneer Company, of which Louis Leidiger is president. Mr. Leidiger is also associated with the Leidiger Brewing Company at Merrill, of which institution his father, Ernst Leidiger, is president. Louis Leidiger is a brewer by profession, a young man of enterprise and ability, who has been instrumental in creating and carrying on much of the local enterprise in Merrill. Louis Leidiger has been a resident of Merrill since June, 1896, at which time the family was established here, having removed from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, where Louis Leidiger was born December 18, 1882. His parents are Ernst and Amelia (Hendrick) Leidiger, concerning whom a sketch appears on other pages of this work. Louis Leidiger received most of his education in Sturgeon Bay, where he grew up and was a student in the public schools there until the fifth grade. Then the family moved to Merrill where he continued his schooling until his junior year in the high school. On leaving high school he entered the business college at Appleton, Wisconsin, and in pursuance of his ambition to enter the brewing profession he took a course in the Wahl-Heinious Institute of Fermentology at Chicago, from which institute he received a diploma as master brewer. Returning to Merrill he at once became associated with his father in the brewing industry which the latter had established and built up in that city.

In January, 1911, the Merrill Veneer Company was organized with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. This company took over the old Anson plant, located in the Sixth Ward, remodeled the machinery and equipment, and has since developed a very important industry, with a product which is distributed throughout Wisconsin and other states. Mr. Louis Leidiger has been president of the company since its organization, and also gives considerable of his time to the operation of the brewery. Napoleon Des Rosier is vice president and William Rung is secretary and treasurer and manager of the veneer

company. Their force of operatives comprises about seventy hands, and their payroll is a considerable item in the local industrial assets.

Mr. Louis Leidiger was married in 1908 to Miss Josephine Duquette of Wausau. They have one son, Ernst Gustav Leidiger, Jr. Mr. Leidiger is affiliated with the fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Sons of Hermann.

Edward P. Bacon was born in the town of Reading, Steuben (now Schuyler) county, New York, May 16, 1834, the eldest son of Joseph F. and Matilda (Cowles) Bacon, of New England ancestry extending back to the early colonization of that region. His paternal grandfather served as fife major in the Revolutionary war. His grandparents removed to New York State in early life, settling in Steuben county, and engaged in farming. His parents removed to Geneva, in the same State, and the son at thirteen years of age commenced active life, obtaining employment as errand boy in a general store in that place, afterwards becoming clerk. Two years later, being desirous of acquiring an education, he entered an academy at Brockport, New York, but was compelled to give up his studies after a few months, and obtained employment in the principal store of the place. In May, 1851, he entered upon railroad service, having secured a position as freight and ticket clerk at Hornellsville, New York, on the New York & Erie Railroad, now known as the Erie Railway, it having just been completed to Dunkirk, then its western terminus. He remained in the employ of that company in the freight department four years, at different locations, the last year having been spent in New York City as chief clerk in the general freight office. When the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad (now part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) was completed to Chicago, in 1855, he was offered the position as head of the freight office of that company in Chicago, which he accepted, believing that the West offered greater opportunities for progress than his former field. The following year the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, now a division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, was opened to Madison and Janesville, Wisconsin, and he was induced to take charge of the freight business of the Milwaukee station, at a material advance in salary. He remained in the service of that company and its successor for a period of nine years, having been placed successively in charge of the freight, passenger and accounting departments of the road, turning them over, one after another, after having organized them, to other hands. While in charge of the passenger department he devised a case or rack for the convenient arrangement of coupon tickets on sale, which has been in universal use in ticket offices of the country up to the present time.

In 1865 he determined to engage in business for himself and

formed a partnership with Lyman Everingham, under the firm name of Bacon & Everingham, for carrying on a grain commission business, which was continued with success until 1874, when owing to impaired health Mr. Bacon found it necessary to give up business for a time and seek recuperation. After a year, spent mostly in travel, his health was fully restored and being precluded from resuming the grain business within three years from his retirement, he obtained an interest in an established wholesale grocery business in Milwaukee, which he carried on for two years under the firm name of Bacon, Goodrich & Co. Preferring the grain business he resumed it in 1878, under the firm name of E. P. Bacon & Co., which has been continued up to the present time, having been organized as a corporation in 1908, under the name of E. P. Bacon Company, now conducting business at Chicago and Minneapolis as well as at Milwaukee.

Mr. Bacon has been a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce since 1865, and has been influential in promoting needed reforms in methods of conducting the grain trade of that market, from time to time, during the long period of his membership. He served as a member of the board of directors for ten years, from 1883 to 1893, six years as director, two as vice president and two as president. He has taken a leading part in securing an equalization of freight rates on grain from interior points to Milwaukee as related to those in effect in competing markets, which resulted in great benefit to that market; and he was also active in securing the establishment of the existing Railroad Commission of the State of Wisconsin. He was appointed delegate to the National Board of Trade for several years in succession and served as one of the vice presidents of that organization from 1884 to 1889. He was frequently called upon to represent the Chamber of Commerce at commercial conventions and also to appear in its behalf before committees of Congress in respect to pending legislation relating to commercial and financial affairs, including among others the free silver movement and the attempt to do away with trading in agricultural products for future delivery, to both of which the Chamber was strongly opposed.

Mr. Bacon has always taken an active interest in religious and educational affairs and has devoted much of his energy and freely of his means for their promotion. He was largely instrumental in the early organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in Milwaukee in the year 1857, among the first organizations of its kind established in this country, and served as its vice president for two years, and later, in 1879 to 1881, as president. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Beloit College in this State since 1892 and served as vice president of the board from 1898 to 1908. He established an endowment in 1894 for the purpose of aiding young men of limited means, possessed of intellectual ability, in obtaining a

liberal education, the income of which with moderate self-help provides for the maintenance of four students in the college course, continuously, without reference to their purpose in life, and three continuously in a theological course, at a seminary of their own choice, one student being entered on each course every year; the fund to be administered by a committee composed of members of the board of trustees and of the faculty of Beloit College.

The most important work of a public nature in which Mr. Bacon has taken an active part was in connection with the campaign inaugurated in 1899 to secure national legislation for the regulation of railway rates, by enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving it authority to determine what rate shall be substituted for one found upon full hearing to be unreasonable or discriminative, to be put into immediate effect and so to continue until overruled by the courts. A conference of representatives of important commercial organizations of the country was held at Chicago in November of that year, for the purpose of promoting such legislation, at which a bill for the purpose previously prepared was approved. The bill was introduced in Congress at the opening of the ensuing session in December by Senator Cullom of Illinois. Mr. Bacon represented the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce at this conference and was made chairman of a committee appointed to advocate the passage of the bill. Hearings on the bill were held by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, at irregular intervals, extending over a period of three months and it was finally reported to the Senate adversely by the close vote of six to five. It was, however, placed on the calendar upon request of the chairman, but no action upon it was taken.

Interest in the effort to secure the legislation became intensified and resulted in the calling of a convention which was held at St. Louis on the 20th of November, 1900, known as the Interstate Commerce Law Convention, at which a memorial to Congress was adopted urging the passage of the bill, and the commercial organizations of the country were recommended to send delegates to Washington at the opening of the coming session to press the legislation. An executive committee was appointed to carry on the work, of which Mr. Bacon was made chairman. It was found impracticable to obtain action at that session, but considerable headway was made in developing sentiment on the part of members of both houses of Congress in favor of the legislation, and at the following session a stringent bill prohibiting rebates and discriminations between shippers in any form, known as the Elkins Bill, was enacted and became a law in February, 1903. This, however, did not confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates sought by the commercial organizations of the country, and a second Interstate Commerce Law Convention was held at St. Louis in October, 1904, at which 170 such

organizations, located in 28 different states, were represented by delegates, and a petition to Congress urging the speedy enactment of such legislation was prepared and signed by the delegates of all the organizations represented. An executive committee was appointed to carry out the purposes of the convention, of which Mr. Bacon was again made chairman.

Upon the assembling of Congress the following December hearings were opened by the appropriate committees of the respective branches on pending bills on the subject introduced is the preceding session, which resulted in the reporting of the bill known as the Esch-Townsend bill to the House on the 31st day of January, 1905, which was passed on the 9th of February by a vote of 326 to 17. The Senate Committee failed to report the bill and was authorized by the Senate to sit during the recess of Congress to consider the subject. Continuous hearings were accordingly held in April and May which were largely dominated by the railway interest. The committee failed to come to an agreement on any measure for the purpose and so reported to the Senate on its reassembling the following December.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress at the opening of the previous session, strongly urged empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine a reasonable rate to be substituted for one found to be unreasonable after full hearing, to go into immediate effect and so continue until reversed by the courts. The bill previously mentioned which passed the House was framed in pursuance of that recommendation and the Senate having failed to act upon it, the advocates of the legislation deemed it necessary to bring a decisive expression of public sentiment on the subject to bear upon that body, and accordingly called a third Interstate Commerce Law Convention, which was held in Chicago, October 26th and 27th, 1905, consisting of delegates from 233 commercial organizations, located in various parts of the country, who unanimously ratified the recommendation of the President and demanded the immediate enactment of the legislation outlined. Mr. Bacon was again made chairman of the executive committee of the convention, and spent his entire time in Washington during the ensuing session of Congress, as he had done to a large extent at several preceding sessions, in impressing upon individual senators and representatives the necessity of the legislation with the co-operation of members of the executive committee and representatives of commercial organizations.

In his message to Congress at the opening of the ensuing session President Roosevelt reiterated his previous recommendation and a bill carrying it into effect prepared by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission was introduced in the House early in the session by Representative Hepburn of Iowa, which was favorably reported by unanimous vote of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Com-

merce, and passed the House on the 8th of February, 1906, by a vote of 346 to 7. It was referred by the Senate to the committee on Interstate Commerce by which it was favorably reported by a bare majority of one vote and was the subject of an extended debate, and after having been greatly enlarged in its scope was passed on the 18th of May by the remarkable vote of 71 to 3. A committee of conference was ordered which came to an agreement after a long contest, and the bill as amended was finally enacted into law on the 29th of June, 1906, to go into effect sixty days thereafter. Thus came to a successful issue, after a struggle of nearly seven years, one of the most far reaching acts of legislation of recent years.

Mr. Bacon was married to Miss Emma Rogers Hobbs, of Paterson, N. J., May 18th, 1858. Four children were born to them, the eldest and the youngest, both daughters, being taken from them by death early in the year 1879, within a few weeks of each other. Of the surviving children, Lilian, the elder, was married July 31, 1890, to Rollin B. Mallory, a member of the Milwaukee bar. The younger, Frank Rogers, after being employed seven years in his father's business, engaged in an electrical manufacturing business at Milwaukee conducted under the name of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, which has developed into an extensive and successful business. The father was remarried in 1895 to Mrs. Ella C. Baird, daughter of John H. Dey, of Pelham Manor, New York,

John Brandt. The records of Lincoln county have never been entrusted to more efficient care than to that of John Brandt now in his fifth consecutive term as county clerk. Mr. Brandt, who belongs to the sturdy stock of the German-American, spent his earlier career in the lumber industry of Wisconsin, performing almost every service from the lumber camp to the factory of finished products. An accident that deprived him of one hand terminated his progress in that direction, and thus placed his ability at the service of the public, where it has been welcomed by repeated election to his present office.

Mr. Brandt was first elected county clerk of Lincoln county in 1904, and at the expiration of each two-year term has been reelected, going into office on the Democratic ticket, as one of the most popular members of that party in Lincoln county. Mr. Brandt has been a resident of Merrill since 1891. In Germany he was born December 7, 1875, a son of John W. and Margaret (Hoven) Brandt. When a boy his parents emigrated to America, settling first at Antigo, Wisconsin, where the son John spent the first five years of his career in Wisconsin. The father now owns a farm near Antigo, and also town property in Antigo, where he makes his home. The mother died in 1890.

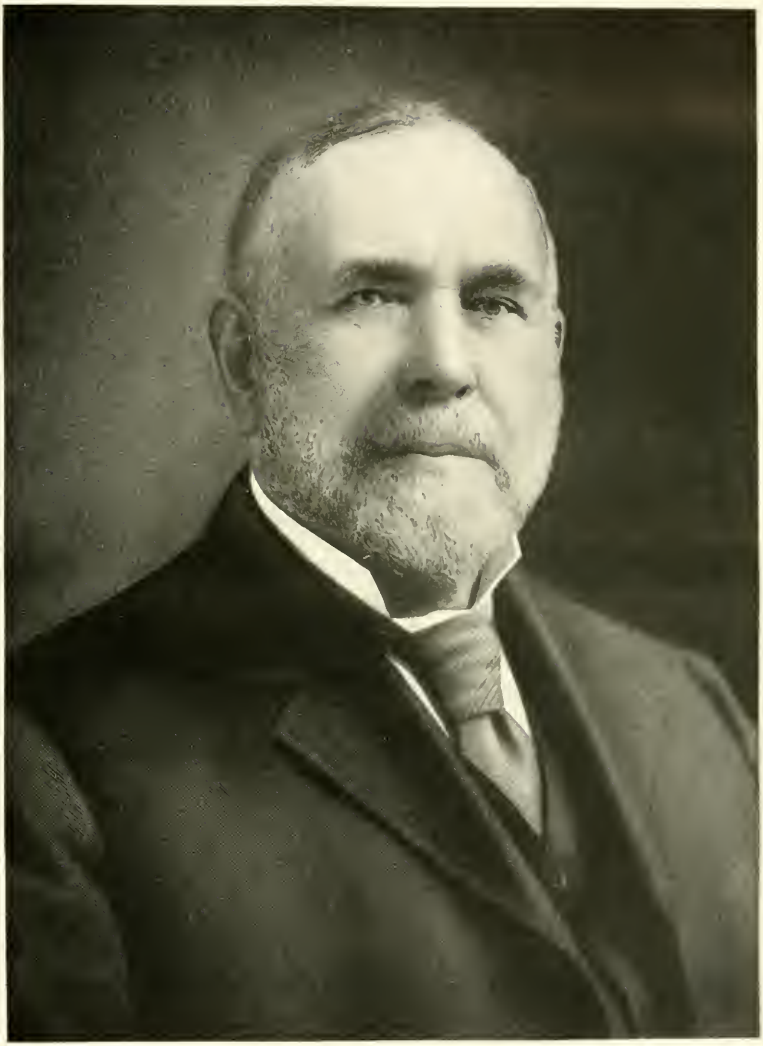
Part of the education given to John Brandt was obtained in Germany, and he also attended school after coming to Wisconsin. With

the strength of boyish years he began working in the great lumber woods about Antigo, and there is hardly a phase of the lumber business with which he is not familiar. He spent some time in the chair factory at Antigo. When he came to Merrill at the age of sixteen he was connected with the lumbering operations and the saw mills, and in the fall of 1902 lost his right hand while working in a sawmill. He then became mill foreman for the Gilkey-Anton Company, in their sawmill. After two years of that employment he was elected and began his duties as county clerk.

On September 11, 1901, Mr. Brandt married Miss Jessie Trudeau, who was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, but was reared at Merrill. Three children were born to their marriage, Leslie and Leroy being in school, and Margaret, the second in order of birth, died at the age of two years. Mr. Brandt affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Eagles.

Gottlob Bossert. For a period covering half a century, the late Gottlob Bossert was actively and closely identified with the commercial and social and institutional life of Milwaukee. During the larger portion of his business career he served as secretary of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company. He was an extremely able and successful business man, and it is especially noteworthy that he was always willing to direct his ability and time to interests that lay outside the immediate sphere of his own business, and he thus became an important and public-spirited factor in much that concerned the broader welfare of his home city.

The late Gottlob Bossert, who died at his home in Milwaukee January 25, 1911, was born in Tuebingen, Germany, May 20, 1826, having been in his eighty-fifth year at his death. Until he was fourteen years old he attended public school in Germany, studying French, Latin, German, arithmetic, reading and writing, and he also had special instruction in English. In 1840 began his apprenticeship in the mercantile business, in an establishment conducted by his father and an uncle. In February, 1843, he attained a situation in a wholesale house at Mannheim, first as assistant entry clerk, and subsequently as assistant bookkeeper. The serious illness of his father recalled him to Tuebingen in October, 1845, and the death of his father on May 18, 1846, obliged him to remain in Tuebingen, looking after business affairs until September, 1848. When he left his native city, it was his intention to go direct to the United States. Arriving at Bremen, a position as bookkeeper was awaiting him, and he accepted it, deferring his voyage to the New World for several years. In October, 1851, he was again recalled to his native city for the purpose of arranging some affairs connected with the partnership formerly existing between his father and uncle. He anticipated that when



G. Bogert

matters were straightened out, the uncle would retire from active participation in the business, and would turn over his interests to his son and Mr. Bossert, so that the latter would thus have an opening and opportunity to engage independently in business. However, the uncle finally determined, after the business had been inventoried and arranged preparatory to a transfer, to remain in charge, and this outcome proved the impetus which finally sent Mr. Bossert away to the United States.

During his residence in Bremen he had made the acquaintance of parties who cheerfully gave him letters of recommendation and introduction to firms in New York City and elsewhere, and with these he left Bremen on August 20, 1852, on the barque Herminie, Captain Rasch commanding. The voyage was made without mishap, and he landed in New York harbor September 24, 1852, just thirty-five days out from Bremen. Finding employment as assistant bookkeeper, he became connected with a French exporting and importing house, the Firmin Consinery & Company, at 28 South Williams Street. The business of this firm was with England, France, the Orient, Smyrna, South America and Buenos Ayres. While his position was helpful to him in many ways, and gave him a valuable knowledge of American institutions and business methods, it offered no promise of further advancement, and after a time Mr. Bossert determined to seek the opportunities offered further west. Accordingly in September, 1856, he severed his connection with the firm and left for Buffalo, New York. There his stay was but brief, after which he went on to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and from there to Chicago. Early in 1857, Mr. Bossert arrived in Milwaukee, and very quickly found employment with Guido Pfister and Frederick Vogel. This was the beginning of his business career in Milwaukee. Early in 1860 he received an offer to enter a partnership with John Rudolphy in the wholesale drug business of New York City. His acceptance of this opportunity resulted in his absence from Milwaukee for about two years. The financial depression existing just prior to the breaking out of hostilities between north and south crippled New York commerce, and Mr. Bossert's business did not prove as successful as anticipated.

In the meantime he had remained in friendly correspondence with Mr. Pfister, and when the proposition was made that he should return to Milwaukee and again take employment under Mr. Pfister, he accepted, and on May 1, 1862, left New York for Milwaukee. From that forward, nearly fifty years, Mr. Bossert's name was closely associated with that of Pfister in one of the most important of local industries. In 1872 the Pfister & Vogel Company was organized, and Mr. Bossert became a member of the organization, and secretary of the company. In 1878 the number of directors was increased from

three to five, and Fred Vogel, Jr., and Charles F. Pfister were added to the board. The death of Guido Pfister occurred in February, 1889, and that of the senior Vogel in 1892. August H. Vogel and A. C. Helmholz became directors in their stead. During all these years Mr. Bossert retained his position with the firm as secretary and director.

During the many years between 1856, when he left his native land, until his death, Mr. Bossert renewed his acquaintance with the Fatherland three times. His first trip was made in 1866, when he visited his mother, all his sisters and their husbands, a brother, an aunt, on the paternal side, all of whom were then living. In 1868 he again went to Germany, this time in company with his own daughter, Anna. His last trip abroad was made in the fall and winter of 1892-93, accompanied by his wife, his son Henry, and his daughter Charlotte. The family returned to America by way of Genoa in April, 1893.

On June 5, 1857, Mr. Bossert married Miss Anna Maier of Ann Arbor, Mich. To their union were born eight children, namely: Wilhelmina, Clara, Anna, Fritz, Philip, Hugo, Henry, and Charlotte. Mrs. Bossert survived her husband about two years, dying February 10, 1913.

A well expressed tribute to the life and character and services of the late Mr. Bossert was contained in an editorial of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, following his death. It is herewith quoted:

"The death of Gottlob Bossert marks the passing of another of the old-time residents of Milwaukee, whose sturdy labors helped to lay the foundations of the great city of today, and whose sterling worth, complete integrity, and public-spirited citizenship made of them models for the emulation of the younger generation.

"The cause of education loses a staunch friend and supporter in Mr. Bossert. His interest in educational matters was actively expressed through his efforts in behalf of the German-English Academy, which institution benefited wisely by his wise counsel and earnest support.

"Quiet, unpretentious, and lovable in his social and domestic relations; sagacious, prudent, and honorable in business life, public-spirited and loyal in his devotion to his adopted city, the long life of Mr. Bossert presents a worthy example to his fellow men."

Louis Fried. The live stock business as a commercial proposition is like the grocery or any other except that it requires a keener judgment and a more persistent enterprise than almost any other line of trade that might be mentioned. It is through this medium of providing a market for the world's supply of live stock that Louis Fried of Merrill has given his active career, and there is no better dealer, espe-

cially in horses in the entire state of Wisconsin than Mr. Fried. He is proprietor at Merrill of the Louis Fried Sales Stable. He has been engaged in this business in Wisconsin since 1881, for the first ten years in Stevens Point, and since 1891 in Merrill.

Louis Fried was born in Germany, January 3, 1861, a son of Daniel and Adeline Fried. His father died in Germany, and the mother afterwards came to America, and lived in Milwaukee until her death. The father in Germany was a cattle dealer, and his son Louis thus may be said to have inherited the industry at which he has been so successful. He worked with his father along that line of business, and at the same time acquired a substantial education in his native land. When he was twenty years old, in 1881, he crossed the Atlantic and first located at Appleton, Wisconsin. While there he was employed for a short time by his uncle Henry Hummel. He then went to Stevens Point where he established himself in the horse business. During his residence in Stevens Point Mr. Fried married Miss Sannchen Mandel, also a native of Germany. Their two children are Hattie and Daniel.

Louis Fried has a large establishment and fine sales stables at Merrill, and deal exclusively in horses, cattle and mules. He does a considerable business in connection with the millionaire horse firm of Loeb & Hummel of Chicago, probably the largest dealers in horses in the United States. Mr. Fried is a kinsman to both the Loeb and Hummel families. At Merrill he also sells buggies, wagons, sleighs, etc., but is best known here and over the state as a horse dealer. Mr. Fried is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

R. C. Ballstadt. When he had completed his education, Mr. Ballstadt determined to make himself a banker. The ablest financiers of the country are men who set out with similar ambitions, and under like circumstances so far as individual capital was concerned. Not money or influential friends, but integrity and industry and the possession of a certain talent for financial matters are required for success in this important branch of the world's business.

At the present time Mr. Ballstadt is cashier of the German-American State Bank of Merrill, and has held that post since the bank's organization in 1904. He took a prominent part in the organizing and establishment of the institution. The German-American bank is one of the leading banks of the Wisconsin River Valley. The officers and directors are all men well and favorably known in the community. F. J. Smith, president of the bank, is one of Lincoln county's most prominent attorneys, and at present is city attorney for Merrill. F. W. Kubasta, first vice president of the bank and also postmaster at Merrill, is known through Lincoln county as Merrill's leading insurance, real estate, loan and abstractor. William F. Peterman, second vice-president, is a member of the successful mercantile firm of Peterman Brothers of Merrill. The list of directors includes such well known men as Fred Hesterman,

A. F. Lueck, Val. Henrich, Jr., William F. Neverman, and W. G. Smith. This bank, while not the largest in Lincoln county, is certainly one of the most prosperous. A glance over the bank's statement shows that the resources have increased from $81,931.52 in 1905 to $476,329.80 in 1913.

Mr. R. C. Ballstadt was born near Manson, Iowa, on a farm, August 19, 1873, a son of Charles Ballstadt, a substantial farmer now living retired at Manson. The son grew up on his father's farm, attended country school near his home, and in 1892 was graduated from the Manson high school. After that he took a literary course at Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and finished his education with a business course in Fort Dodge, Iowa. With the conclusion of his school days he entered the Calhoun County Bank at Manson, determined to learn the banking business from the ground up. He worked in practically every capacity, and was finally made assistant cashier of the Calhoun County Bank, remaining with that institution for some eght or nine years. His next home was in Buffalo Center, Iowa, where for one year he was cashier of the First National Bank. Then in 1904, in connection with the Union Investment Company of Minneapolis, he organized the German-American State Bank of Merrill, and has since been a director and cashier of this institution.

In 1900 Mr. Ballstadt married Miss Mathilda Gutz of Pomeroy, Iowa. They have two children: Ellouise and Gretchen. Mr. Ballstadt and family are members of the St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran Church of Merrill, and for several different years he has served as president of the congregation. Although a comparative recent citizen of Merrill. Mr. Ballstadt has enthusiastically entered into the spirit of all community life and undertakings, and is one of Merrill's leading citizens.

Hon. Joseph A. Emerich. The ability which is brought to the forefront in an active business career, in large commercial transactions, and the rapid changes and fluctuations of trade and finance, have proved in practice as valuable in the management of the public affairs of a community as that which comes from the exclusive study of law. The accomplished merchant, banker or financier is more likely to take a plain, common-sense view of the questions which arise and to be unembarrassed by the quibbles and superfine distinctions of the lawyer, than the man who has been trained in the school of precedent, authorities and legal hairsplitting. To this class of business men belongs the Hon. Joseph A. Emerich, whose signal services to his fellow-citizens as mayor of Merrill are following a long and successful business career. Mr. Emerich was born at Emerich P. O., town of Berlin, Marathon county, Wisconsin, February 1, 1874, and is a son of Anton and Mary (Ludwig) Emerich. His father was born at Richfield, Washington county, Wisconsin, and his mother in Germany, and both still survive and reside on a farm in the town of Hamburg, Marathon county.

Joseph A. Emerich was reared to the work of the home farm and secured his education in the country schools during the winter terms, subsequently securing a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Marathon. Succeeding this, he went to Wausau, where he was employed in a bakery for a short period, and in 1892 came to Merrill and was a grocer's clerk for one and one-half years. During this time he had been thrifty and industrious and carefully saved his earnings, with the result that in 1893 he was able to establish himself in a small grocery business of his own, to which he subsequently added a general line of merchandise. He had advanced steadily in importance in the business world, and is now the directing head of the mercantile firm of Emerich & Staats, and president of the Merrill Woodenware Company, organized in August, 1905, which prior to that time was the English Manufacturing Company. This concern is engaged in the manufacture of woodenware, tubs and pails, and employs on an average 150 men, the trade extending all over the United States. He is a director in the Lincoln County Bank of Merrill, and is interested in a number of other enterprises. A self-made man in its truest and broadest sense, Mr. Emerich has, by his own energy and untiring efforts, risen from the humbler ranks of life to his present affluence and the proud distinction of being one of the most universally respected and esteemed citizens of Lincoln county. A gentleman of polished address, spotless in both public and private life, his personal character has stood and still stands beyond the reach of any assailment, and it can be further fully said of him that he has never intentionally made an enemy, nor lost a friend except through death. He is serving as vice-president of the Merrill Chamber of Commerce, is an honorary member of the German Veterans Association, and is connected with the Blue Lodge of Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. At all times taking a public-spirited welfare in his adopted city, he has engaged more or less actively in public matters, and some fifteen years ago was first elected to the city council as a representative of the Sixth Ward. He continued to serve in that capacity for six years, at different times, and in 1912 became the candidate of the Non-partisan ticket for the mayoralty. He was elected to that office and took his seat May, 1912, and has since been giving his fellow-citizens a clean and business-like administration. He served two years on the school board and it was practically through his efforts that the Sixth Ward school was built, at a cost of $28,000. A friend of progress, he has introduced a number of innovations and municipal reforms, and his handling of the city's affairs has been of such a nature as to win him friends in all political parties.

In 1894 Mayor Emerich was married to Miss Annie Westphal, of Merrill, and they have had six children: Lyndon, Irvin, Stanley, Irene, Milton and Carlos.

Richard B. Runke. The Lincoln county bar suffers none by comparison with other counties of the state, and among its members one whose record of practical success has won him distinction and leadership in the local profession is Richard B. Runke, who would be readily named one of the first if not first. Mr. Runke grew up on a farm in northern Wisconsin, gained his Bachelor's degree in the State University, and for ten years since admission to the bar has been working industriously and with success. Richard B. Runke is now practicing at Merrill, with offices at 402 West Maine Street. Besides his large law practice he is president of the Lincoln Farm & Timber Company, of which Thomas H. Ryan, formerly his law partner, but now practicing at Wausau, is secretary and treasurer. He is also president of the Lincoln County Normal School, having succeeded his former partner, Mr. Ryan to the presidency of this training school when Mr. Ryan moved to Wausau. Mr. Runke has been engaged in practice at Merrill since 1903, at which time he formed a partnership with Thomas H. Ryan, and they maintained a prosperous association until 1912.

Mr. Runke was born on a farm in Kewaunee county, Wisconsin, March 13, 1877, a son of Henry and Minnie (Bruemmer) Runke, both of whom still reside on their farm in Kewaunee county. The father was a native of Germany, emigrated to America, and located in Kewaunee county, being then four years of age, his father having died in Germany.

Richard B. Runke grew up in Kewaunee county, had the wholesome environment of a farm, and attended country schools. His early ambition was directed to professional life, and through his own efforts and earnings he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, obtaining entrance by examination, never having had the opportunity to prepare through a High School. He was graduated there in the literary department in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and later entered the law school in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but did not graduate in the law, finishing his reading by private study. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1903 by examination and in the same year located at Merrill, where his success has been exceptional. Mr. Runke does a general law business, but specializes in real estate law and titles.

In 1906 occurred his marriage to Miss Anna Peacock, of Argyle, Wisconsin. They are the parents of three children: Glenn, Richard, Ruth Jane and Robert. Mr. Runke has served as president of the public library board of Merrill, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, at this writing being chancellor commander of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. He is a member and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

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